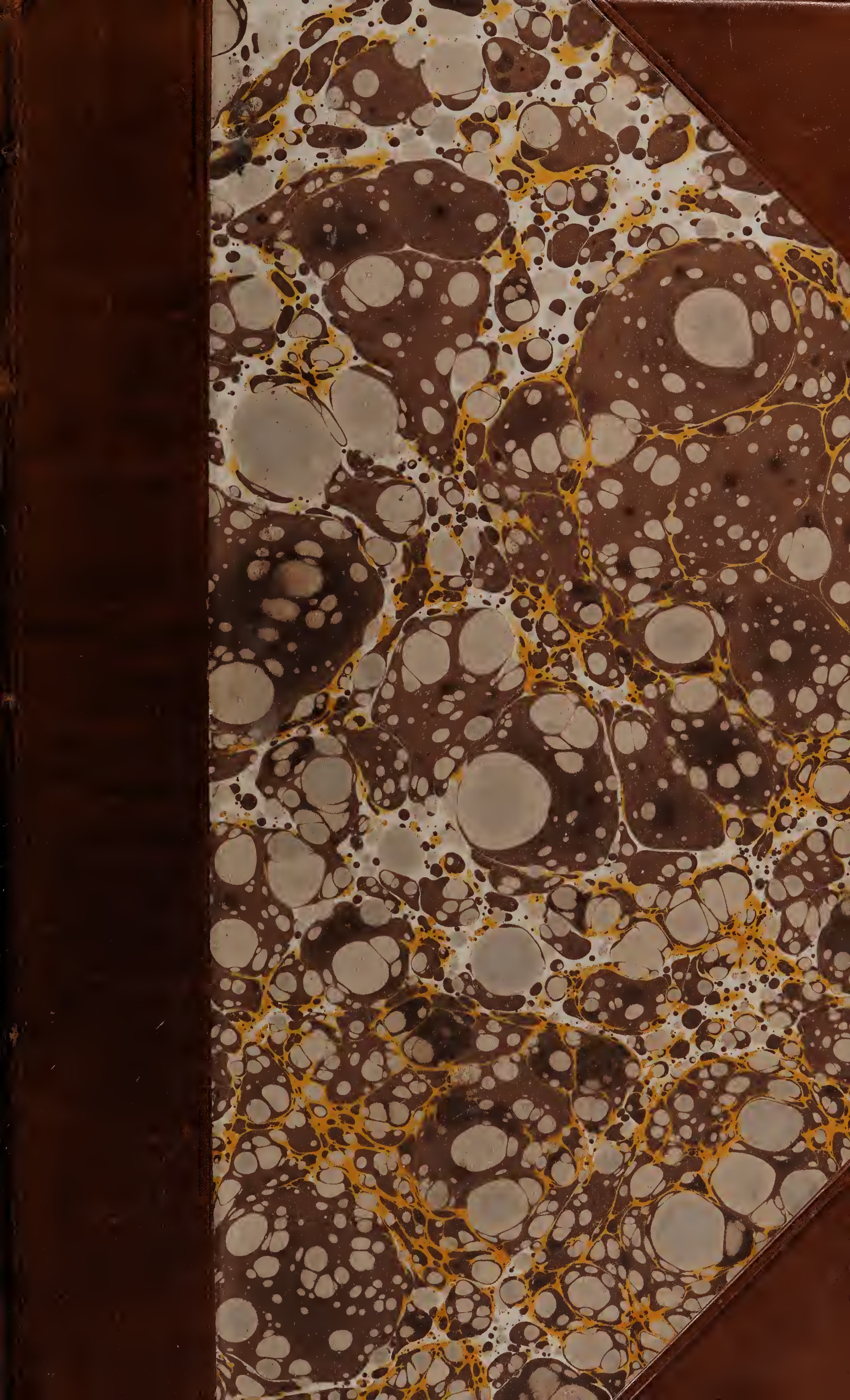


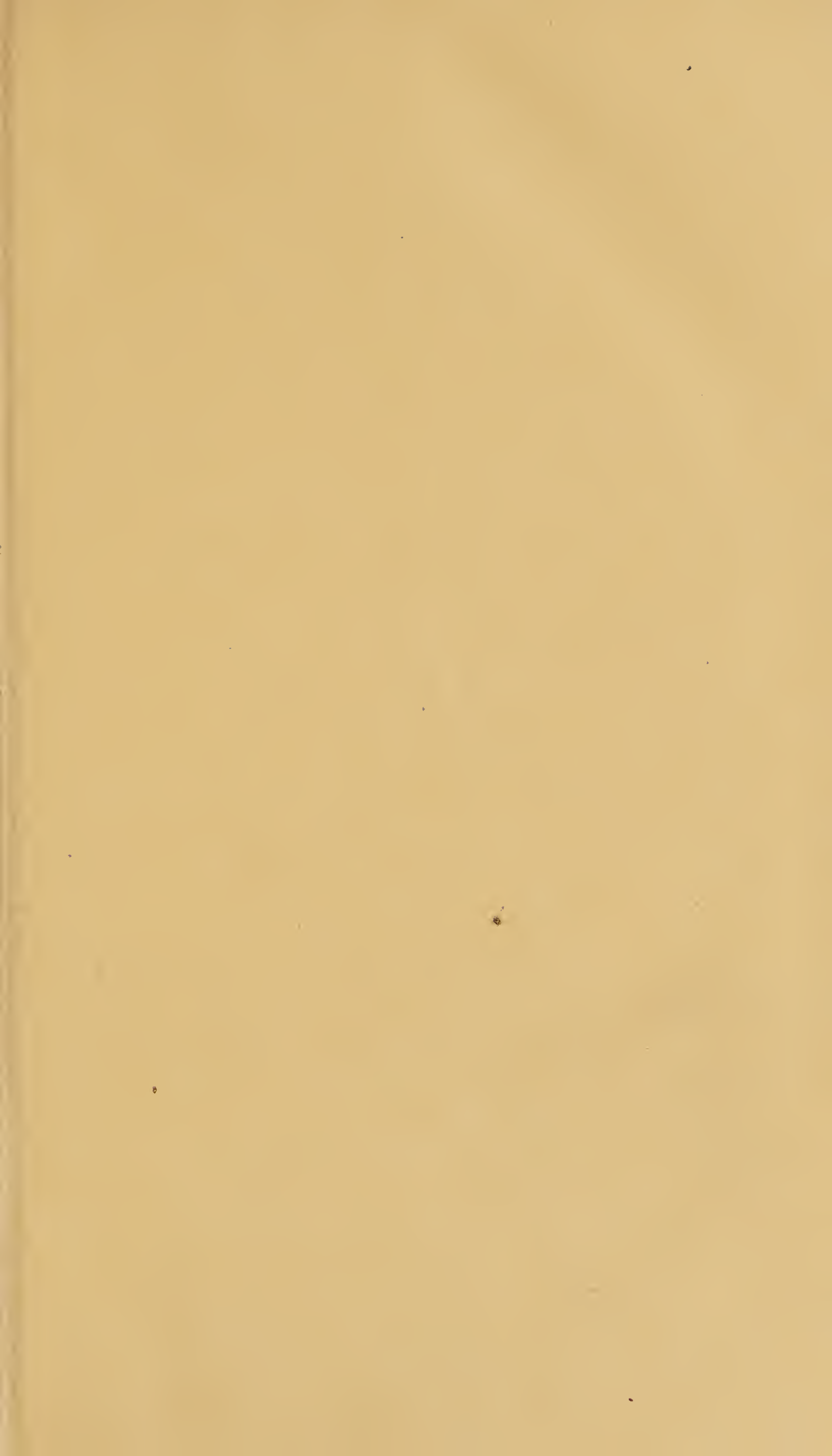


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Henry Lee Benson
Dictionarium Medicum Universale:

O R,
A NEW MEDICINAL
DICTIONARY.

CONTAINING

An Explanation of all the TERMS

USED IN

PHYSIC,		CHYMISTRY,
ANATOMY,		PHARMACY,
SURGERY,		BOTANY, &c.

Including those found

Both in ANCIENT and MODERN WRITERS.

IN WHICH

The ETYMOLOGY of the Words, and their various Senses are properly ascertained; the various Parts of the HUMAN BODY accurately described; the principal Virtues of the OFFICINAL SIMPLS particularly specified; and Full DIRECTIONS given to distinguish the Genuine from the Spurious.

The Whole collected from the Original AUTHORS,

By J. BARROW, CHYMIST.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. LONGMAN, and C. HITCH, in *Pater-Noster-Row*; and
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M DCC XLIX.



Q. REF
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THE PREFACE.

THOUGH there are several Medicinal Dictionaries already extant, yet as none of them (except that elaborate work published by Dr. James in three volumes folio) have explained the terms used both by the antients and moderns, it will be a sufficient excuse for troubling the world with a new one. And that the reader may, in some measure, be apprized of the usefulness of this performance, it will be necessary to give some account of what he may expect to meet with in the following pages.

And, first, I have not only explained the various terms made use of either by antient or modern writers on this subject, but have, also, given their etymologies or derivations from the best authors; which is the truest method of fixing just and lasting Ideas of them in the mind: And, as the same term is often used in various, and, sometimes, almost opposite Senses, so I have carefully

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fully enumerated them, and given each its proper explanation.

Secondly, because the knowledge of anatomy is of the utmost importance in physic, I have given an accurate description of the several parts of the human body, from the best anatomists. And as turning to a multitude of articles is both tedious and troublesome, I have generally given a full description of each particular part under some principal Word, and referred to that from others; by which means I have not only avoided a great number of repetitions, otherwise inevitable, but, also, given the reader a perfect Idea of the subject at one view. Instances of this will occur under AURIS, COR, GENERATIO, OCULUS, &c.

Thirdly, in order to render the pharmacutical and botanical parts the more useful to young students in physic, I have specified the several medicinal uses of each officinal plant and drug; the principles they yield by the chymical analysis, and the several places where they grow spontaneously. And as adulterations are become so common (with concern I speak it) that it is difficult to procure a genuine medicine, especially if it be valuable; I have given the reader directions how to discover the genuine from the sophisticated, and, also, how to chuse the best of each commodity.

Fourthly, to render this work entirely complete, I have given the reader an explanation of the enigmatical Terms used by Paracelsus and his followers, whereby the Works of these enthusiastical authors may be read with more advantage. For though there are a great number of bad things in their works, yet there are some
which

which are good, and contribute to the improvement of physic. For instance; what Paracelsus says against the common notions which had prevailed from Galen's time, as the effects of the primary qualities of bodies, hot, dry, cold, and moist, has, in a great measure, opened the eyes of the physicians. His doctrine of salt, sulphur, and mercury, is of great use in philosophy and physic; if taken not as real elements, but as active principles in bodies. Besides the pains he took in examining animal, vegetable and mineral substances, furnished him with a large share of knowledge of the *Materia Medica*; but then he studiously conceals what a long course of experience had taught him upon this subject. The criticism of Guntherus de Andernac is very judicious. "Paracelsus, says he, I allow, was an excellent chymist, and that he has delivered many good things in his writings; but, on the other hand, it is pity he should have mixed them with a number of others, which are false and frivolous; and, at the same time, should have involved the best in so much Obscurity, that scarce any one can understand what he says, or make the least advantage of them. I wish Galen had been less diffusive, and more exact in his works, and Paracelsus more clear and candid; but as every one has his failings, we ought to retain what appears to be good, and leave the rest."

Fifthly, in compiling this work, I have consulted the best authors on each subject; and that every one might enjoy the honour of his own labours, and, at the same time, the reader be informed of the authority on which each article is founded, I have inserted the name of the writer from whence it is taken.

I shall not in this place, as it is but too common, endeavour to depreciate the labours of others, in order to build myself a reputation on their ruins, nor write a panegyric on my own performance, but leave the book to speak for itself, being certain that if it fails in giving satisfaction to the reader, it will be in vain for me to recommend it. But this I think I may, without vanity, say, That I have sincerely endeavoured to render it useful to students in medicine; but how well I have performed it, must be left to proper judges.



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Medicinal Dictionary.

A B D

A An abbreviation of *ana*; it is used to signify equal parts of the ingredients which immediately precede it in prescriptions, as *R thuris myrrhæ, aluminis ā; i. e.* take of frankincense, myrrha and alum, each equal parts. It is other-ways written *aa* or *ana*.

ABAPTISTON, or **ABAPTISTA**, (of *a* priv. and *βάπτω*, to sink under) the perforating part of the instrument called *trepān*, so called from its being prevented by its rim or circle from plunging into the brain.

ABARTICULATIO, a species of articulation of the bones that has manifest motion. See *Diarthrosis*.

ABBREVIATIO (of *abbrevio*, L. to shorten) short writing; it is principally used in prescriptions.

ABDOMEN (of *abdo*, L. to hide) the lower belly, or the cavity of the body from the *Thorax* downwards to the *Os pubis*.

ABDUCTIO (of *ab* from, and

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duco, L. to draw) a species of fracture, when a bone near the joint is so divided tranversly, that the extremities of the fractured bone recede from each other.

ABDUCTORS (of *ab* from, and *duco* to draw) a name given, by anatomists, to those muscles which serve to open or pull back divers parts of the body; they are opposite to *adductores*.

ABDUCTOR indicis, is that muscle which serves to draw the index or fore-finger from the middle-finger or towards the thumb.

ABDUCTOR minimi digiti, is that which serves to draw the little finger from the rest.

ABDUCTOR oculi, is that which serves to move the eye outwards, from the great to the little angle.

ABDUCTOR policis manus, or *thenar*, is that which serves to draw the thumb from the fingers.

ABDUCTOR policis pedis, is that which pulls the great toe from the rest.

ABDUCTOR minimi digiti pe-
B *dis,*

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dis, is that which pulls the little toe from the rest.

ABEBÆOS (of ἀβέβαιος, of a priv. and βέβαιος strong) infirm, weak, not strong.

ABIES (a radical in the Latin) the fir-tree.

ABIGA *herba* (of *abigo*, to expel, because it is thought to promote delivery, or, according to *Blanchard*, from *abies* fir, because its leaves resemble those of that tree) the herb ground-pine.

ABLACTATIO (of *ab* from, and *lac* milk) the weaning of a child, or depriving him of the breast.

ABLATIO (of *ab* from, and *fero* to take away) 1 this signifies the taking away any thing from the body that is useless or prejudicial to it; and comprehends all manner of evacuations.

2 It is sometimes used to express the subtraction of part of the usual diet, with a medicinal view.

3 It also signifies the interval betwixt two fits of a fever, or the time of remission.

4 (With *Chemists*) it signifies the removal of any thing that is either finished, or no longer necessary in a process.

ABLUMENTIA *medicamenta*, or ABLUENTS (from *abluo*, of *ab* from, and *lauo* to wash away) diluting medicines, or such as dissolve and carry off the acrimonious and stimulating salts in any part of the body, especially in the stomach and intestines.

ABLUTIO, 1 ablution, or washing, either the external parts of the body by baths, or the internal by deluting fluids.

2 (With *Chemists*) is the purification of a body by repeated affusions of a proper liquor.

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ABOMASUM, the name of the fourth ventricle of such animals as ruminant or chew the cud. The first is called *Venter*, the second *Reticulum*, and the third *Omasus*.

ABORTUS, ABORSUS, ABORTIO, (of *ab*, which in compositions signifies defect, according to *Martinius*, and *orior* to arise) a miscarriage, or the exclusion of the *fœtus* before its due time.

ABRACADABRA (the name of a Syrian idol, according to *Selden de Diis Syris*.) This word, written after a fantastic manner, and suspended about the neck by a linen thread, has been recommended as a cure for that species of fever, which physicians call *hæmitritæus*. But though such idle conceits have long since been laugh'd out of doors by all men of sense, yet it must not be inferr'd from hence that no such medicines are at present in being; the famous *Anodyne-necklace* is a remarkable instance of the contrary; the author of which having found means to make the *Christians* equal, at least, to the *Heathens*, in point of superstition and folly.

ABRACALAN, another cabalistical word made use of by the *Jews* for the same purpose as ABRACADABRA was by the *Heathens*.

ABRASCO (of *abrado* to rub off) 1 it is used to express the wearing away the natural *mucus* which covers the membranes, particularly those of the stomach and guts, by corrosive and sharp medicines or humours.

2 It is used to express that matter wore off by the attrition of bodies against each other.

ABRATHAN, ABROTANUM, (from

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(from ἀβρῆς, soft) the herb southernwood; it is numbered among the seven species of *hyssop* by the *Hebrew* writers.

ABROTANOIDES (from its resemblance to *abrotanum*, wormwood) a kind of coral, or, as the botanists call it, a *porus*, that grows on the rocks at the bottom of the sea, as *Clusius*, who describes it, imagines.

ABROTONITES, a word used by *Dioscorides* for wine impregnated with *abrorantum* or wormwood.

ABRUPTIO, the same as ABDUCTIO; which see.

ABRUS, a kind of red *phascolus* or kidney bean, growing in *Egypt* and the *Indies*.

ABSCEDENTIA (of *abs*, and *cedo* to retire) such parts of the body as are in a decayed or morbid state, being separated from the sound, or having lost that union which was preserved in a perfect state of health.

ABCESSUS (of *abs*, and *cedo* to retire, because the parts are disunited by the matter contained) This word is generally used, by modern authors, to signify a suppurated phlegmon, or inflammatory tumour; though sometimes it signifies a tumor of any other kind, which will not admit of discussion, as all enchysted tumors.

ABSORBENTIA (of *ab*, and *sorbeo* to drink up) i. *absorbents*, a general name for all medicines as have the power of drying up redundant humours, whether applied externally to ulcers, or taken into the stomach.

2 It is applied to several sorts of vessels in the body; as the *lacteals*, which absorb the *chyle*, &c.

ABSCISSIO (of *ab* from, and

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scindo to cut) the cutting off of any part.

ABSTEMIUS, or ABSTEMIOUS, (q. d. *abstinens temiti*, i. e. *vini*, forbearing of wine) sober, not given to wine.

ABSTERGENTIA (from *abstergeo* to wipe off) *abstergents*, or cleansing medicines.

ABSTINENTIA (of *abstineo* to abstain from) *abstinence*, either general, from all sorts of aliment; or particular, from some kinds of food.

ABSTRACTITIUS, or ABSTRACTITIOUS, (of *abs* from, and *traho* to draw) a name given to the native spirits of vegetables, to distinguish them from spirits produced by fermentation.

ABSUS, so Mr. Ray calls the *Egyptian Lotus*.

ABUNDANTIA (of *abundo* to overflow) a word used to express too great a quantity of humours of any kind.

ABUSUS (of *abutor* to abuse) an abuse, or ill use of any thing.

ABUTILON, the *Arabic* name for the herb *yellow mallow*.

ACACALIS (it is said to take its name from the nymph *Acacalis*, who was ravished by *Apollo*) a shrub bearing a papilionaceous flower and siliquous fruit. It resembles the plant *siliqua sylvestris rotundifolia*, or *Judas's tree*.

ACACIA (*ἀκασία*, of ἀκάζω to sharpen) *Egyptian thorn*, or binding *bean-tree*.

ACACIA *Germanica*, an astringent medicine; being the unripe juice of wild flos inspissated.

ACACIA *Indica farnesiana*, the *Indian thorn*. Some tell us that the *Gum Arabic* flows from this tree.

ACACOS (of *a* priv. and *κακός* bad) a term applied, by some authors,

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thors, to such distempers as are not attended with danger.

ACAJAIBA, the *cajou* or *cassu-tree*.

ACAJOU, the *cassu-nut*.

ACAIROS (of *a* priv. and *καιρος* time) untimely. It is applied to any thing that happens at an improper or unusual time; or is unlike what ought to happen under the same circumstances of time and place.

ACALEPHE (of *a* priv. *καλη* agreeable, and *αφη* a touch) 1 a nettle. *Gorræus. Foesius. Constantine.*

2 A certain fish, whose flesh is very tender, and easy of digestion. *Athenæus.*

3 A sea-fowl. *Nicander.*

4 A sea-animal. *Gellius.*

ACAMATOS (of *a* priv. and *καμνω* to labour) a word used by *Galen*, to express the position of a limb, which is equally distant from flexion and extension, which position the part can longest bear without weariness.

ACANTHA (*ακανθα*, G. of *ακη* a point, and *αβιω* to blossom) this in general signifies any thing that is sharp-pointed and prickly, as a thorn, or the fins of some sorts of fish. Hence it has been applied to the *spina dorsi* or spine of the back bone, or rather to the outward protuberances thereof, which are somewhat sharp, and preserve the marrow of the back-bone from external injuries.

ACANTHABOLUS (of *ακανθη* athorn, and *βαλλω* to cast out) a chyrurgical instrument used to pull out a thorn, caviated piece of a bone, or any thing extraneous in a wound.

ACANTHACEOUS (of *ακανθα* athorn) a botanical term, applied

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to all plants of the thistle kind, or such as are prickly.

ACANTHUS (*ακανθος*, G. of *ακανθα* a thorn) the herb *bear's-breech*.

ACAPNON (of *a* priv. and *καπνος* smok) 1 dry wood.

2 The herb *marjorum*.

ACARI, or ACARUS, 1 a small insect, said by *Aristotle* to breed in wax.

2 A particular kind of vermin that lodge themselves under the *cutis* and *cuticula*.

ACATSATATOS (*ακαταστατος*, *a* priv. and *καθισταμινα* to render certain) 1 inconstant. It is applied to irregular fevers, where the periods of exacerbation are uncertain, and the appearances of the urine perpetually changing.

2 It is applied to shivering fits in fevers, which return at irregular periods.

3 It is applied to urines, which are turbid, and do not deposit any regular sediment.

ACATHARSIA (*ακαθαρσια*, G. of *a* priv. and *καθαρινω* to purge) 1 that filth or impurity, in a diseased body, which is not yet purged off.

2 It is applied to the *sordes*, or impurities of wounds.

ACAULIS (of *a* negative, and *caulis* a stalk or stem) a plant is said to be *acaulis*, or without stalk, whose flower rests on the ground.

ACCELERATOIRES (of *accelero* to hasten) muscles, so called from their use in accelerating or hastening the urine and seed.

ACCESSIO (of *ad*, and *cedo* to succeed) accession. It signifies the beginning of a *paroxysm*, or fit of an intermitting fever.

ACCESSORIUS, a name given to a particular nerve by *Dr. Willis*.

ACCES-

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ACCESSUS (of *accedo* to approach) the approaching, or having carnal knowledge of a woman.

ACCEDENS (of *accido* to happen to) the same as *Symptom*, which see.

ACCRETIO (of *ad* to, and *cresco* to grow) 1 growing together, as it sometimes happens to the fingers, when the skin is by accident taken off.

2 An increasing.

ACEDIA (of *ἀκηδία*, G. of *a* priv. and *αἴδος* care) 1 trouble or fatigue.

2 Carelessness or neglect. This word is used in both senses by *Hippocrates*, but the passage in which he uses it in the latter sense seems to be corrupted, unless he means by it, a rag that has been much worn, not worth care, and good for nothing else.

ACEPHALOS (of *a* priv. and *κεφαλή* a head) a term applied to monsters born without heads.

ACERATOS (*ἀκέρατος*, of *a* priv. and *κεράννυμι* to mix) unmixed, uncorrupted. It is applied to the humours of the body by *Hippocrates*.

ACERBUS (of *acer* four) four, harsh. It is used to express such a sour taste, accompanied with astringency, as we meet with in unripe fruits.

ACERIDES (*ἀκηρίδες*, G. of *a* priv. and *κηρός* wax) plaisters made without wax.

ACESIS (*ἀκεις*, G. of *ἀκέμω* to cure) a remedy or cure.

ACESTA (of *ἀκέμω* to cure) distempers that are curable.

ACESTORIS (*ἀκεστορίς* of *ἀκέμω* to cure) a female physician; sometimes it is used for a midwife.

ACETABULUM (of *acetum* vinegar) 1 the socket for the head

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of the thigh-bone; so called from its resembling a saucer or little dish in which the ancients brought vinegar to their tables.

2 It signifies a glandular substance, many of which are found in the *placentia* of some animals;

3 The herb *Umbilicus veneris*, which see.

ACETOSA (of *acer* four) sorrel.

ACETUM (of *acer* four) vinegar. A name given to a vinous spirit, which has undergone a second fermentation.

ACHARISTON (*ἀχάριστον*, of *a* priv. and *χάρις* thanks, because esteemed too precious to be given away) an epithet of many *antidotes* and *collyria* described by many medicinal writers.

ACHATES (from a river in Sicily of this name, where it was first found) an *agate*; the name of a precious stone; there have been great virtues attributed to this stone, both *cardiac* and *alexipharmic*, but they seem to be all imaginary.

ACHEIR (*ἄχειρ* from *a* priv. and *χείρ* a hand) without hands. *Galen*.

ACHILLIS tendo. See **TENDO Achillis**.

ACHLYS (*ἄχλυσ*, a primitive in the Greek tongue signifying darkness) 1 a dimness of the eyes.

2 Condensed air in the *uterus*.

3 A small mark or scar over the pupil of the eye, left upon the cornea by a superficial exulceration, as *Galen* interprets it: Or, according to *Ætius*, the exulceration itself almost covering the pupil, of a very light blue colour.

ACHNE (*ἄχνη*; this strictly signifies froth of the sea, chaff, smoke, or any thing that is light and soft.) *Hippocrates* uses this

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word in the three following senses :

1 A sort of soft white mucilage that swims in the eye, which is very frequent in fevers.

2 A frothy matter, with which he says the *faucis* are sometimes filled in an exulceration of the lungs.

3 Lint.

ACHOR (of ἰχώρ filthy blood) an external sore of the head, that discharges a humour like *ichor*, or filthy blood.

ACHORISTOS (ἀχώριστος, of a priv. and χωρῖς separate) inseparable, and is understood of accidents, symptoms, or signs, which are inseparable from particular things.

ACHREION (ἀχρεῖον, G. of a priv. and χρεία usefulness) useless. It is applied by *Hippocrates* to the limbs, which, through weakness, are become useless.

ACHROI (ἀχρεῖον, G. from a priv. and χροά colour) pale. *Galen* explains it, *pale through a deficiency of blood*.

ACHROUS (ἀχρεῖος, G. of a priv. and χροά colour) *Salmasius* says it signifies white, and is applied to flowers of that colour by *Theophrastus*.

ACHYRON (ἀχυρόν, G. of a priv. and ἔχυρόν firm, solid) bran, chaff, or straw.

ACICYS (ἀκικυς, from a priv. and κίχυς strength or vigour) weak, infirm, faint.

ACIDA (of αέω to be sour) acids. A general name for all things that affect the taste with a pungent sourness. The *Chemists* call all substances *acids*, that make an effervescence with an *alkali*. But this does not seem to be a true characteristic of *acids*, for some

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acids will make an effervescence upon being mixed with *acids* of a different kind, and also with bodies that are neither *alkaline* nor *acid*, but *neutral*.

ACIDULÆ (a diminutive of *acidus* sour) a name given to cold mineral waters, which contain a brisk spirit, to distinguish them from *Thermæ*, which are those that are hot.

The name owes its original to a supposition, that these waters were acid; but later observations and experiments have proved it without foundation.

ACINESIA (of a priv. and κινέω to move) immobility in general. But *Galen* uses it to express the state of rest of the pulse, or the small interval of time between the contraction and dilatation of the artery.

ACINIFORMIS *tunica* (from *acinus* a grape, and *forma* a shape) one of the coats of the eye; so called from its resemblance to a grape or berry.

ACINOS (ἀκινός a primitive in the Greek) *stone*, or *wild basil*.

ACINUS. This strictly signifies a grape, but is applied to many other fruits or berries, as those of elder, ivy, &c.

ACIS (ἄκίς, G. a dart) *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify the iron head of a spear, dart, or any wounding instrument.

ACMASTICOS (ἀκμαστίκος, of ἀκμή vigour) the name of a particular sort of continual fever, which, during the whole course, maintains itself at the same pitch, or vigour, without either increasing or decreasing in point of violence.

ACME (ἀκμή a primitive in the Greek tongue, and signifies in general, that state of any thing, wherein

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wherein it is in its utmost perfection) 1 This word is applied by medicinal writers to that state of a distemper wherein it is increased to its utmost degree of violence.

2 It signifies a sharp point or edge.

ACME (ἀκμή a point) a small hard *tubercle* arising on the face.

ACNESTIS (of ἀκνησις, of a priv. and κνάω to scratch) that part of the spine of the back which is between the shoulder-blades and the loins. This part seems to have been originally called so in *quadrupeds* only, because they cannot reach to scratch it.

ACOE (ἀκοή, of ἀκέω to hear) the sense of hearing.

ACOELIOS (ἀκοίλιος, G. of a priv. and κοῖλος a belly) without a belly. It is applied to those who are so wasted and extenuated, as to appear as if they had no belly.

ACOITUS (ἀκοιτός, G. of a priv. and κοίτη sediment) an epithet for honey, mentioned by *Pliny*, because it has no sediment.

ACOLASTOS (ἀκόλαστος, of a priv. and κολάζω to restrain) lewd or obscene. *Hippocrates*.

ACONE (ἀκόνη a whetstone, from ἀκὴ a sharp edge) most authors tell us that this word, which is used by *Hippocrates*, signifies a mortar; but it seems more probable, both from the genuine import of the word, and the manner in which he has used it, to think he means by it a hard stone to levigate upon; for the word, in its most general sense, signifies a hard stone, or whetstone; and the ingredients which *Hippocrates* orders to be reduced to powder, in the passage where he makes use of this word, are very hard, and

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scarce reducible to powder in a mortar.

ACONION (of ἀκόνη a hard stone) a particular form of a medicine among the antient physicians, made of powders levigated on a stone.

ACONITON (Ακονιτον, of a priv. and ακονη lime or plaister) not plaistered; it is applied to vessels not lined within-side.

ACONITUM (ἀκόνιτον, G. of ἀκονη a rock, or hard stone, because it grows on bare, rocky, or stony places) *wolf's-bane*.

ACOPIS (ἀκοπισ, G. of a priv. and κόπος weariness) the name of a precious stone like glass, marked with spots of a gold colour, so called, because oil, wherein it has been boiled, is said to be a remedy against weariness.

ACOPON (ἀκόπον, of a priv. and κόπος weariness) a medicine to cure weariness. This is its original sense, and the same in which *Hippocrates* has used it. But, in time, the word was applied to a sort of ointment of a particular consistence, of which examples may be found in *Celsus*, *Galen*, and other medicinal writers.

ACOR (of acer four) sourness. It is sometimes used by medicinal writers to express that sourness in the stomach contracted from indigestion, and from whence flatulencies and acid belchings arise.

ACORIA (ἀκορία, from a priv. and κορέω to satiate) This word, according to its etymology, signifies insatiability. But *Hippocrates* means nothing more by it than a good appetite and digestion.

ACORUS, sweet flag, or calamus.

ACOS (ἄκος, G. of ἀκέομαι to cure) a medicine, or remedy.

A C R

ACOSMIA (ἀκοσμία, of a priv. and κόσμος order) irregularity. It is chiefly applied to fevers, with respect to the *crisis* and critical days.

ACOUSA (ἀκουσα, G. of a priv. and ἐκὼν voluntary) involuntary.

ACOUSTICA (of ἀκούω to hear) remedies against deafness, or such as help the hearing.

ACRAIPALA (ἀκραίπαλα, of a priv. and κραίπαλη a surfeit by too much eating or drinking) such medicines as either cure, or prevent surfeits or drunkenness.

ACRASIA (ἀκρασία or ἀκρησία, of a neg. and κεράννυμι to mix, because the ancients used to mix four or five parts of water with one of wine for their drink) 1 intemperance, or the drinking of wine unmixed.

2 It was also applied to excess of any sort, as eating, drinking, sleeping and venery.

3 It signifies weakness, impotence, or inability for motion. But in this last sense it should have the same derivation as ἀράτεια. See the following.

ACRATIA (ἀκράτεια, of a priv. and κρατός strength) imbecility, or inability for motion.

ACRATISMA (ἀκράτισμα, of a priv. and κεράννυμι to mix) a breakfast among the antient Greeks, consisting of a morsel of bread soaked in pure or unmixed wine.

ACRATOS (ἀκρατός, of a priv. and κεράννυμι to mix) 1 pure, simple, unmixed.

2 Vehement, excessive, intemperate.

ACRE (ἀκρη, of ἀκρῆ the highest, or extreme) the end, or extremity of the nose.

ACREA (ἀκρεα, of ἀκρῆ the highest, or extreme) 1 the extremities, among which are reckoned

A C R

the arms, legs, nose, and ears. From these some presages are drawn in distempers.

2 It is applied to the extremities of animals used by way of food. They seem to be the same as we call petty-toes.

ACRESPERON (ἀκρέςπερον, G. of ἀκρῆ extreme, and ἐσπερος the evening) the beginning of the evening, or night, in the sense of Hippocrates.

ACRETOPASIA (ἀκρετοπασία, of ἀκρητον wine unmixed with water, and πόσις drink) a drinking of wine unmixed with water. Castellus.

ACRIMONIA (of acer sour) a. crimony. Any thing is said to be acrimonious, that is *pungent*, *corroding*, or *stimulating*, as bodies that are *alkaline*, *acid*, and *murriatic*. See the different species of acrimony under its respective articles.

ACRIS (ἀκρίς, of ἀκρῆ top or extreme) 1 this word, which properly signifies the top of a mountain, is by Hippocrates applied to the sharp extremities of fractured bones.

2 It signifies a locust, or insect, which is eaten by the Parthians and Indians, and is supposed to be the same food as St. John eat in the wilderness.

ACRISIA (ἀκρίσια of a priv. and κρίνω to judge) that state of crudity and inconcoction of the juices, which prevents a separation of the morbid matter, and the consequent exclusion of it out of the body, and is directly the reverse of a *crisis*.

ACRITON (ἀκριτον, of a priv. and κρίνω to judge) 1 confused, not distinct, or of what we can form no idea.

A C R

2 *Gorræus* says, it signifies immense or infinite.

ACRIVIOLA (of *acer* sharp, and *viola* a violet) the plant commonly called *Nasturtium Indicum*, or *Indian cress*. It has its name from its abounding with a volatile, oily, acrid salt.

ACROBYSTIA (ἀκροβυστία, of ἀκρος extreme, and βύω to cover) the extremity of the *prepuce*, because it covers the top of the yard.

ACROCHEIRIS (ἀκροχειρίς, of ἀκρος extreme, and χεὶρ a hand) the arm from the elbow to the ends of the fingers: according to *Gorræus*, χεὶρ signifying the arm from the *scapula* to the fingers ends.

ACROCHLIARON (ἀκροχλίαρρον, of ἀκρος extreme, and χλιαρός warm) very warm, or as warm as a liquid can conveniently be drank.

ACROCHOLIA (ἀκροχολία, from ἀκρος extreme, and κολή anger) extreme anger.

ACROCHORDON (ἀκροχορδών, of ἀκρος extreme, and χορδή a string, because its root is so small that it seems to hang by a string) a sort of wart, or round excrescence on the skin, with a slender base. It is the same species of wart as *Wife-man* calls penfile.

ACROCOLIA (ἀκροκόλια, from ἀκρος extreme, and κῶλον a limb) the extremities of animals that are used in food, as feet of calves, sheep, &c. *Castellus* tells us, the internal parts of animals are also called by this name, which we call *giblets*.

ACRODRYA (ἀκρόδρυα, of ἀκρος extreme, and δρῦς properly an oak, but taken for any sort of wood) all sorts of autumnal fruits, produced by trees, whether of the nut, apple, or plum-kind.

ACROMION (ἀκρόμιον, from

A C R

ἀκρος extreme, and ὤμος the shoulder) the upper process of the shoulder-blade, or that part of the spine of the *scapula* which receives the extremity of the *clavicula*.

ACRON (ἄκρον, a radical in the Greek, signifying the top or extremity) 1. This, in a medicinal sense, signifies that which is most excellent in its kind.

2 It was used by the antient Botanists to signify the *capitulum*, top, or flower of plants of the thistle kind.

ACROPATHOS (ἀκρόπαθος, of ἀκρος extreme, and παθος a disease) it literally signifies a disease at the top or superior part. *Hippocrates* applies it to the internal orifice of the *uterus*, and to cancers which appear on the surface of the body.

ACROPIS (ἀκροπῖς, of ἀκρος extreme, and πῖ the voice) 1 An epithet for the tongue, which either by reason of dryness, or some imperfection in the muscles, cannot articulate the voice.

2 It is applied to the patient labouring under such a disorder.

ACROPOSTHIA (ἀκροποσθία, or ἀκροποσθία, from ἀκρος extreme, and πῖσθι the prepuce) the extremity of the prepuce, or skin that covers the glands of the penis; that part which is cut off in circumcision.

ACROPSILON (ἀκρόψιλον, of ἀκρος extreme, and ψίλος bare) bare at the top. *Hippocrates* applies it to the *pudendum* of a boy, who was affected with a tumour of both *hypochondria* and exulceration of the navel.

ACROS (ἄκρος, a radix in the Greek, signifying top or extreme)

1 Extreme, uppermost.

2 It signifies the very best of the kind.

ACRO-

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ACROSAPES (ἀκροσαπές, from ἀκρῶ extreme, and σήπω to putrify) *Galen* explains this, *soon changed in superficies*. But *Castellus*, from *Valesius*, explains it, *easy of digestion*; and this seems more to the purpose.

ACROTHERIA (ἀκρωτήρια, of ἀκρῶ extreme) the extremities, or extreme parts of the body, as the hands and feet. *Castellus* adds the head, and *Galen* the head, nose, and ears.

ACROTHERIASMUS (ἀκρωτηριασμός, of ἀκρῶ extreme, and τέρω to break) an amputation of any of the extreme parts.

ACROTHYMION (ἀκροθύμιον, of ἀκρῶ extreme, and θυμός thyme) a species of wart. It is broad at the basis, but narrow at the top, hard and rough. The top of it resembles the flower of thyme in colour, whence it derives its name.

ACTE (ἀκτὴ, of αἰώ to break, it being a very brittle wood) elder. See *Sambucus*.

ACTINOBOLISMUS (ἀκτινοβολισμός, of ακτιν a ray of the sun or of lightning, and βάλλω to cast) irradiation. It is applied to that instantaneous action of the animal spirits, by which they convey the inclinations of the mind to the organs of voluntary motion.

ACTIO (of ago to perform) action, or the function of the body.

ACTIVUS (of ago to perform) active. An epithet applied to medicines whose operations are quick and brisk, and to such whose effects are sudden and great.

ACTUALIS (of ago to perform) actual. This is applied to things which are endued with any virtue, faculty, or property, which

A C U

acts by an immediate power inherent in it. Thus a red-hot iron is called the *actual* cautery, to distinguish it from cauteries or caustics, which have the power of producing the same effect upon the animal solids and fluids as actual fire; those last being called *potential* cauteries, or such as are endued with the power of producing particular effects.

ACTUATIO (of ago to perform) that change wrought on a medicine, or other substance, taken into the body, by the vital heat.

ACUITIO (of acuo to sharpen) the sharpening an acid medicine, by adding something to it more acid; or in general, the increasing the force of any medicine, by the addition of something that performs the same sort of operation in a greater degree.

ACULEI (the plural of *aculeus*, a prick) the prickles or thorns of vegetables.

ACULEOSA (of *aculeus* a prick) a name for the *carduus polyacanthos*, or thistle upon thistle.

ACULOS (ἄκλος, a primitive in the *Greek*) the fruit or acorn of the *ilex* or scarlet oak.

ACUMEN (of acuo to sharpen) a term lately introduced into anatomy by *Hearicus a Diventer*; by which he means the protuberances or sharp-pointed parts of several bones.

ACUPUNCTURA (of *acumen* a point, and *pungo* to prick) a particular way of bleeding, by making a great many small punctures with a sharp instrument, made of gold or silver. It is much practised in *Japan* and other oriental nations, in all parts of the body, even on the bellies of women with child.

ACUS

A D A

ACUS (of *αἶς* a point) 1 a needle.

2 A sea-fish, commonly called the tobacco-pipe fish.

3 Chaff.

ACUS PASTORIS (of *acus* a needle, and *pastor* a shepherd) a name given to the herb *scadix*, shepherd's needle, or *Venus's* comb.

ACUSTICUS (*ἀκυστικός*, of *ἀκούω* to hear) of, or belonging to hearing. It is applied to the auditory nerves, and to medicines or instruments used to preserve or restore the sense of hearing.

ACUTENACULUM (of *acus* a needle, and *teneo* to hold fast) a *manubrium* or handle for a needle, contrived for the more commodious management of it, in operations where some force is required to make it penetrate. The *French* surgeons call it *portaiguille*.

ACUTUS (of *acuo* to sharpen) 1 a disease is called acute that moves with velocity towards a *crisis*, and is attended with danger.

2 Sharp, inciding, or pointed, whether it be applied to medicines, aliments, instruments, parts of the body, or any other thing.

ADAL, a word used by *Paracelsus* to signify the pure and active part of plants, separated from the impure and inert.

ADAMAS (from *a* priv. and *δαμάω* to conquer, because it cannot be broken) a diamond. This precious stone formerly had great virtues attributed to it, but it is not at present used in physic.

ADAMITUM, or ADAMITA, the hardest white stones, which *Paracelsus* says are a species of tartar.

ADARCES (of *adareo* to be dry) a substance produced in *Galatia*, and is a sort of concretion of a

A D D

saltish humour, which is bred in moist and marshy places by drought, and concretes about the reeds and grass. It resembles the fine powder of the *Assian* stone, or *Sarcophagus*, in colour, and its substance is lax and porous like the bastard sponge.

ADARTICULATIO (of *ad*, and *articulus* a joint) a species of articulation of the bones. The same as *Arthrodia*, which see.

ADDEPHAGIA, or ADEPHAGIA, (*ἄδδηφαγία* or *ἀδδηφαγία*, of *ἀδδν* abundantly, and *φάγειν* to eat) insatiability, or a voracious appetite.

ADDITAMENTUM (of *ad* to, and *do* to apply) 1 the same as *Epiphysis*.

2 (In *Chymestry*) an addition, or some material mixed with any principal ingredient, to fit it for the designed operation.

ADDITIO (of *ad* to, and *do* to apply) when any thing is added in surgery, that was before deficient, it is called *addition*, to distinguish it from the other part of surgery, which consists in removing what is superfluous, or redundant, which is called *subtraction*. And of these two the whole art of surgery consists.

ADDUCTOR (of *ad* to, and *duco* to draw) a name applied to those muscles that bring forward, close, or draw together the parts of the body whereto they are annexed.

ADDUCTOR *minimi digiti pedis*, is that muscle which brings the third and fourth lesser toes nearer the other two, and the great one.

ADDUCTOR *oculi*, is that which brings the eye towards the nose.

ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus ad*
In-

A D E

Indicium, antithenar rior, is that which draws the thumb nearer the fore-finger.

ADDUCTOR *ad minimum digitum*, is that which brings the thumb toward the ring and little-finger.

ADDUCTOR pollicis pedis, is that which brings the great toe nearer the rest.

ADEC, four milk, or butter-milk. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ADECH, a word used by *Paracelsus*, to signify (as the author who explains his words tells us) *the internal invisible man*, i. e. the soul.

ADECTOS (*ἀδεκτός*, from a priv. and *δακνω* to bite) an epithet for those medicines which relieve pain, by removing the uneasy sensation caused by the stimulation of the acrimonious juices or medicines.

ADEDENTES. See *Phagedænic*.

ADELOS (*ἄδελος*, of a neg. and *δηλος* manifest) not manifest, insensible.

ADELPHIA (from *ἀδελφός* a relation) thus *Hippocrates* calls distempers which are alike, bear resemblance, or analogy, to each other.

ADELPHIXIS (*ἀδελφιξις*, from *ἀδελφός* a relation) the analogy, relation, or similitude, which some parts of the body and some distempers have with others.

ADEMONIA (*ἀδημονία*, G. of a priv. and *δαίμων* genius, or fortune) a word used by *Hippocrates*, to express that great uneasiness, restlessness, and anxiety, which patients frequently complain of in acute diseases, especially in some kinds of hysterical fits.

ADEN (*ἄδην*, a radical in the Greek) a gland. See *Glandula*.

A D I

ADENOGRAPHY (of *ἄδην* a gland, and *γράφω* to describe) a treatise of the glands.

ADENIOS (*ἀδηνώς*, from a priv. and *δῆνος* council) inadvertently, carelessly, done without thought, or forecast.

ADENOIDES (*ἀδινειδής*, from *ἄδην* a gland, and *εἶδος* a form) glandiform, or like a gland; and is used as an epithet for the *prostatæ*.

ADENOSUS abscessus, a hard crude tumour, resembling a gland, very difficult to be resolved.

ADEPHAGIA. See *Addephagia*.

ADEPS (of *adipiscor* to get) fat.

ADEPTA philosophia (of *adipiscor* to obtain) it is generally understood of that philosophy whose end is the transmutation of metals, and the universal remedy. *Paracelsus* tells us, that it cannot be communicated from man to man, but must be attained by inspiration from heaven; though in other places he tells us that it may be learned from those who are adepts.

ADHOERENTIA (of *ad* to, and *hæreo* to stick) growing, or sticking together.

ADHATODA, the *Malabar* nut. Its virtue is to expel the dead *fœtus*; which is the meaning of *Adhatoda* in the *Zeylanic* language.

ADIANTHUM (of *ἀδιάνιον*, G. of a priv. and *διαίνω* to moisten) the herb maiden-hair.

ADIAPHOROS (*ἀδιάφορος*, of a priv. and *διαφέρω* to differ) indifferent, or without difference.

ADIAPNEUSTIA (*ἀδιαπνευστία*, of a priv. *δια* through, and *πνέω* to perspire) a symptom arising from the density of the pores, when perspiration is deficient.

ADIA-

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ADIAPTOTOS (*ἀδιάπτωτος*, of *a* priv. and *διάπτω* to stumble or slide) the word originally signifies firm: But it is a name given by medicinal authors to a certain remedy against the cholic.

ADIARRHOEA (*ἀδιαρροία*, from *a* priv. and *διαρρέω* to flow out, or through) an intire suppression of all the necessary evacuations of the body, and detention of the humours which ought to be discharged.

ADJECTIO (of *ad* to, and *jaceo* to put) the same as addition, or the adding any thing that is deficient.

ADIPOSA membrana (from *adeps* fat) this in general signifies any fat membrane, but is more particularly applied to that in which the kidneys are wrapped up.

ADIPOSA vena, or *renalis*, is a vein arising from the descending trunk of the *cava*, which spreads itself on the coat and fat that covers the kidneys.

ADIPOSI ductus, those passages which convey the fat into the interstices of the muscles, or to the parts between the flesh and the skin; called also *Sacculi*, and *Vesiculæ adiposæ*.

ADIPSON (*ἀδίψον*, from *a* priv. and *δίψα* thirst) a medicine that cures or prevents thirst.

ADIPOS (*ἀδίψος* from *a* priv. and *δίψα* thirst) 1 the *Egyptian* palm; because its fruit gathered before it is ripe, quenches thirst.

2 Liquorice; because its sweet and clammy juice satisfies both hunger and thirst.

3 The name of a pill composed by *Asclepiades*.

ADJUTORUM (from *ad*, and *juvo* to help) 1 the bone of the arm, usually called the *Humerus*;

A D R

because it is very useful in lifting up the arm.

2 A topical or external remedy, applied to a part affected, in aid of internal medicines.

ADJUVANTIA (from *ad*, and *juvo* to help) such medicines as aid and assist nature in the cure of distempers.

ADMIRABILIS (from *ad*, and *miro* to admire) an hyperbolical epithet, given, by many of the *Chymists*, to particular preparations of their own invention.

ADNATA tunica (from *ad* to, and *nascor* to grow) the outward coat or membrane of the eye. This coat covers the whole ball of the eye, except the fore-part, which is called the *sight*, but is not numbred amongst the proper tunics of the eye.

ADNATA, or **ADNASCENTIA**, (from *ad* to, and *nascor* to grow) 1 those off-sets, which, by a new germination under the earth, proceed from the lilly, &c.

2 Such things as grow upon animal or vegetable bodies, which are inseparable from them, as wool, hair, horns and fruit; or else accidental, as fungusses, misleto, and excrescences.

ADONIS flos, pheasant's eye.

ADORAT, the weight of four pounds. *Rulandus*.

ADRACHNE, the strawberry bay.

ADRARAGI, garden saffron.

ADRIANUS, the name of an antidote; so called from the emperor *Adrian* the inventor of it.

ADROBOLON (*ἀδρόβωλον*, from *ἀδρός* large, and *βῶλος* a glebe, bole, or mass) the *Indian* bdellium, which is a coarser sort than the *Arabian*, being impure, black, and in larger lumps.

ADROS

A E A

ADROS (ἀδρός large, ample) 1 plump, of a good habit.

2 Adult.

3 It is applied to the pulse, when it is ample and full, and the artery is greatly distended in all its dimensions.

ADSAMAR, urine. *Rulandus*.

ADSTRICTIO (from *ad* to, and *stringo* to bind) adstriction. It is used either to express the styp-tic quality of medicines, or the retention of any natural evacuation.

ADVENTITIUS (of *ad* to, and *venio* to come) it signifies any thing that accidentally, and not in the common course of natural causes, happens to make a part of another.

ADULTERATIO (from *adul-ter* mixed) a counterfeiting genuine medicines, by substituting some-thing like them in appearance, though not in efficacy.

ADUSTIO (of *ad*, and *uro* to burn) 1 burning.

2 An inflammation of the parts about the brain and its mem-branes, attended with hollowness of the *Sinciput*, and eyes, a pale colour, and dryness of the body.

ADYNAMIA (ἀδυναμία, of *a* priv. and δύναμις strength or force) weakness or impotence, from sick-ness.

ADYNAMON (ἀδύναμον, of *a* priv. and δύναμις force or strength) a factitious sort of wine, made by mixing two thirds of must with one third of water, and boiling it to the consumption of the water. It is made for sick persons, for whom pure wine would be too strong; for it is weak, and of no force, whence its name.

ADYNATOS (ἀδύνατος, from *a* priv. and δύναμις force, or strength) weak, feeble, or impotent.

AEAZO (αἰάζω, from αἰ wo!

A E G

alas!) to lament, complain, ex-claim, or groan.

AEDDES (ἁηδής, from *a* nega-tive, and ἡδής sweet) unpleasant, disagreeable. It is sometimes ap-plied to aliments.

AEODOIA (ἁεδοιά, from αἰδώς modesty) the same as *Pudenda*, of the parts subservient to generation.

AEGAGROPILA (from αἶγα-γρος a rock-goat, and πῖλος a ball) a little ball found in the stomach of some goats, &c.

AEGEIRINON (αἰγείρινον, of αἰγείρος a poplar) the name of an ointment, so called because the cat-kins, or fruit of the poplar, is one of the principal ingredients in it.

AEGEIROS (αἰγείρος, a radix in the *Greek*) the black poplar.

AEGIDES (αἰγίδης, from αἰγιάς a white membrane or cicatrix in the eyes) a disorder in the eye. It is mentioned by *Hippocrates*, which, according to *Foesius*, signifies small white cicatrices in the eye, caused by a fluxion of corrosive humours upon the part.

AEGILOPS (αἰγίλωψ, from αἰξ a goat, and ὤψ the eye) 1 an ab-scess in the canthus of the eye next the nose; so called, because people afflicted with it, are said to have a cast of the eye resembling that of a goat.

2 The holme oak, with great acorns, so called because it is sup-posed to be good against such a dis-temper.

3 Great wild oat-grass, or drank.

4 Bearded wild oats.

5 Haver-grass.

AEGOCERAS (αἰγοκέρας, from αἰξ a goat, and κερας a horn) scœn- greek, so called from the form of the pods which it bears; said to resemble the horns of a goat.

A E O

ÆGYPTIACUM *unguentum*, the name of an ointment, ascribed originally to *Mesue*; and is said to take its name from its colour, though it is rather a dusky brown, than the colour of an *Egyptian*.

ÆGYPTIUM *oleum*, *Egyptian* oil. *Dioscorides* represents it as unfit for internal use, but very proper for lamps and plaisters.

ÆGYPTIUM *oleum album*, white *Egyptian* oil. This seems to be the simple oil of lillies mentioned by *Dioscorides*.

ÆGYPTIA *ulcera*, a species of malignant ulcer of the tonsils and fauces; they are described by *Aretæus*, and called *Egyptian* or *Syrian* ulcers, because they are frequent in those countries.

ÆGYPTIA *antidotus*, the *Egyptian* antidote. There are many of them described by *Nicolaus Myrepsus*.

AEICHRYSON (*αἰκρυσόν*, of *αἰ* always, and *χρυσός* gold) a name for the *sedum majus*.

AEIPATHEIA (*αἰπάθεια*, of *αἰ* always, and *παθος* an affection, or passion) a never-ceasing affection or passion.

AEITHALES (*αἰθαλές*, from *αἰ* always, and *θαλλω* to be green) another name for the *sedum majus*.

AEIZOON (*αἰίζων*, from *αἰ* always, and *ζωή* life) the herb *sempervivum sedum*, or houseleek.

AEON (*αἰών*, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 This strictly signifies the whole age of man, from his birth to his death, but used frequently by *Hippocrates* to signify the remainder of a man's life.

2 It signifies the spinal marrow.

AEONESIS (*αἰόνησις*, from *αἰονάω* to pour upon) the moistening the external parts by perfusion, or fomentation.

A E R

AEQUALIS (of *æquo* to equal) this, in a medicinal sense, is applied to any thing that is consistent with itself, and always the same, or that is the same in all its parts.

AEQUILIBRUM (from *æquus* equal, and *libra* a balance) this word, in a medicinal sense, is used to express a just proportion between the solids and fluids of the body, which is necessary to the performance of the animal functions, and a perfect state of health.

AEQUIPOLLENS (from *æquus* equal, and *polleo* to be strong) equal with respect to strength. It is used to express an equality of force in the antagonist muscles, which move the same part in different directions.

AER (*ἀήρ*, of *ἀω* to blow) the air.

AERA (*αἶρα*, of *αἶρω* to lift up) the *Greek* name for cockle, or darnel.

AERIFICATIO (from *aer* air, and *facio* to make) the producing air from other bodies, or rather converting them into air.

AEROLOGICE (from *ἀήρ* air, and *λόγος* a discourse) that part of medicine which treats of air, and explains its properties and uses in the animal œconomy, and its efficacy in preserving or restoring health.

AEROMELI (*ἀερόμελι*, from *ἀήρ* air, and *μέλι* honey) 1 a certain sweet dew, or manna.

2 Honey.

AEROPHOBIA (from *ἀήρ* air, and *φόβος* fear) a symptom of the phrenitis. Because some phrenitics are afraid of a lucid air, others of that which is obscure.

AERUGINOSUS (from *ærigo* rust of copper) of the colour of verdigrease or rust of copper, green.

It

A E T

It is frequently applied to what is discharged by vomit of that colour, and to the bile.

AERUGO, the rust of any metal, particularly of copper, called *verdigrease*.

AES (uncertain *etymology*) copper or brass.

AESTATES (from *æstas* summer, because they generally appear in hot weather) freckles on the face.

AESTHESIS (αἰσθησις, from αἰσθάνομαι to be sensible of) sensation, or the faculty or power of sensation.

AESTUARIUM (from *æstus* heat) the name of many instruments, contrived to convey heat to the whole, or particular parts of the body. In *English* properly called stoves.

AESTUS (from ܐܝܬܐ Chald. fire) heat of any sort, whether raised by fire, distempers, medicines, effervescence, or fomentation.

AETHALL (αἰθάλη, from αἶδω to burn) soot.

AETHALES (from αἰ always, and δάλλω to be green) a name for the *super-vivum*, or houseleek.

AETHER (from αἶδω to shine or glitter) 1 a word much used by natural philosophers to signify a fine, fluid, subtile substance, or medium, that pervades the pores of all bodies.

2 An extremely light and penetrating fluid, made of spirit of wine deprived of its phlegm, by distillation with oil of vitriol.

AETHES (αἰθής, from α priv. and ἥθος custom) unusual, not according to custom.

AETHIOPICUS *cuminum*, *Æthiopic cummin*.

AETHIOPICUS *lopis*, the *Æthiopian stone*.

AETHIOPIS, *Æthiopian clary*.

A F F

AETHIOPS *mineralis*, *Æthiops mineral*, so called from its colour, which resembles an *Æthiopian* or black-moor.

AETHIOPS *antimonialis*, *Æthiops antimony*, a medicine first described by Dr. Cockburn, in his treatise on a *Gonorrhœa*.

AETHOLICES (αἰθόλικες, from αἶθω to inflame) superficial pustules of the skin, raised by heat. They seem to mean boils.

AETHYIA (αἰθυία, a radical in the *Greek*) a mortar.

AETIOLOGIA (αἰτιολογία, from αἰτία a cause, and λόγος a discourse) that part of the theory of physic which explains the causes of diseases, and their concomitant symptoms.

AETITES (αἰτίτης, from αἰτός an eagle) eagle-stone, so called because it is said to be found in the eagle's nest. It has formerly had many wonderful virtues ascribed to it, but they appear to be all fabulous and superstitious, and is at present taken but little notice of.

AETOI PHLEBES (αἰτοὶ φλέβες, from αἰτός an eagle, and φλέψ a vein) certain veins which ascend through the temples to the head, are so called by *Rufus Ephesus Philistio*, an *Italian*.

AETONYCHUM (from αἰτός an eagle, and ὄνυξ a claw, or nail) the same as *lithospermon*, so called from the hardness of the seeds.

AFFECTIO (from *affecto* to affect) an affection. This signifies a disorder that all, or any part of the body is affected with, or suffers. Thus *affectio colica* is the colic.

AFFIDRA, cerufs. *Rulandus*.

AFFION, 1 *Opium*.

2 A particular sort of electuary prepared in *Bantam*, in which opium is an ingredient.

AF-

A G E

AFFLATUS (from *ad* upon, and *flo* to blow) a vapour, or blast, which affects the body with some sudden and dangerous distemper.

AFFUSIO (from *ad* upon, and *fundo* to pour out) the pouring a liquor upon any other substance.

AFRICANUS *flos*, *African* flower. There are many species of this plant.

AGALACTIA (ἀγαλακτία, from *a* priv. and γάλα milk) a defect of milk in child-bed.

AGALLOCHUM, a sort of wood which is exported from *India* and *Arabia*. It is often called *lignum aloes*, *xyloaloes*, or, the wood of aloes.

AGARICUS, 1 *Agaric*, a woody, fungous excrescence, that grows on the body of old larch-trees.

2 a name for the *marga candida*, or white stone marl.

AGASYLLIS (ἀγάσυλλις, a radical in the *Greek*) according to *Dioscorides*, the shrub that produces the gum ammoniacum.

AGATHON (ἀγαθόν good) *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify certain, firm, true, or perpetual.

AGERASIA (ἀγρηασία, from *a* priv. and γῆρας old age) that state which maintains the health and vigour of youth, in an advanced age.

AGERATUM (ἀγεράτον, of *a* priv. and γῆρας old age) the herb maudlin, or everlasting. Because the flowers preserve their beauty for a long time.

AGES (ἀγῆς) the palm or hollow of the hand.

AGE VITA, the name of an antidote described by *Myrepsus*. The place is much corrupted, and the commentator tells us, that *Myrepsus* wrote εὐγυς βίτα jugis vita, long or continued life, because of

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its virtues in procuring longevity.

AGEUSTIA (from *a* priv. and γεύομαι to taste) a fast, or fasting.

AGGLUTINATIO (from *ad* to, and *glutino* to glue) agglutination. It signifies the joining together, or re-union of any separated parts of the body, or healing. Hence applications which promote that end are called *agglutinants*.

AGGREGATUM (from *ad* to, and *gero* to carry) an aggregate. A body resulting from the union of many others, which are smaller, of which the whole sum, or collection, is called the sum, or aggregate.

AGITATIO (of *agito* to tumble and toss) agitation, or shaking. It is considered in medicine as an exercise.

AGLITHES (ἀγλιθες, a radical in the *Greek*) it is used by *Hippocrates* to signify the divisions or segments in a head of garlic, which we generally call cloves.

AGME (ἀγμῆ or ἄγμα, of ἀγω to break) a fracture.

AGNACAT, a tree of the figure and size of a pear-tree, which, *Mr. Ray* tells us, grows in *America*, beyond the *Terra de Labrador*, towards the *Isthmus of Darien*. It bears a fruit like a pear, but green when it is ripe. It is esteemed a powerful, and almost a miraculous promoter of venereal vigour.

AGNANTHUS (from ἀγνοῦ chaste, and ἀνθος a flower, because the flower of this plant resembles that of the *agnus castus*, or *vitex*) a genus of plants mentioned by *Vaillant*.

AGNATA. See **ADNATA**.

AGNINA *membrana* or *pellucula*, (from *agnus* a sucking lamb)

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a name given to one of the membranes which involves the FÆTUS, by *Adius*; so called from its tenderness.

AGNINA LACTUCA, lambs lettuce.

AGNOIA (ἄγνοια, from *a* priv. and γινώσκω to know) is when a patient in a fever, or any other disorder, forgets, and does not know his familiar acquaintance.

AGNUS, a lamb.

AGNUS SCYTHICUS, the vegetable called the *Scythian* lamb. It is much noted among the writers of natural history, and is described by *Jul. Cæsar*, *Scaliger*, and in the *Philosoph. Transact.* by *Sir Hans Sloane*. But if we examine the whole story, without prejudice, we shall find it nothing but romance.

AGNUS CASTUS, the chaste tree. It is called ἄγνῶς chaste, because the virgins who lived chaste, during the feasts of *Ceres*, used to lie on them at nights.

AGOGÉ (ἀγωγή, of ἄγω to draw, or lead) 1 It signifies the intire order or tenour of a thing, as the manner of man's life, the procedure of a distemper, or the state of the air. *Castellus*.

2 *Pliny* uses it, in the plural number, to signify those little canals through which the water runs from gold ore that has been washed with it, and in which the gold is deposited.

AGONIA (ἀγωνία, from *a* neg. and γένος an offspring) sterility.

AGONIA (ἀγωνία, from ἀγών a combat, or struggle) agony, when there is supposed to be a struggle between life and death.

AGONOS (ἄγωνος, from *a* priv. and γένος an offspring) barren.

AGORÆUS (ἀγοραῖος, from

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ἀγορά a market) an epithet for very coarse bread.

AGRESTA (from *agrestis* wild) verjuice. The juice of unripe grapes, or the sour grape itself.

AGRESTEN, acid stone-tartar.

AGRESTIS, wild. 1 It is applied to vegetables, to distinguish those which grow spontaneously in the fields, from such as are cultivated in gardens.

2 It is used to express a malignant disposition in some distempers.

3 It is used to express a brutality in the manners and dispositions of men.

4 It is used as an epithet to animals, to distinguish them from those which are domestic and tame.

AGRIA (ἀγρία, from ἀγρός a field) 1 holly. *Blancard*.

2 *Celsus* uses it to signify a sort of malignant pustule which causes an exulceration, with a vehement corrosion and redness of the skin, sometimes making the hairs fall off.

AGRIAMPELOS (from ἀγρίῳ wild, and ἄμπελος a vine) the wild vine. *Gerard* says it is the black bryony.

AGRIELŒA (from ἀγρίῳ wild, and ελαῖα an olive) the wild olive.

AGRIFOLIUM (some derive it from ἀκίς a prickle, and *folium* a leaf, because the leaves are armed with sharp prickles. Others, and I think with greater reason, derive it from ἀγρίῳ wild, and φύλλον a leaf.) The holly-tree.

AGRIMONIA, agrimony, or liver-wort.

AGRIMONOIDES (from *agrimonia* agrimony, and ἴδιον form or shape) an herb that grows among briers and shrubs in the mountainous parts of *Italy*. So called from

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from its resembling agrimony both in shape and virtues.

AGRIOCARDAMUM (from ἀγρίον wild, and κάρδαμον cresses) the same as *Iberis*, *sciatica* cresses.

AGRIOCASTANUM (from ἀγρός a field, and κάστανον a nut) the same as *Bulbocastanum*, *Earth-nut*, or *Pig-nut*.

AGRIOCINARA (from ἀγρίον wild, and κινάρα artichoke) the wild artichoke.

AGRIOCOCCIMELLEA (from ἀγρίον wild, κόκκος a berry, and μήλη an apple-tree) the same as *Prunus Sylvestris*. *Blancard*.

AGRIOMELA, crabs, the fruit of the *Malus Sylvestris*. Its fruit and juice are the *Agresta* of the shops, called verjuice; it is vehemently austere, acid, and astringent. *Dale*.

AGRION. This, according to *Blancard*, is a name for the *Peucadanum*, which see.

AGRIOPHYLLON, another name for the *Peucadanum*, according to the same author.

AGRIORIGANUM (from ἀγρίον wild, and ὀρίγανον *origanum*) wild *Origanum*, or wild marjoram. See *ORIGANUM*.

AGRIOSELINUM, the same, according to *Dioscorides*, as *HIPPOSELINUM*, which see.

AGRIOASTARI, a species of wheat, call'd *Triticum Creticum*. See *TRITICUM*.

AGRIAPALMA, mother-wort. See *CARDIACA*.

AGRIPPÆ. Those children are thus called, who are born with their feet foremost, because *Agrippa* the Roman was said to be born in this manner.

AGRONOMOS (from ἀγρός a field, and νέμω to feed) an epithet

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for wild animals, or such as seek their subsistence in the fields.

AGROSTIS, *Gramen offic.* quick-grass, or couch-grass.

The root bruised, and applied, glutinates wounds. The Decoction of it, drank, is effectual against the gripes, difficulty of urine, and ulcers of the bladder, and breaks the stone. *Dioscorides*.

The lethontriptic virtue of this plant has been taken notice of by *Boerhaave*, and confirm'd by a bundance of experiments.

AGRUMINA, onions, leeks. *Castellus*.

AGRYPNIA (from ἀγρυπνία priv. and ὑπνός sleep) want of sleep.

AGYION (from ἀγία neg. and γυνή a woman) a name for the *Agnus Castus*, because it is said to promote chastity. *Blancard*.

AGYRTÆ (from ἀγείρω to gather together) quacks, or mountebanks.

AHENUM, a kettle, or pot.

AHIUS, salt-stone. *Rulandus*.

AHMELLA. See *ACMELLA*.

AHUSAL, sulphur of arsenic.

AJARAZAT, lead. *Rulandus*.

AIDRIS (from ἀιδρία priv. and ἰδρία skilful) unskilful, ignorant.

AIPATHIA. See *AEIPATHIA*.

AIRA, *Lolium*, or darnel.

AIRI. See *HAYRI*.

AISTHESIS. See *ÆSTHESIS*.

AISTHETERIUM, the common sensory, or, if I may so call it, the laboratory of sensation.

AITMAD, the Arabic name for antimony. *Castellus*.

AJUGA, a name for ground-pine.

AKIBOT, sulphur. *Rulandus*.

AKON, a whetstone. *Rulandus*.

AL, an Arabian particle signifying *the*. It is often applied to a word by way of eminence.

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ALA. This word in *Botany* has several significations, as 1 the hollow of the stalk, which either the leaf, or the pedicle of the leaf, makes with the stalk or branches.

2 In the plural number, it signifies those *Petala* of papilionaceous flowers placed between the *Vexillum* and *Carina*.

3 A foliaceous membrane that runs the whole length of a stem.

ALÆ NASI, or PINNÆ NASI, the cartilages which are joined to the extremities of the bones of the nose, and which form the moveable and lower part of that organ.

ALÆ AURIS, or PINNÆ AURIS, the superior part of the external ear.

ALÆ, 1 the arm-pits.

2 The *Nymphæ* are so called by *Aetius*.

3 The wings of a fowl.

ALARIS *vena*, the internal vein of the three opposite to the elbow, in one of which bleeding is performed. This vein has under it an artery, the middle one a nerve, and therefore ought to be cautiously dealt with; but the *Superna*, or outer one, called also *Humeralis*, may be opened without any danger. *P. Æginet*.

ALABANDICUS, or ALABANDINUS *lapis*, a stone of a blackish colour, intermixt with a fallow.

ALABARI, lead. *Rulandus*.

ALABASTRA (from ἀλάβαστρον a box of ointment or perfume, made of alabaster) are those green herbaceous leaves that encompass flowers, so called from its likeness to an alabaster box.

ALABASTRUM, alabaster. A white stone well known. A sort of marble, but softer.

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ALACAB, the *Arabic* name for *Sal Ammoniac*.

ALAFI, alkaline salt. *Castellus*.

ALAFOR, or ALAFORT, alkaline salt. *Rulandus*.

ALAFREG, a species of ceruss. *Rulandus*.

ALANABOLUS (from *Alana*, a city of *Ethiopia*, where it was first found, and βῶλον bole, or earth) the same as ALANA TERRA.

ALANA TERRA (from *Alana*, a city of *Ethiopia*, and *terra* earth, or bole) *Tripolis*, *English* oker.

ALANDAHAL, colocynthis. *Johnson*.

ALANFUTA, the name of a vein, situate betwixt the chin and under-lip, which used to be opened to cure a foetid breath. *Castellus* from *Avicenna*.

ALAPÆ (the plural of *alapa*, a blow, or flap) cuffs, or flaps with the flat hand. These are directed by *Aetius*, in order to revive people who faint, from staying too long in a hot bath.

ALAGUECA, a stone which is found in little polished fragments, at *Balagate* in the *Indies*.

ALARIS, or ALIFORMIS, (from *ala* a wing; or from *ala* a wing, and *forma*, form or shape) in the shape or form of a wing.

ALARTAR, *Æs Ustum*. Burnt brass. *Rulandus*.

ALASALET, sal ammoniac. *Rulandus*.

ALASTROB, lead, according to *Rulandus*; but lime, according to *Johnson*. *Castellus*.

ALATAN, litharge of lead. *Rulandus*.

ALATERNUS, ever-green privet. It is a small shrub, about the bigness of the privet; its leaves are set all round with small prickles in

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in alternate order, whence it takes its name.

ALATERNOIDES (from *alaternus*, and , form) a sort of *alaternus*.

ALATI (from *ala* a wing) those are thus called whose *Scapulæ* or shoulder-blades are very prominent, and stand like wings.

ALATURAT, nitre. *Rulandus*.

ALBA VITILIGO. See VITILIGO.

ALBADARA, an *Arabic* name for the sesamoide bone of the first joint of the great toe, which is about the size of a small pea. Its use is to that joint much the same as the *Patella* is to that of the knee.

ALBIGIAZI, the *Arabic* name for the *Os Sacrum*.

ALBANUM, salt of urine. *Rulandus*.

ALBARA (from *albus* white)
1 A species of leprosy. *Castellus*.

2 White poplar. *Brunfelsus*.

ALBARAS, arsenic. *Rulandus*.

ALBERAS, the *Arabic* name for the *Staphisagria*. *Schroder*.

ALBESTON, quick lime. *Rulandus*.

ALBINUM, a name of the *Gnaphalium maritimum*. Sea cudweed, or cotton-weed.

ALBIR, pitch got from the bark of yew. *Johnson*.

ALBOR, urine. *Rulandus*.

ALBORO, a compound species of itch, or rather leprosy.

ALBORCA, mercury. *Johnson*.

ALBOT, a crucible. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ALBOTAT, cerufs. *Rulandus*. *Johnson* calls it ALBOTAR.

ALBOTIN, or, ALBOTAI, turpentine. *Rulandus*.

ALBUGINEA *tunica oculorum*

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(from *albus* white) the coat of the eye called ADNATA, which see.

ALBUGINEA, is also the name of a coat of the testicles. It is so called from its white colour.

ALBUGINEUS *humor oculi* (from *album* white) the aqueous humour of the eye.

ALBUGO *oculorum*, a pearl, or white speck in the eye.

ALBUHAR, cerufs. *Rulandus*.

ALBULA, 1 the same as *Albugo*.

2 A little pearl. *Rulandus*.

3 The name of a fish in the lake of Zurich, mentioned by *Aldrovandus*, and said to be very good food.

ABULÆ AQUÆ, or ALBÆ, aluminous waters are thus called in Italy.

ALBUM GRÆCUM, the white dung of dogs gathered in March.

ALBUM HISPANICUM, Spanish white. It is prepared from tin in the same manner as cerufs is from lead.

ALBUM OLUS, a name of the *Lactuca Agnina*, lamb's lettuce, or corn-sallad. *Dale*.

ALBUM NIGRUM, mouse-dung.

ALBUM OCULI, the white of the eye.

ALBUM JUS, white broth.

ABBUM SEVERI COLLYRIUM, the white collyrium of *Severus*.

ALBUM UNGUENTUM, the white ointment. This is commonly called *Unguentum Album Rhois*.

ALBUMEN, or ALBUMOR, the white of an egg.

ALBUS *fluor*, or *fluxus*. See FLUOR *Albus*.

ALCAFIEL, antimony. *Rulandus*.

ALCAHEST. This is an arbitrary word derived from no language,

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guage, and coined by *Paracelsus* to express an universal menstruum or solvent, as *Helmont* explains it.

ALCALI, or ALKALI (from *kali*, a certain plant growing about the sea-shore and banks of the *Nile*, from the ashes of which a great quantity of fixed salt is extracted) a word much used by the *Chymists*, to express a body which is esteemed the reverse of an acid.

ALCALISATIO, alcalisation. It signifies the impregnating any thing with an alkaline salt, as spirit of wine, &c.

ALCANCALI, an antidote, so called in *Italian*.

ALCANNA, 1 eastern privet. *Dale*.

2 *Ithyocolla*. Isinglass. *Johnson*.

ALCAR (*ἀλκαρ*, from *ἀλκή* strength) 1 help, assistance.

2 A remedy.

ALCARA, a cucurbit: *Rulandus*.

ALCE, the elk.

ALCEA, *ἀλκία*, a plant of the mallow kind.

ALCEBRIS *vivum*. The same as *Sulphur Vivum*. *Rulandus*.

ALCHACHIL, a name for rosemary. *Dale*.

ALCHARITH, or ALECHARITH, quicksilver. *Johnson*. *Castellus*.

ALCHEMIA, or ALCHYMIA (from the *Arabic* particle *al*, which is added by way of eminence, and *χύω* to melt) that part of *Chymistry* which relates particularly to the transmutation of metals.

ALCHIMELECH, the *Egyptian* melilot.

ALCHIMILLA, lady's mantle. *Dale*.

ALCHITRAM, or ALCHIERAM, 1 Oil of juniper.

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2 Tar.

3 Prepared arsenic. *Rulandus*.

ALCHITRAN (from *al*, and *χύτρα* a pot) 1 a sort of salt, perhaps pot-ash.

2 Oil of juniper.

3 The *Fæces* left after the distillation of some bodies.

4 The name of a medicine for the teeth, taken notice of by *Mesue*.

ALCHITURA, Tar. *Johnson*.

ALCHIMIA. See *ALCEMIA*.

ALCIMAD, antimony. *Rulandus*.

ALCOB, sal ammoniac. *Rulandus*.

ALCOCALUM, the *Cinara*, artichoke. *Blancard*.

ALCOFOL, antimony. *Castellus* from *Rulandus*, *Johnson*, and *Dorneus*.

ALCOHOL (*al-co-hol*, an *Arabic* word, which signifies a fine impalpable powder, which the eastern women make use of as a kind of fucus.) This word is applied to any substance reduced to the utmost degree of purity, and from which all impure and heterogeneous particles have been separated. Hence spirit of wine, brought by art to the highest degree of strength and perfection, is also called *Alcohol*.

ALCOL, vinegar. *Rulandus*.

ALCOLA, 1 the same as *Aphtha*, in the phrase of *Avicenna*. See *APHTHA*.

2 *Paracelsus* uses it to signify the tartar, or excrement of urine, whether it appears in form of sediment, sand, or viscous mucilage. Hence

ALCOLITA is used by the same author to signify urine. *Castellus*.

ALCOLISMUS, the reducing any substance to fine particles by

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corrosion or otherwise. *Rulandus.*

ALCONE, brass. *Rulandus.*

ALCOR, burnt copper. *Rulandus.*

ALCORE, a sort of stone, having spots in it resembling silver. *Rulandus.*

ALCUBRITH, ALCUR, or ALUZAR, sulphur. *Rulandus.*

ALCYONIUM, bastard sponge.

ALDABARAM, a name for the sesamoiden bones of the great toe. See ALBADARA.

ALEC, or ALECH, vitriol. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ALECHARITH, mercury. *Johnson.*

ALECTORIA, or *Lapis ALECTORIUS*, (from ἀλέκτωρ a cock) a gem, fabled to be found in the stomach of a cock.

ALECTOROLOPHUS (from ἀλέκτωρ a cock, and λόφος a comb) yellow rattle. So called from its leaves, resembling a cock's comb, or crest.

ALEIMMA (ἀλείμμα, from ἀλείφω to anoint) an ointment or liniment, that has no wax in its composition to give it a greater consistence.

ALEION (ἄλειον copious) an epithet applied by *Hippocrates* to water.

ALEIPHA (ἄλειφα, of ἀλλείφω to anoint) it signifies the oil of vegetables.

2 The fat of animals.

3 Any sort of medicated oil, or oil impregnated with aromatic or fragrant vegetables.

ALELAION (ἀλέλαιον, of ἄλς salt, and ἔλαιον oil) an application made use of by *Galen* in lax tumours. It consists of oil beat up with salt.

ALEMBACI, burnt lead. *Rulandus.*

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ALEMBIC, or ALEMBICUS, (from the Arabic particle *al*, and ἀμβίξ, from ἀμβαίνω for ἀναβαίνω to ascend) This properly signifies the head of a distilling vessel, but is now frequently used to signify the whole apparatus.

ALEMZADAT, sal ammoniac. *Rulandus.*

ALEORE (ἀλεωρή, from ἀλέω to avoid or escape) *Hippocrates* uses it to signify that ease which a patient finds from the abatement or intermission of any distemper.

ALEOS, adj. (ἄλειος, from ἀλέω to gather together) heaped, crowded, condensed or continued. *Hippocrates.*

ALEOS, sub. (ἄλειος, from ἀλέος heat) heat, warmth. *Hesychius.*

ALES (ἄλες, from ἀλέω to gather together) 1 heaped, condensed, crowded.

2 Contracted.

ALES *crudum*, crude ales. Those drops which often fall in the night-time in the month of June. *Johnson.*

ALETON (ἄλητον, from ἀλέω to grind) meal.

ALEURON (ἄλευρον, from ἀλέω to grind) meal, either of corn, lentil, or seeds of darnel.

ALEXANDRIA, a name for the *Daphne*, or bay-tree.

ALEXANTHI, or ALTINGAT, flowers of copper. *Rulandus.*

ALEXICACON (from ἀλέξω to repel, and κακόν evil) an amulet, said to be powerful against poisons. *Blancard.*

ALEXIPHARMICA (from ἀλέξω to repel, or drive away, and φάρμακον poison) alexipharmics. Alexipharmic seems originally to have signified a remedy to expel, or prevent the ill effects of poisons taken

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taken internally. But it is now applied to those things which avail in fevers, especially those of a malignant kind, by promoting sweat.

ALEXIPYRETICUM, ALEXIPYRETOS, and ALEXIPYRETUM (from ἀλέξω to repel, or drive away, and πυρετός a fever) It signifies any remedy for a fever.

ALEXIR. See ELIXIR.

ALEXITERIA (ἀλεξιτήρια, from ἀλέξασθαι to help, or assist) This strictly signifies nothing more than *helps*, or *remedies*, and in this sense *Hippocrates* has used it; but in modern authors it imports the same as alexipharmics, or such medicines as are commonly used in fevers.

ALEZARAM, the washing of lead. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ALFACTA, distillation. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ALFADIDAM, 1 the scoria of gold, iron or copper.

2 Burnt copper.

ALFASIT, or ALUASIT, an earthen pot. *Rulandus.*

ALFATIDA, burnt copper, or the *lamina* or scales of copper. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ALFATIDE, sal ammoniac. *Rulandus.*

ALFESERA, or ALPHESE-RA (from the *Arabic* particle *al*, and *fesera*, or *phefera*, the root of *Vitis Alba*, because it is an ingredient in the composition) the name of a confection described by *Me-sue*.

ALFOI, sal ammoniac. *Castellus* from *Rulandus*.

ALFUSA, tatty. *Castellus* from *Rulandus*.

ALGA, an herb or weed growing on the sea-shore. Sea-weed.

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ALGALI, nitre. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ALGAMET, coals. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ALGARAB, or GARAB, an anchilops. See ANCHILOPS.

ALGAROT. See ALGEROTH.

ALGATIA, civet. *Johnson.*

ALGEDO (from ἄλγος pain) the name of an accident which sometimes happens in a *Gonorrhæa*. *Cockburn.*

ALGEMA (ἄλγημα, from ἄλγος pain) 1 uneasiness, pain.

2 It is used by *Hippocrates* to signify the disease whence the pain proceeds.

ALGEMET, coals. *Rulandus.*

ALGERIÆ, or ALGERIE, lime. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ALGEROTH, mercury of life. A preparation of *antimony* and *sublimate*, so called from *Algerothos*, a physician of *Verona*.

ALGOIDES (from *alga* seaweed, and ἴδιος shape) an aquatic plant; the leaves of it resemble those of *Alga*, from whence it took its name.

ALGOS, the same as ALGEMA, which see.

ALHAGI, the plant thorny-broom of *Syria*.

ALHANDAL, colocynth.

ALHANNA, the same as ALANA Terra, which see.

ALHASEF, or ASET, a sort of pustule, called HYDROA, which see.

ALICA (from *alo* to nourish) a sort of food much celebrated among the antients.

ALICES, the little red spots in the skin which precede the pustules in the small-pox. *Castellus.*

ALIENUM (from *alieno* to cut off) This, in a medicinal sense, signifies

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nifies any thing that is foreign and troublesome to the body.

ALIFORMES musculi (from *ala* a wing, and *forma* a form or shape) are muscles arising from the pterygoide bone, and ending in the neck of the lower jaw, and towards the internal seat of the head; they are so called from the resemblance they bear to a wing.

ALIFORMES processus. See **PTERYGOIDES.**

ALIGULUS, a confection. *Rulandus.*

ALIMA, a sort of sand found in gold mines, and whereof they make lead. *Rulandus.*

ALIMENTA (of *alo* to nourish) aliments. Whatever is taken to nourish the body.

ALINTHISAR, the same as *Vuæ*, or *Uvulæ procidentia*. See **UVULA.**

ALIOCAB, fal ammoniac. *Castellus* from *Rulandus.*

ALIPÆNOS (ἀλίπαινος, from a priv. and λιπαίνειν to grow fat) a word used to express external dry medicaments, or remedies which had no pingious ingredient in their composition.

ALIPASMA (from ἀλείφω to anoint) a powder, which, when mixed with oil, is to be rubbed over the body, in order to prevent sweat. *Blancard.*

ALIPTÆ (from ἀλείφω to anoint) servants belonging to the baths, whose business it was to anoint persons after bathing.

ALISMA (άλισμα) German leopard's-bane.

ALISTELES, fal ammoniac. *Rulandus.*

ALITURA, nutrition. *Blancard.*

ALKAFIAL, antimony. *Rulandus.*

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ALKAHEST. See **ALCAHEST.**

ALKALE, the fat or oil of a hen. *Rulandus.*

ALKALI. See **ALCALI.**

ALKALIA, a vessel. *Rulandus.*

ALKALID, **ALKES**, or **ALCOB**, burnt brass. *Rulandus.*

ALKANT, either mercury, or a kind of ink. *Rulandus.*

ALKANTUM, burnt brass, or a kind of aromatic, or (according to some) arsenic. *Rulandus.*

ALKANRI, or **ALCANRI**, a name given by *Mesue* to a particular electuary or confection, now out of use. *Castellus.*

ALKARA, or **ALCARA**, a chymical cucurbit, in form of a gourd. *Rulandus.*

ALKASA, the same as **ALKAZOAL** or **ALBOT**, which *Rulandus* interprets a crucible.

ALKAUT, or **ALMARKASITA**, mercury.

ALKEKENG, winter-cherry.

ALKERMES. See **KERMES.**

ALKIAN. This is defined by the chymists to be that spirit which nourishes and governs a man, by which his food is turned into nourishment, and animal generation performed, and by which man himself subsists; or it is a mixed substance of all these together.

ALKIBRIC, **ALCHIBRIC**, **ALCHIBERT**, **ALGIBIC**, **ALKIBIC**, or **ALCHABRIC**, the same as *Sulphur Vivum*, which see.

ALKIMIA. See **ALCHEMIA.**

ALKIN, pot-ash. *Rulandus.*

ALKIR, smoak, or coals. *Rulandus.*

ALKITRAM, tar. *Rulandus.*

ALKOEL, a very fine sort of lead dug out of the mines, according to some; others affirm it to be the *Lapis Lazuli*; and others

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thers that it is antimony. *Rulandus*.

ALKOL, the same as ALCOHOL, which see.

ALKI *plumbi*, a certain sweet preparation from lead, perhaps *Saccharum Saturni*. *Rulandus*.

ALLA, ale, a liquor well known in our country.

ALLABOR, ALAHABOR, ALABARI, ALCHONOR, ALLARINPOCH, ALHOHONPOCH, ALRACHAS, ALASTROB, ALOMBA, ALOOC, or ALCAMOR, lead. *Rulandus*.

ALLABROT, a kind of factitious salt. *Rulandus*.

ALLANTOIS (from *αλλᾶς* a sausage, or hog's-pudding, and *εἶδος* form or shape, because in brutes it is long and thick) the urinary tunic placed between the *Amnion* and *Chorion*, which by the navel and *Urachus* (or passage by which the urine is conveyed from the infant in the womb) receives the urine which comes out of the bladder.

ALLELUJA, a name for *Aetzosa*, wood-sorrel.

ALLIAR ÆRIS, a term used by Alchymists to signify the philosophical copper.

ALLIARIA, jack by the hedge-side, or fauce alone.

ALLIGATURA, a word used by *Scribonius Largus* for a bandage.

ALLIOTICUM (from *ἀλλιώω* to vary or alter) a medicine that alters or purifies the blood.

ALLIUM, garlick, a well-known plant.

ALLIUM GALLICUM, 1 portulaca.

2 Comfrey root.

ALLOCHOS (*ἄλλοχός*, from *ἄλλος* another, and *χέω* to utter) a person who talks wandring, or deliriously.

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ALLOCHROEO (*ἄλλοχρῶω*, from *ἄλλος* another, and *χρῶα* a colour) to change the colour of the skin, to appear first of one hue, and then of another.

ALLOCOTON (*ἄλλοκότον*.) This word is used by *Hippocrates* to signify absurd, improper, or unusual.

ALLODEMIA (*ἄλλοδημία*.) *Hippocrates* uses this word to express travelling into another country.

ALLOEOSIS, or ALLOEOTICOS, (*ἄλλοίωσις*, or *ἄλλοιωτικός*) an alteration produced in the body by a proper regimen, and proper medicines, changing it from a sickly condition toward a state of health.

ALLOGNOON (*ἄλλογνώων*, from *ἄλλος* another, and *γνώω* to know) delirious; knowing or conceiving things different from what they really are.

ALLOPHASIS (*ἄλλόφασις*, from *ἄλλος* another, and *φαίω* to know) a delirium; or speaking of things differently from what they really are.

ALMA, or rather HALMA, (*ἄλμα*.) *Hesychius* interprets this word *πῆδημα*, and says it signifies *τὴν πρώτην τῆ ἐμβρύου μεταβατικὴν κίνησιν*. "The first motion made by the *fœtus* in the womb towards freeing itself from its confinement." It also signifies water. *Rulandus*.

ALMABRI (*Lapis Ambræ similis*) a stone resembling amber. *Rulandus*.

ALMAGER, a red solar earth.

ALMAGRA, the white sulphur of the Alchymists.

ALMAKANDA, ALMAKIST, ALMARIAB, ALMARCHAR, or ALMARCAB, litharge. *Rulandus*.

ALMARCAT, the scoria of gold. *Rulandus*.

ALMARCARIDA, litharge of silver. *Rulandus*.

AL-

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ALMARGEN, ARMALGOL, or ALMARAGO, coral. *Rulandus*.

ALMARKASIT, mercury. *Rulandus*.

ALMARTAC, powder of litharge. *Rulandus*.

ALMATATICA, copper. *Rulandus*.

ALMECASIDE, ALMECHASIDE, copper. *Rulandus*.

ALMELILETU, a word used by *Avicenna* to express a preternatural heat, less than that of a fever, and which sometimes continues with a person after his recovery from that distemper. *Castellus*.

ALMENE, *Sal Lucidum*, or *Sal Gemmæ*. *Rulandus*.

ALMETAT, scoria of gold. *Rulandus*.

ALMISA, musk. *Johnson*.

ALMISADIR, ALMISADAR, ALMIZADAR, ASANON, or AMISADU, prepared sal ammoniac. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ALMISARUB, earth. *Johnson*.

ALMIZADIR, verdigrease. *Rulandus*.

ALMYRINTHRA, a word used by *Myrepsus*, which, his commentator tells us, signifies quicklime.

ALNEC, ALLENEC, or ALCALAP, tin. *Rulandus*.

ALNUS, the alder tree.

ALOE, the name of a plant, the expressed juice of which is the aloes of the shops.

ALOEDARIA, cathartic compound medicines, so called from aloes, a principal ingredient.

ALOGOS, *ἀλόγως*, an adverb frequently used by *Hippocrates* when a thing is said to happen without sufficient reason or cause :

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Thus when a fever disappears without any critical evacuation, he says it is resolved (*ἀλόγως*) without sufficient reason.

ALOGOTROPHIA (*ἀλογотροφία*, from *ἀλογος* disproportionate, and *τρέφω* to nourish) unequal or disproportioned nourishment, as when one part receives a greater degree of nourishment than another.

ALOHAR, ALOHOC, ALOSOHOC, or ALOSOT, quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

ALOIDES (from *aloe* and *εἶδος* form or shape) water-aloes, or freshwater soldier. *Dalé*.

ALOPECES, muscles of the loins, the only ones of the back, which grow to the loins.

ALOPECIA (from *ἀλώπηξ* a fox, because that animal is subject to a distemper like this) The falling of the hair, from what cause soever.

ALOPECUROS (from *ἀλώπηξ* a fox, and *εἶς* a tail) the herb fox-tail.

ALOSANTHI, flower of salt. *Rulandus*.

ALPHENIC, an *Arabic* word, which signifies sugar-candy, or sugar-barley. *Blancard*.

ALPHESERA, the same as ALFESERA, which see.

ALPHITA (*ἄλφιτα*, the plural number of *ἄλφιτον* meal) meal, either of wheat, barley, or any sort of seed. *Hippocrates*.

ALPHITIDON (*ἄλφιτιδόν*, from *ἄλφιτον* meal) the epithet to a fracture, when the bones are smash'd or crumbled to pieces like meal.

ALPHUS (*ἄλφω*, from the obsolete verb *ἄλφαινω* to change, because it changes the colour of the skin) one of the three species of *Vitiligo* described by *Celsus*, wherein

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in the skin is rough, and of a white colour, and looks as if it had drops upon it not much differing from morpew.

ALRAMUDI, cineritious. *Rulandus*.

ALRATICA, a word used by *Albucasis* to signify the total or partial imperforation of the *Vagina*, whether natural or accidental.

ALSAMACH, or ALSEMACH, the *Arabic* name for the great *Foramen* in the *Os Petrosum*.

ALSELAT, burnt copper. *Rulandus*.

ALSINE (*ἄλσίνη*, of *ἄλσος* a grove, because it delights in groves and shady places) 1 the herb mouse-ear.

2 Chick-weed.

ALSIFORMIS (from *ἄλσίνη* chick-weed, and *forma* shape) small-water, chick-weed, or purslane, by some called blinks.

ALTAFOR, champhire. *Johnson*.

ALTAMBUS, human blood. *Rulandus*.

ALTANUS, the south-west wind. *Rulandus*.

ALTARIS, ALTARIT, or ALOZET, quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

ALTERANTIA (from *altero* to change) *alteratives*, or such medicines as alter or change the blood and juices for the better, without any sensible operation, or evacuation.

ALTERCUM, or ALTERCANGENON, the same as *HYOSCYAMUS*, which see.

ALTEY PLUMBI, a sweet preparation from lead. Perhaps *Saccharum Saturni*. *Rulandus Johnson*.

ALTHÆA (from *ἄλθω* a remedy) the herb marsh-mallow.

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ALTHANACA, or ALTHANACHA, orpiment.

ALTHEBEGIUM, an *Arabic* name given by *Avicenna* to a certain swelling, resembling those which happen in a cachexy, and proceeding from a morbid state of the liver, and an ill habit of body.

ALTHEXIS (*ἄλθεξις*, from *ἄλθω* to cure or heal) the cure of a distemper.

ALTHOLIZOI. See ALTO-LIZOIM.

ALTIHT, a name given by *Avicenna* to the *Laferpitium* of the antients.

ALTIMAR, or AYCAPHER, burnt copper. *Rulandus*.

ALTIMIO, the dross or scoria of lead. *Rulandus*.

ALTINCAR, a sort of factitious salt used in the purgation and separation of metals. *Castellus* from *Libavius*.

ALTINGAT, rust of copper, verdigrease. *Rulandus*.

ALTINURAUM, vitriol. *Rulandus*.

ALUACH, or ALUECH, pure or refin'd tin. *Rulandus*.

ALUDELS, chymical vessels used in sublimation; they are without buttons, and fitted into one another, as many as there is occasion for. The lower one is fitted to a pot that contains the matter to be sublimed, and the upper one is joined to a head to retain the flowers, or matter that is sublimed.

ALUDIT, mercury. *Rulandus*.

ALVEARIUM (from *alveare* a bee-hive) the cavity of the ear that contains the wax.

ALUECH. See ALUACH.

ALVEOLI (a dim. of *alveus* a bee-hive) the sockets of the teeth.

ALVEUS, this is applied medicinally

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cinally to many tubes, or canals, through which some fluid flows, particularly to the ducts which convey the chyle from its receptacle to the subclavian vein.

ALUFIR, redness. *Rulandus*.

ALVIDUCA *medicamenta*, purging medicines.

ALUMBOTI, burnt or calcin'd lead. *Rulandus*.

ALUMEN (from ἄλς salt) alum; a fictitious substance made of a stone, (which is found in the hills between Scarborough and the river Tres in Yorkshire) sea-weed, and urine.

ALUNIBUR, the moon, or silver. *Rulandus*.

ALUNSEL, a drop. *Rulandus*.

ALUSAR, manna. *Rulandus*.

ALUSIA (ἀλυσία, from a priv. and λῶ to wash) a defect or neglect of washing.

ALVUS, the belly in general; but is generally applied to the conditions of the bowels relative to stools.

ALYCE (ἀλυχή, from ἀλύω to be anxious or uneasy) It is generally applied to anxiety considered as a symptom in a fever.

ALYPUM (ἄλυπον, from a priv. and λύπη pain) herb-terrible; it is sometimes called white turpith.

ALYSMOS (ἄλυσμος, of ἀλύω to be uneasy, or anxious) This is often used by *Hippocrates* to signify that excessive restlessness, and anxiety, which many people feel in acute disorders, or otherwise, and which will not permit them to remain long in the same posture, but obliges them to be perpetually tossing about, in order to find an easy situation; which, however, is not easy to be met with.

ALYSSOIDES (from ἄλυσσον *alyssum*, and εἶδος form, or shape)

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the name of a plant, so called because it resembles the *Alyssum* in form.

ALYSSUM (ἄλυσσον, of a priv. and λύσσα that particular sort of madness that is caused by the bite of a mad dog) madwort; because it is thought to cure the bite of a mad dog.

ALZEGI, ink. *Rulandus*.

ALZEMAFOR, cinnabar. *Rulandus*.

ALZILAT, a weight of three grains. *Rulandus*.

ALZIMAR, green. *Castellus* from *Rulandus*.

ALZOFAR, burnt copper. *Rulandus*.

AMALGAMA, a substance produced by an incorporation of mercury with any other metal.

AMALGAMATIO, calcination of metals by mercury. *Rulandus*.

AMAMELIS (ἀμαμηλὶς) a fruit mentioned by *Hippocrates*, which is generally allowed to be the same as the epimelis (ἐπιμηλὶς) of *Dioscorides*, which is the small bastard medlar.

AMARA (from ἄμαρ to grow bitter) bitters.

AMARACUS (ἀμάρακος) sweet marjoram.

AMARA DULCIS, bitter-sweet. The name of a plant.

AMARANTHUS (of a priv. and μαράω to wither) flower-gentle, so called because it never withers.

AMARANTOIDES (from ἀμάραντος *amaranthus*, and εἶδος form or shape) the name of a plant, so called from its resembling the *Amaranthus*.

AMARELLA, a name given by *Gesner* to the *Polygala*. See *POLYGALA*.

AMATORIA *febris*, the same

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as *CHLOROSIS*, which see. *Castellus*.

AMATORIA *veneficia*, the same as *PHILTRA*, which see. *Castellus*.

AMATORII *musculi* (from *amator* a lover, because they assist that particular look, which is, by some, called ogling) muscles of the eyes, which give them a cast sideways.

AMAUROSIS (*ἀμαύρωσις*, of *ἀμαυρόω* to darken, or obscure) a dimness of sight, or impediment of vision, when the patient, without any manifest fault in the eye, can discern nothing at all. It is usually called a *Gutta Serena*.

AMBA, a name for the mangotree. See *MANGA*.

AMBAPAIA, the name of an *Indian* tree, called also *MAMOERA*, which see.

AMBE (*ἄμβη*) 1 a surgical instrument taken notice of by *Hippocrates*, by which they reduce bones.

2 A superficial jetting out of a bone.

AMBERBOI, the *Turkish* name for the *Cyanus Orientalis Odoratus*. *Sweet Sultan*.

AMBIDEXTER (from *ambo* both, and *dexter* right) one who useth his left as well as his right-hand.

AMBLOSIS (*ἀμβλωσις*) a miscarriage. See *ABORTIO*.

AMBLYOGMOS (*ἀμβλυωγμός*, of *ἀμβλῦς* dull) a dimness of sight.

AMBLYOPIA (*ἀμβλυωπία*, from *ἀμβλῦς* dull, and *ὤψ* an eye) dimness of sight.

AMBON (*ἄμβων*, a radical in the *Greek*) the edge or margin of those cavities or sockets, into which the prominent parts of bones are inserted in some sorts of articula-

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tion, as in that of the *Femur* into the *Acetabulum*.

AMBRA, the common name which the *Italians* and *French* have for *Succinum*, or *Eleætrum*; amber.

AMBRA-GRISEA, ambergrease, a fine perfume.

AMBROSIA (from *a* priv. and *βροτός* mortal) a sounding title given to medicines, which were pretended of uncommon efficacy for supporting the principle of life, and procuring a sort of immortality.

AMBUSTA (of *amburo* to burn) burns.

AMELLUS, the name of an herb, so called because it grows in plenty on the banks of the river *Mella* in *France*.

AMELPODI, a name given to four different trees, which grow in the *Indies*.

AMENE, common salt. *Rulandus*.

AMENENOS (*ἀμενερός*, from *a* priv. and *μένω* strength) weak, feeble.

AMENTIA (*ἀμετρία*, from *a* neg. and *μέμφομαι* to reason) madness.

AMENTUM, alum. *Rulandus*.

AMERI, indigo.

AMETHYSTA *pharmaca* (*ἀμέθυστα*, from *a* priv. and *μέθυ* wine) medicines which either prevent, or take away, the inebriating effects of wine.

AMETRIA (*ἀμετρία*) a word used by the *Greek* physicians in the same sense as the *Latin* words *immoderantia* and *immoderatis*. It is in general a receding in any degree from a due temperament. *Galen*.

AMIANTUS (*αμιαντός*, of *a* priv. and *μαίνω* to corrupt) earth-flax, or salamanders hairs, a kind of

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of alum, tozy like wool. It has its name from its being incombustible.

AMIDUM, the same as AMYLUM, which see.

AMINÆUM *vinum*, wine of *Aminæ*, called afterwards *Falerinum* in *Italy*.

AMINÆUM *acetum*, vinegar made of *Aminæum* wine.

AMINIA, the name by which the inhabitants of *Brasil* call the *Hylon Brasilianon*.

AMMA. See HAMMA.

AMMI, bishop's-weed.

AMMION, (*ἀμμιον*) cinnabar. See CINNABAR.

AMMITES, or AMMONITES, (from *ἀμμο* sand) a kind of sandy stone found on the mountains near *Bern* in *Switzerland*. Some call them *Mineral Bezoar*.

AMMOCHRYSOS (*ἀμμόχρυσος*, from *ἀμμο* sand, and *χρυσός* gold) is a sort of sandy stone intermixed with spangles of talc, the colour of gold.

2 A sort of mud of a golden colour, found in the channel of certain mineral waters in *Friseland*.

AMMODITES (from *ἀμμο* sand) a venemous serpent of a sandy colour.

AMMONIACUM (*ἀμμονιακόν*) the name of a gum much used in physic. It is so called because the plant which produced it, was supposed to grow about the temple of *Jupiter Ammon* in *Lybia*.

AMMONIS cornu, *Ammon's* horn. A fossil of an ash-colour, found in the shape of a ram's horn. *Rulandus* enumerates fifteen sorts of it.

AMMONITRUM (*ἀμμόνιτρον*, of *ἀμμο* sand, and *νίτρον* nitre) a mass compounded of sand and a fixed alkaline salt.

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AMNA *alcalizata*, in the phrase of *Paracelsus*, is water which runs through lime-stone, and is consequently impregnated with some of its particles.

AMNOIS (from *ἀμνιον*, a vessel the antients used for the reception of blood in sacrifice) the internal membrane which surrounds the *Fœtus*, and contains a nutritious humour separated by the glands, with which the *Fœtus* is preserved.

AMNIS. See AMNA.

AMOIE (*ἀμοιή*) *Galen* explains this moderate. But *Hesychius* says that *ἀμοιός*, amongst the *Sicilians*, signified bad.

AMOLYNTON (*ἀμολύντων*, from *a* priv. and *μολύνω* to pollute, or defile) the name of a topical application, which, if handled, will not defile the fingers. *Cælius Aurelianus*.

AMOMI, *Jamaica* pepper is so called by the *Dutch*.

AMOMIS, a fruit like *Amomum*, but not so sweet.

AMOMUM (*ἀμωμον*) an aromatic fruit often mentioned by the antients; but though *Dioscorides* has given a particular description of it, the moderns are much perplexed in determining what the true *Amomum* was, and even question whether it now exists. *Voss. Salmasius* thinks that the antients called every simple odour *ἀμωμον*, which is not unlikely; and *Avicenna*, and others, use it for *Cinnamon*. There are three different plants to which the moderns have affixed the name of *Amomum*. The first is, *The Bastard Stone Parsly*. *Dale*. The second is, *Amomum genuinum*, True *Amomum*; which some confound with the greater cardamoms. The third is, *Tree Night-Shade*.

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AMONGABRIEL, or AMO-
GABRIEL, Cinnabar. *Rulandus*.
Johnson.

AMOR (from *amo* to love) love.
It is no wonder that love has been
esteemed a distemper, since it is
productive of so many disor-
ders.

AMORIS *poma*, love-apples.

AMORGE. See AMURCA.

AMPAR, ambar is sometimes
called by this name.

AMPELION (from ἄμπελον a
vine) vine leaves, or tendrils.

AMPELITIS *sive* *pharmacitis*,
a very bituminous earth, as black as
jet.

AMPELOPRASON. See AL-
LIUM.

AMPELOS (ἄμπελος) This word
properly signifies a vine, but *Ori-
basius* says it sometimes signifies wild
vine, or bryony.

AMPEMERINOS (ἀμψημερι-
νός, from ἀμφὶ about, and ἡμέρα a
day) a quotidian fever; that is, a
fever which brings on a paroxysm,
or fit every day.

AMPHIBLESTROIDES (from
ἀμφίβλητρον a net, and ἔϊδος form,
or shape) the *Retina*, or net-like
coat of the eye.

AMPHIBRANCHIA (ἀμφίβραγχια,
from ἀμφὶ about, and βράγχια
the jaws) the parts about the ton-
sils, or jaws.

AMPHIDEON (ἀμφίδειον, from
ἀμφὶ about, and δέω to bind) the
orifice of the uterus, called the *Os*
Tincæ.

AMPHIDEXIOS, the same as
AMBIDEXTER, which see.

AMPHIMETRION (ἀμφιμή-
τριον, from ἀμφὶ about, and μήτρα
the womb) the neighbouring parts
of the womb.

AMPHIPNEUMA (ἀμφίπνευμα,
from ἀμφὶ about, or around, and

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πνεῦμα breath) a difficulty of breath-
ing.

AMPHISMILA (ἀμφισμίλη, from
ἀμφὶ on each side, and σμίλη a
knife) a dissecting knife, that is
edged on both sides.

AMPHORA (ἀμφορεύς, from
ἀμφὶ on both sides, and φέρω to
carry, because it had a handle on
each side for carriage) a certain
liquid measure among the antient
Romans, containing seven gallons
one pint *English* measure.

AMPHODONTA (ἀμφωδοντα,
from ἀμφὶ on both sides, and ὀδὸς
a tooth) *Hippocrates* uses this as an
epithet to animals, to express their
having a row of teeth in both
jaws.

AMPOTIS (ἀμπωσις) This pro-
perly signifies the ebb of the tide,
but is applied by *Hippocrates* to the
recess of humours from the circum-
ference of the body to the internal
parts.

AMPULLA, 1 a crewet, or
vessel with a large belly.

2 The Chymists call all vessels
that have large bellies, as cucur-
bits, boltheads, receivers, &c. by
the name of *Ampullæ*.

3 *Hildanus* calls the first appea-
rances of the heart, liver, and
brain, in a *Fœtus* after conception,
Ampullæ from their shape.

AMPUTATIO (from *amputo*
to cut off) amputation, the cutting
off any limb, or part of the body.

AMURCA (from ἀμέγω to wipe
clean) the lees or sediment of ex-
pressed oil.

AMYCHE (ἀμυχῆ, from ἀμύσ-
σω to scratch) a superficial exul-
ceration, laceration, or scarifica-
tion of the skin.

AMYDROS (ἀμυδρός) somewhat
obscure, scarcely to be seen.

AMYGDALÆ, almonds. It
also

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also sometimes signifies the *Tonsillæ*, which see.

AMYGDALATUM, an artificial milk made of almonds, usually called an emulsion.

AMYGDALOPERSICUM (from *amygdala*, an almond, and *persicum* a peach) the almond-peach. Also called *Persica Amygdaloides*.

AMYGDALUS, the almond-tree.

AMYLEON, or **AMYLION**, (*ἀμύλεον*, or *ἀμύλιον*, from *a* priv. and *μύλη* a mill, because made of corn without grinding) starch.

AMYOS *ἄμυος*, from *a* priv. and *μῦς* a muscle) a limb so emaciated, that the muscles scarce appear.

AN-PATER, sulphur. *Rulandus*.

AN-FIR, mercury. *Rulandus*.

AN-FIRATO, salt. *Rulandus*.

ANA, a Greek preposition much used in prescriptions. See *Ā*.

ANABASIS *ἀνάβασις*, from *ἀναβαίνω* to ascend) It signifies the augmentation or increase of a fever in general, or of a particular paroxysm.

ANABOLE (*ἀναβολή*, from *ἀνα* upward, and *βάλλω* to cast) the discharging any thing upward, as by vomit.

ANABROCHISMOS, or **ANABRONCHISMUS** (*ἀναβροχισμός*, or *ἀναβρογχισμός*, from *ἀνα* upward, and *βρόχος*, a noose) an operation performed on the hair of the eyelids, when they are offensive to the eye. It is performed by passing a fine double thread through the eye of a needle, and in a manner ensnaring them in a loop or noose.

ANABROSIS (*ἀνάβρωσις*, from *ἀναβρώσκω*, to devour) the corrosion of a part from any acrimonious matter.

ANACARDIUM, a sort of

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fruit, of which there are two sorts, the *Oriental* and *Occidental*. The oriental is called the **ANACARDIUM**, or **MALACCA-BEAN-TREE**. The occidental is thus distinguished, **ANACARDIUM OCCIDENTALE**, or the **CAJOU**, or **CASSU-TREE**.

ANACATHARSUS (*ἀνακάθαρσις*, from *ἀνα* upward, and *καθαίρω* to purge) a purging of the lungs by expectoration. This is the only sense in which *Hippocrates*, and the rest of the antients, use this word; but *Blancard* says it signifies purging by vomit. But I do not know from whence he has his authority.

ANACATHARTICA (from the same as the preceding) medicines which promote expectoration.

ANACESTOS (*ἀνόκετος*, from *a* priv. and *ἄκος* a remedy) incurable, without a remedy.

ANACHMUS, an incorporeal spirit. *Dorneus* from *Paracelsus*.

ANACHREMPISIS (*ἀνάχρεμψις*, from *ἀνα* upwards, and *χρέπτομαι* to hawk) the bringing up from the lungs any viscid matter by hawking.

ANACLASIS (*ἀνάκλασις*, from *ἀνακλάω* to bend upward) *Hippocrates* uses this word to express the elevation of the left arm altogether, whilst the joint of the elbow is not at all bent, but the *humerus*, together with the arm, appear as one.

ANACLINTERIUM (*ἀνακλιντήριον*, from *ἀνα*, and *κλίνω* to recline) a sort of couch, or settee, for a person to recline or lie upon.

ANACLISMOS (*ἀνακλισμός*, from *ἀνα*, and *κλίνω*, to recline) that part of a chair on which the back of the person who sits in it leans.

ANACÆIASMUS (from *ἀνα*, and *κοιλία* the belly) a gentle purge

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or medicine to keep the patient's belly laxative. *Diocles*.

ANACOLLEMA (ἀνακόλλημα, from ἀνά with, and κολλάω to glue) a glutinous medicine applied to the forehead in defluxions of the eyes and nose.

ANACOMIDE (ἀνακομιδή, from ἀνά, and κομίζω, to repair, or recover) *Hippocrates* frequently uses this word to express the restoration of strength to a patient after illness, or the recovery of health.

ANACONCHYLISMOS (ἀνακογχυλισμός, or ἀνακογχυλιασμός, from ἀνακογχυλίζω, to gargle) a gargle.

ANACTESIS (ἀνάκτησις, from ἀνακτάομαι, to recover) the recovering of strength, after a distemper has rendered one weak.

ANACYCLEON (ἀνακυκλίων, from ἀνά, and κυκλόω to wander about) a mountebank.

ANADENDROMALACHE (αναδενδρόμαλαχην) *Galen* says it is the vulgar name for *Althæa* or marsh-mallow. *Blancard* says it signifies the rose-mallow tree.

ANADIPLOSIS (ἀναδιπλωσις, from ἀνά, and διπλόω, to redouble) the reduplication of the paroxysm or fit, in a semi-tertian fever; that is, the renewal of a cold fit, before the preceding fit is entirely ended.

ANADOSIS (ἀνάδοσις, from ἀναδίδωμι to distribute) the distribution of the aliment over all the body.

ANADROME (ἀναδρομή, from ἀνά, and the obsolete verb δρέμω, to run) *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify a recess or removal of pains from the inferior to the superior parts of the body.

ANÆDES (ἀναίδης, from a priv. and αἰδώς reputation) This naturally signifies *imprudently*; but *Hippo-*

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crates uses it to import *continually* or *perpetually*.

ANÆSTHESIA (ἀναισθησία, from a priv. and αἰσθάνομαι to be sensible of) insensibility. A kind of resolution of the nerves, accompanied with an abolition of the sense of feeling.

ANAGALLIS, the name of a plant. There are three sorts of this herb commonly used in medicine; the first is the *Anagallis Terrestris* *Mas*, the male pimpernal. The second is the

ANAGALLIS TERRESTRIS FŒMINA, the female pimpernal. There is no difference between this and the former, except in the colour of its flowers, which are blue, whereas those of the former are scarlet. The third sort is the

ANAGALLIS AQUATICA, *BECABUNGA*, brook-lime.

ANAGARGALICTA (ἀναγαργάλικτα, from ἀνά, and γαργαρεύω the throat) medicines with which the *Fauces* are washed; gargarisms.

ANAGARGARISTON (ἀναγαργάριστον, from ἀνά, and γαργαρεύω the throat) a gargarism to wash the throat with in a quinsy.

ANAGLYPHE (ἀναγλυφή from ἀναγλύφω, to engrave) a name given by *Herophilus* to a part of the fourth ventricle of the brain; so called from its resembling a pen.

ANAGYRIS (from the city *Anagyris*, i. e. *Athens*) The name of a plant called *Stinking Bean Trefoil*.

ANAIDES. See **ANÆDES**.

ANAISTHESIA. See **ANÆSTHESIA**.

ANALCES (ἀναλκεις, from a neg. and ἀλκή strength) weak, effeminate. It is used by *Hippocrates* for an epithet to the *Asiatic* nations.

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ANALDES (ἀναλδῆς, from *a* priv. and ἀλδέω to augment) not augmenting or receiving nourishment. It is applied by *Hippocrates* to fruits which grow on the river *Phasis*.

ANALENTIA, a species of *Epilepsy* mentioned by *Paracelsus*.

ANALEPSIA, a species of *Epilepsy* proceeding from the affections of the stomach, thus called by *Johannes Anglicus*.

ANALEPSIS (ἀνάληψις, from ἀναλαμβάνω to recruit, or recover) a regaining strength, after being weakened by a fit of sickness. Hence

ANALEPTICS, restoratives, or such medicines as cherish the nerves, and renew spirits and strength.

ANALGESIA (ἀναλγησία, from *a* priv. and ἄλγος pain or grief) a state of ease, or free from pain, whether in a natural state of health, or from some morbid affection depriving any part of sensation.

ANALMYROS (ἀνάλμυρος, from *a* priv. and ἄλμυρος salt) unsalted.

ANALOGYSMOS (ἀναλογισμός, from ἀναλογίζωμαι to reason, or consider) ratiocination, or the investigation of things not evident from the analogy they bear, or are supposed to bear, to things well known.

ANALOSIS (ἀνάλωσις, from ἀνάλίσκω to consume) consuming, or wasting.

ANALTHES (ἀναλθῆς, of *a* priv. and ἀλθέω to cure) incurable.

ANALTOS (ἀναλτος, from *a* priv. and ἄλς salt) unsalted, insipid.

ANALYSIS (ἀνάλυσις, from ἀναλύω to resolve) the resolution of any substance into its first principles, in order to discover its component parts.

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ANA-MALLU, the name of a leguminous shrub, which grows in the *Brasilis*.

ANAMIX (ἀνάμιξις, of ἀναμίγνυμι to mix) promiscuously, or the mixing ingredients together.

ANAMNESIS (ἀνάμνησις, from ἀναμνησάσκω to call to remembrance) a recollection, or remembrance. Hence

ANAMNESTICA *signa*, commemorative signs, or those by which we discover the preceding state of the body; as demonstrative signs are those which shew the present, and prognostic signs those which shew the future state. *Blancard* explains *Anamnēstika*, remedies which restore the memory.

ANANAS, the pine-apple.

ANANCE (from ἀνάγκη necessity, of *a* priv. and ἄγω to lead) any desperate operation in surgery. *Hippocrates* generally uses it to express *force* or *violence*, such as is used in the distention of a dislocated limb, in order to reduce it.

ANANDREIS (ἀνανδρεῖς, from *a* priv. and ἀνὴρ a man) impotent, or effeminate. A name given by *Hippocrates* to certain people among the *Scythians*.

ANANDROI, of the same derivation as the former, but of a different signification; for *Hippocrates* uses this, joined with γυναῖκες, *women*, to express their having never known man.

ANANTHOCYCLUS (from ἀνὰ without, ἄνθος a flower, and κύκλος a circle, because its flower is surrounded, or crowned with one or more circular ranks of ovaries, destitute of fleurets) a sort of plant mentioned by Mr. *Vaillant*, and by him called *Couronne effleurée*.

ANAPALIN (ἀνάπαλιν, on the

contrary) over-against, on the opposite side.

ANAPAUSIS (ἀνάπαυσις, from ἀνά, and παύω to rest) rest after exercise or labour, ease from pain or remission.

ANAPETIA (ἀναπέτεια, from ἀνά, and πετάω to expand) It signifies the expansion of the passages through which the blood or juices circulate.

ANAPHALANTIASIS (ἀναφαλαντίασις, from ἀναφάλλαντ bald, or bare) baldness, properly of the eye-brows.

ANAPHORICOI (ἀναφορικοί, from ἀνά upwards, and φέρω to bring) those who spit blood; or, according to *Aetuius*, those who expectorate with difficulty.

ANAPHRA (ἀναφρα, from a priv. and ἀφρός froth) a word used by *Hippocrates* as an epithet to stools, in order to express their being not frothy.

ANAPHRODISIA (ἀναφροδισία, from a priv. and ἀφροδισία, venery) impotence with respect to venereal intercourses.

ANAPHROMELI (ἀναφρόμελι, from a priv. ἀφρός froth, and μέλι honey) despumated honey, or honey boiled till it will froth no longer.

ANAPLASIS (ἀνάπλασις, from ἀνά up, and πληρώω to fill) 1 The restitution of any wasted part.

2 *Hippocrates* also uses it to express the replacing a fractured bone in the same situation it obtained before it was broken. Hence

ANAPLEROTICA, incarnatives, or such medicines as fill up wounds and ulcers with new flesh.

ANAPLEUSIS (ἀνάπλευσις, from ἀναπλέω to fluctuate, or float upon) is when a redundance of humours fixing on a bone, causes it to rot,

exfoliate, and fall off, as is sometimes the case of the jaw-bones.

ANAPNEUSIS (ἀνάπνευσις, from ἀναπνέω to respire) respiration. But *Aretæus* uses it to express a truce from pain; as *Homer* has done to express a truce from war.

ANAPODOPHYLLON (from *anas*, a duck, πῆς a foot, and φύλλον a leaf) duck's-foot, or *Pomum Maiale*, May-apple.

ANAPSYXIS (ἀνάψυξις, from ἀνά, and ψύξω to refrigerate) refrigeration.

ANARAISTESIS (ἀναρίσκησις, from a priv. and ἄρισον, a dinner) a word used by *Hippocrates* to express the subtraction or taking away of dinner from a patient.

ANARRHŒA (ἀναῤῥῥοια, from ἀνά upwards, and ῥέω to flow) a species of fluxion opposite to a catarrh, or when a flux of humours tends from the inferior parts upwards.

ANARRHOPIA (ἀναῤῥοπία from ἀνά upward, and ῥέπω to incline) a tendency of the humours to verge or incline upwards, or towards the superior parts.

ANARTHROI (ἀναρθροί, from a priv. and ἄρθρον a joint) *Hippocrates* uses it as an epithet to certain people among the *Scythians*, to express their being so fat and bloated, that their joints are obliterated, and not discernable.

ANAS, the duck or drake.

ANASARCA (ἀνασάρκα, from ἀνά through, and σάρεξ flesh) a species of dropsy, wherein the flesh appears puffed up and swelled, and yields to the impression of the fingers like dough.

ANASPASIS (ἀνάσπασις, from ἀνά, and σπάω to draw) *Hippocrates* uses this word to express the contraction of the stomach.

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ANASTALTICA (from ἀναστέλλω to contract) styptic, or restraining medicines.

ANASTASIS (ἀνάστασις, from ἀνίστημι to cause to rise) This word in classic authors usually imports a resurrection, or the removal of a camp, or people, from one place, or country, to another. But physical authors use it in the following senses :

1 A rising up in order to go to stool.

2 A migration of humours, when expelled from one part, and obliged to remove to another.

3 A rising up on the recovery from sickness, or

4 The Recovery itself.

ANASTOICHEIOSIS (ἀναστοιχείωσις, from ἀνά, and στοιχεῖον a principle or element of which bodies are composed) a re-elementation, or a resolution of the solids and fluids of the body into their first principles. It is principally used to express a colliquation of the solids or fluids, when in a morbid state, in order for their expulsion out of the body.

ANASTOMOSIS (ἀναστόμωσις, from ἀνά through, and στόμα a mouth) the inosculation, or mutual opening of the vessels into one another.

2 The opening of the mouths of the vessels in order to discharge their contained fluids. Hence

ANASTOMOTICA, aperitive remedies, or medicines which open the mouths of the vessels.

ANATASIS (ἀνάτασις, from ἀνά upward, and τείνω to extend) an extension of the body upwards.

ANATES, a disease of the *Anus*. *Castellus* from *Laurenbergius*.

ANATHLASIS (ἀνάθλασις, from

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ἀνά, and θλάω to bruise or break) expression.

ANATHREPSIS (ἀνάθρεψις, from ἀνά, and τρέφω, to nourish) renutrition, or reconveying nourishment to bodies wasted with sickness.

ANATHRON, a sort of salt that vegetates on rocks in the form of a white stony moss. It is a sort of nitre. *Johnson*.

ANATHYMIASIS (ἀναθυμίασις, from ἀνά upward, and θυμιάω, to fumigate) evaporation.

ANATOME (ἀνάτομή, from ἀνά, and τέμνω to dissect) *Anatomy*, or the dissection of a body.

ANATON. See **ANATRON**.

ANATRESIS (ἀνάτρεσις, from ἀνά, and τρέω to perforate) it literally signifies perforation; but *Galen* uses it to signify trepanning.

ANATRIBE, or **ANATRIPSIS**, (ἀνατριβή or ἀνάτριψις, from ἀνά, and τρίβω to rub) friction.

ANATRIS, or **ANTARIS**, mercury.

ANATRON, or **NATRON**,
1 A salt taken from the river *Nile* in *Egypt*, by crystallization or evaporation. It was very probably the nitre of the ancients, and is rarely to be found in *Europe*. It is a little acrid and alkaline to the taste.

2 It signifies the gall of glass, or the spume cast up by the matter of which glass is made.

3 It is taken for the *Terra Sacracenica*, of which there are three kinds, the black, the red, and the azure.

4 It sometimes signifies a white and stony excrescence, which grows on rocks in form of a white moss, and is called by some *Sal Nitrum*. It is also called *Anachron*, *Anatrum*, and *Anaton*. *Castellus* from *Rulandus*. *Hoffman*.

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ANATROPE (*ἀνατροπή* from *a* priv. and *ἀνδρῆ* speech) one that has lost the use of speech.

ANAVINGA, a tree of a middle size, that grows in *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*, especially about *Cochin*. It is an evergreen, and its fruit or berries are ripe in *August*.

ANAXYRIS (*ἀναξυρίς*) a name for a kind of *Lapathum*.

ANAXYRIDES (*ἀναξυρίδες*, from *ἀνὰ* upward, and *σύρω* to draw) a sort of drawers or breeches worn by the *Scythians*.

ANGHA, the same as *Coxa*, which see.

ANCHILOPS. See *ÆGYLOPS*.

ANCHOAS, The natives of *Mexico* call the male ginger by this name; it differs from the female, or common ginger, in having rougher and thicker leaves, with a greater and thicker root, and has a more acrimonious taste, with a kind of bitterness.

ANCHORALIS PROCCESSUS, the same as *Processus Coracoides*. See *CORACOIDS*.

ANCHUSA, alkenet.

ANCHYLE. See *ANCYLE*.

ANCHYLOPS. See *ÆGYLOPS*.

ANCHYLOSIS, the same as *ANCYLE*, or *ANCYLOSIS*, which see.

ANCHYNOPEs, a name for the *Phœnix* or *Ray-grass*, in *Oribasius*, *Med. Coll. Lib. 12*.

ANCINAR, borax. *Rulandus*.

ANCISTRON (*ἄγκιστρον*, a radical in the *Greek*) a hook.

ANCON (*ἄγκων* the elbow) the gibbous eminence, or flexure of the cubit, the middle of that eminence on which we lean, being the

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greatest of the two *Apophyfes* of the *Ulna*, and the same with the *Olecranon*. *Castellus*. *Winslow*. Hence

ANCONÆUS musculus, a small muscle which arises from the back part of the extremities of the *Humerus*, passes over the elbow, and is inserted into the lateral and internal part of the *Ulna* about three or four fingers breadth above the *Olecranium*. Its use is to assist in extending the *Cubitus*.

ANCORA, calx. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ANCOSA, lacca. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ANCTER (*ἄγκτηρ*, from *ἄγχω* to strangle) a fibula, or button, by which the lips of wounds are joined and held together.

ANCUMULENTIÆ (from *ἀν* for *ἀμφὶ* about, and *cunio* quasi *κοιῖαω* to pollute) women are thus called in the time of their menstruation, as contracting pollution.

ANCUS (from *ἄγων* an elbow, according to *Servius*, or, according to others, from *ἄγνῃ* the bending of the arm) a name for such as have an arm bent crooked, so that they cannot extend it.

ANCYLE, and **ANCYLOSIS**, (from *ἄγκυλῶ* crooked) a contraction of a joint, caused by a settlement of humours, or a distention of the nerves.

ANCYLOBLEPHARON (from *ἄγκυλῶ* crooked, and *βλέφαρον* the eye-lid) a disease of the eye which closes up the eye-lids.

ANCYLOGLOSSUM (from *ἄγκυλῶ* crooked, and *γλῶσσα* the tongue) a contraction of the ligaments of the tongue.

ANCYLOMELE (*ἄγκυλομήλη*, from *ἄγκυλῶ* crooked, and *μήλη* a probe)

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probe) a surgeon's crooked probe ; or a probe with a hook.

ANCYLOSIS, the same as ANCYCLE, which see.

ANCYROIDES *processus* (from ἀγκύρα an anchor, and εἶδος form, or shape) a process from the *Scapula*, or shoulder-blade ; so called from its resembling an anchor.

ANCYLOTOMUS, or ANCYLOTOMUM, (ἀγκυλοτόμος, or ἀγκυλοτόμον, from ἀγκύλος crooked, and τέμνω to cut) a crooked knife to cut the ligament of the tongue. *P. Ægineta* uses it for a crooked knife in general.

ANDARAC, red orpiment. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ANDAS, a solution of salt. *Paracelsus.*

ANDENA, steel imported from the *Eastern* countries, which melts in the fire, and takes any form. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ANDRANATOMY, or ANDROTOMY, (ἀνδραντομή, or ἀνδροτομή, from ἀνὴρ a man, and τέμνω to cut, or dissect) the dissection of a human body, especially of a male.

ANDRIA (from ἀνὴρ a man) an hermaphroditical woman, or one who has the parts of both sexes.

ANDROGENIA (ἀνδρογένεια, from ἀνὴρ a man, and γυνή a woman) 1 Effeminate men.

2 Hermaphrodites.

ANDROMACHI THERIACA, the treacle of *Andromachus*, commonly called *Venice-treacle*.

ANDROSACES, summer navelwort. It grows in the maritime places of *Syria*. It is a slender herb, with thin stalks, bitter, leafless, bearing small pods in the top, which contain the seed.

ANDROSÆMUM (from ἀνδρὺς and αἷμα, i. e. blood of men) tut-

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tan, or park-leaves. It grows in hedges and thickets, and flowers in *July* and *August* ; its virtues are the same as *Hypericon* or *St. John's wort* ; so called because it makes the fingers of those who rub it look bloody.

ANDROTOME. See ANDRANOTOME.

ANECPYETUS (ἀνεκπύειος, from a priv. and ἐκπύει suppurated) unsuppurated.

ANEILEMA, or ANEILESIS, (ἀνείλημα, or ἀνείλησις, from ἀνείλω to roll up, or involve) an involution, particularly such as are caused by gripes and flatulencies in the intestines.

ANEMONE, the name of a plant, of which there are two sorts, the *Garden Anemone*, and the *Wild Anemone*.

ANEMONOIDES (from ἀνεμώνη, anemone, and εἶδος form, or shape) *Wood Anemone*. *Millar* enumerates six species of this plant, and *Boerhaave* twelve. It resembles the *Anemone* from whence it takes its name.

ANEMONOSPERMOS (from ἀνεμος wind, and σπέρμα seed, because the wind easily bears away the seed) the name of a plant, of which *Millar* enumerates four, and *Boerhaave* six species.

ANEMOS (ἀνεμος) the wind.

ANENCEPHALOS (ἀνεγκεφαλος, from a priv. and ἐγκεφαλος the brain) In general it signifies mad or foolish, but in a more restrained sense may be applied to such monsters as are born without brains.

ANEOS (ἀνεως) a word used by *Hippocrates*, which *Galen* says signifies ἄφωνος κ' τὸν νοῦν ἐμπτεπλεγμένον, "one struck with the loss of his voice and reason." And

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by *Hesychius* ἄνω are said to be ἄφωνοι καὶ ἐκτλήξει ἡσυχοί, "seized with a stupor and loss of voice."

ANEPICRITON (ἀνεπίκριτον, from *a* priv. and ἐπικρίνω to judge) something of which no judgment can be formed, that is neither the object of the understanding or senses.

ANERECTOS (ἀνέρετος, from *a* priv. and ῥήγνυμι to break) not broken. It is applied to fruit or corn, not hull'd or broken in the mill, or with the pestle.

ANESIS (ἀνεις, from ἀνείμι to return) remission.

ANESTRAMMENA (ἀνεστραμμένα, from ἀναστρέφω to turn, or subvert) a term used by *Hippocrates*, which *Galen* says is of the same import as ἀνατέλαραγγμύνα, from ἀνατάσσω to trouble, or disturb; and it is applied, he says, to urine, to signify such as is turbid or thick, without depositing any sediment after standing.

ANETHUM, *Dill*. This herb resembles fennel, except that it rarely grows so tall, or so much branched. It grows in gardens, and flowers and seeds in *July* and *August*.

ANETICUS (ἀνελικός, from ἀνίημι to remit) an epithet to such remedies as have the virtue of remitting pain, and are called paregorics. *Castellus*.

ANEURYSMA (from ἀνευρύνω to dilate) an aneurysm, or a dilatation of the coats of an artery, whereon the blood makes a great tumour under the skin.

ANFAKA, a coagulum. *Ruzlandus*. *Johnson*.

ANFIR-FILIUS, mercury. *Johnson*.

ANFIRARTO-SPIRITUS, salt. *Johnson*.

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ANGEILOGIA. See **ANGIOLOGIA**.

ANGEIOTOMIA (ἀγγειοτομία, from ἀγγεῖον a vessel, and τέμνω to cut) the opening of any vessel, as in phlebotomy, &c. It also imports a particular dissection of the vessels for anatomical purposes.

ANGELICA, the name of a plant well known, of which *Dale* enumerates four species.

ANGELICUS PULVUS, angelic powder. A name for the *Mercurius Vitæ*. *Castellus*.

ANGELOCAOS (from ἀγγελοῦ a messenger, and καλός good) the good messenger; a name given by *Myrepsus* to his twenty-fourth antidote.

ANGI, buboes, or tumours in the groin.

ANGINA (from ἀγχω to strangle) a quinsy, or inflammation of the jaws or throat, as render swallowing and breathing very troublesome and difficult.

ANGIOSPERMOS (ἀγγεισπόπερμος, from ἀγγεῖον a vessel, and σπέρμα seed) an epithet for such plants as have their seed or fruit inclosed in two membranes, not easily separable from the *Nucleus*.

ANGLICUS *sudor*. See **SUDOR Anglicus**.

ANGOR (of *ango* to grieve) a contraction and concentration of the natural heat, the consequence of which is a pain of the heart, palpitation, and sadness; and if it happens in the beginning of acute fevers, it is a very bad symptom.

ANGOS (ἀγγος, the same as ἀγγεῖον a vessel) a vessel in general, and a receptacle of humours. *Galen* says that *Hippocrates* has once used it in a special sense for the *Uterus*.

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ANGSANA, the name of a tree that grows in the *East-Indies*; the part used in medicine is the liquor that distils from the wounded tree, and condenses into a red tear, wrapt up in thin, reedy coverings, as sold in the shops.

ANGULI OCULI (from *angulus* a corner, and *oculus* an eye) the corners of the eyes.

ANGUSTIA (from *angustus* narrow) 1 It signifies a narrowness of the vessels or passages.

2 It signifies an anxiety, or restlessness in distempers.

ANHALDINUM, an epithet for a corrosive described by *Hartman. Castellus*.

ANHALTINA *remedia*, medicines which facilitate respiration, such as vulnerary plants, some preparations of sulphur, &c.

ANHELATIO, or ANLELITUS, (from *am*, i. e. *ægre* with difficulty, and *halo* to breathe) shortness of breath, or a difficult, and small, but quick respiration, which happens to sound persons, but especially to valetudinarians, after vehement exercise, getting up an ascent, running or dancing.

ANHELITUS, with *Chymists*, signifies smog, and sometimes horfeding.

ANIADON, ANIADUM, or ANIADUS, terms in *Paracelsus*, signifying either the efficacy and essential forces of things, or the celestial body planted in Christians by the Holy Spirit by means of the sacraments, or the spiritual man regenerated. *Castellus*.

ANICETON (*ἀνίκητος*, from a priv. and *νικάωμαι* to be overcome) invincible; an epithet of a plaster ascribed to *Crito*; so called, because it was an infallible remedy for the *Achores*.

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ANIDROS (*ἀνιδρῶς*, from a priv. and *ιδρῶς* to sweat) sweatless, or without sweat.

ANIDROSIS (*ἀνιδρωσις*, from the same derivation as the preceding) a nullity, or privation of sweat.

ANIL, the name of a plant growing in *Brazil*. It is about the height of two feet, resembling rosemary. The leaves are round and thick, the flowers resembling those of peas, and reddish. The natives extract *Indigo* from this plant.

ANIMAL (from *animus* life) every organized body endowed with life, and spontaneous motion, is called an animal. Hence all substances procured from animals, are said to belong to the animal kingdom, in order to distinguish them from others which belong to the vegetable and mineral kingdoms.

ANIMALCULA (a dim. of *anima*) little animals, or such as are imperceptible to the naked eye. The whole earth has been found to be replenished with an inexhaustible store of what we should least of all expect, that is, of an infinite number of *animalcules* floating in the air we breathe, sporting in the fluids we drink, or adhering to the several objects we see and handle.

ANIMALIS *facultas* vel *virtus*, the animal faculty or power. See *FACULTAS*.

ANIMALIS *spiritus*, animal spirit. See *SPIRITUS*.

ANIMATIO (from *animo* to give life) animation; an enigmatical word used by the Alchymists in the affair of the transmutation of metals, when the white foliated earth is to be fermented with the philosophical or celestial water of sulphur. Mercury is said to be ani-

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animated, when, by conjunction with a certain metal, it is reduced to a certain species. Such a mercury is wanted by the *Spagirists* to help them to the philosopher's stone.

ANIME, *Anime Gummi*, *Gummi Animea*, is a gum, or white resin, brought to us from *America*. It flows from an incision made in a tree, of a moderate bigness, the leaves of which are like those of myrtle. Its fruit is of a good size, and called *Lobus*.

ANIMELLÆ, the glandules seated under the ears, and all along under the lower jaw. They are otherwise called *Lactinia*. *Castellus*.

ANIMI PATHEMATA, the affections of the mind.

ANIMUS, the mind. It is usually taken, in a strict sense, to signify that power and faculty of the human soul, whereby it discerns, judges, and ratiocinates.

ANISCALPTOR (from *anus* the breech, and *scalpo* to scratch; because it is in use when that office is performed) that very broad muscle, which, with its fellow, covers almost the whole back.

ANISOS (*ἄνισος*, from *a* priv. and *ἴσος* equal) unequal.

ANISOSTHENES (*ἄνισοσθενής*, from *a* priv. *ἴσος* equal, and *σθένος* strength) unequal in strength.

ANISOTACHYS (*ἄνισοταχὺς*, from *a* priv. *ἴσος* equal, and *ταχὺς* swift) unequal in celerity, an epithet of the pulse.

ANISUM, the name of an herb and its seed.

ANISATUM, an artificial wine, prepared of ten pints of honey, thirty pints of wine of *Ascalon*, (a maritime city of *Affyria*) and five ounces of aniseeds.

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ANNETESTES, the *Galenists*, so called by *Paracelsus*, by way of derision, as ignorant and blind with respect to the principles and causes of things. *Castellus*.

ANNORA, calcin'd egg-shells, or quick-lime. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ANNOTATIO (from *annoto* to remark) the very beginning of the febrile paroxysm, when the patients used to shiver, to be refrigerated, to yawn, stretch, and be drowsy, &c.

There is another *Annotatio* which is proper to hectic fevers, and happens when the patient, an hour or two after eating, feels an increase of heat, with a swifter and fuller pulse than before, but without a shivering, refrigeration, or any of the forementioned symptoms. Hence *Galen* calls it an inoppressive *Annotatio*. *Castellus*.

ANNUENTES *musculi*, the same as *Recti Interni Minores*, which see.

ANNUITIO (from *annuo* to hint, or intimate a thing by a nod) So *Pliny* calls the motion of the head forward.

ANNULARIS *cartilago* (from *anulus* a ring) the ring-like cartilage or gristle at the head of the *Larynx*.

ANNULARIS *digitus*, the ring-finger, or the fourth finger of the hand.

ANNULARIS *vena*, the vein between the ring-finger and the little-finger, which *Aetius* advises to be opened in affections of the spleen.

ANNULUS (a dim. of *annus* a circle) a ring. We meet with many sorts of physical rings, described by the antients; but as they are now out of use, they are not worth our notice.

A N O

ANO (ἀνω, upwards.) It is opposed to κάτω, downwards, and imports the superior parts. In *Hippocrates* and others, this adverb is often joined with κοιλία the belly ; or κοιλία is understood when it implies vomiting ; as κάτω joined with it, or understood, implies purging.

ANOCHEILON (ἀνώχειλον, from ἀνω, and χεῖλον a lip) the upper lip, which is opposed to κατώχειλον the under lip. *Castellus*.

ANODIA (ἀνοδία, from a priv. and ὁδός a way) an unpassable way. Metaphorically it signifies an improper method of teaching or learning.

ANODINA narcotic medicines. *Johnson*. See **ANODYNA**.

ANODMON (ἀνοδμον, from a priv. and ὀδμή a smell) without smell. It is applied by *Hippocrates* to *Pus* that has no smell, or at least no foetid smell.

ANODUS (ἀνόδης, from a priv. and ὀδός a tooth) This strictly signifies toothless ; but the *Chymists* use it for what is separated from the nourishment by the kidneys.

ANODYNA (ἀνώδυνα, from a priv. and ὠδὴν pain) anodynes, or such medicines as procure sleep and ease from pain. They are commonly divided into two kinds, the *Paragoric*, which are the milder kind, and no ways extinguish the vital function, and these consist chiefly in the preparations of the poppy, especially opium ; and the *Narcotic*, which stupify, and sometimes occasion a total cessation of vital action, such as the preparations of mandrake, henbane, nightshade, hemlock, &c.

ANODYNIA (ἀναδυνία, from the same derivation as the preceding) indolence, or absence of pain. *Castellus*.

A N O

ANODYNUM *minerales*, *sal prunellæ*. *Castellus*.

ANOEIA (ἀνοεία, from a priv. and νόος the mind) madness.

ANOMALIA, *sub.* or **ANOMALUS**, *adj.* (ἀνωμαλία, ἀνώμαλον, from a privative, and ὁμαλός equal) irregularity, inequality ; *sub.* irregular, unequal ; *adj.* It is variously applied. Some apply it to a fever attended with uncertain symptoms ; others to an irregular pulse, or one that gives sometimes a stronger, sometimes a weaker stroke. Also to the disorders of *menstrual* obstructions ; and to tumours either unequal in shape, or containing matter of different kinds and consistencies.

ANOMOEMERES (ἀνομοιομερές, from a priv. ὁμοίος like, and μέρος a part) dissimilar in substance, or consisting of parts of a different kind.

ANOMOEOS ἀνόμοιος, from a priv. and ὁμοίος alike) dissimilar, or heterogeneous. It is applied by *Hippocrates* to preternatural and vicious humours generated in the parts.

ANOMPHALOS (ἀνόμφαλον, from a priv. and ὀμφαλός a navel) without a navel. It is only applicable to our first parents ; for which reason, as *Paulus Ammianus* says, they are thus distinguished in paintings and drawings.

ANONIS, the plant rest-harrow.

ANONTAGIUS, the philosopher's stone, the gift of God, the sulphur fixed by nature. *Dornæus*.

ANONYMOS (ἀνώνυμος, from a priv. and ὄνομα, a name) 1 It was formerly an epithet for the second cartilage in the throat, afterwards called **CRICOIDES**, or **ANNULARIS**.

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2 It is an epithet of several exotic trees, or shrubs.

ANORA. See ANNORA.

ANORCHIDES (ἀνόρχιδες, from *a* priv. and ὄρχις a testicle) such as are born without testicles. *Castellus*.

ANOREXIA (ἀνορεξία, from *a* priv. and ὄρεξις appetite) inappetency, a want of appetite, or loathing of food.

ANORGISMENON (ἀνωργισμένον, from ἀνά, and οργίζω to prepare by mollifying or other means) mollify'd afresh.

ANOSIA (ἀνοσία, from *a* priv. and νόσος a disease) the absence of a disease. *Castellus*.

ANOTASIER, sal ammoniac. *Rulandus. Johnson*.

ANSERINA. See POTENTILLA.

ANTACIDA (from ἀντι opposite, and acidus sour) such remedies as resist or correct the acidity of the humours.

ANTAGONISTA (ἀνταγωνιστής, from ἀντι against, and ἀγωνίζω to strive) antagonist; a word applied to such muscles as are contrary to others; as the *Musculus Abductor*, and the *Musculus Adductor Brachii*, are antagonists.

ANTAPHRODISIACOS (ἀνταφροδισιακός, from ἀντι against, and ἀφροδίτη, *Venus*) antivenereal; an epithet of such medicines as extinguish amorous desires.

ANTAPODOSIES (ἀνταποδόσεις, from ἀνταποδίδωμι to reciprocate) the returns, periods, or vicissitudes of the paroxysms of fevers.

ANTARTHRITICUM (ἀνταρθρικόν, from ἀντι against, and ἄρθρις, the gout) a medicine against the gout.

ANTASTHMATICA (ἀντασθματικά, from ἀντι against, and ἄσθμα an

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asthma) remedies against the asthma.

ANTATROPHON (ἀντάτροφον, from ἀντι against, and ἀτροφία a consumption) an epithet of some medicines against consumptions.

ANTECEDENS (from *ante* before, and *cedo* to go) preceding, or going before.

ANTECEDENTIA *signa*, preceding signs, or such as are observed before a disease, as a bad disposition of the blood, which is the cause of infinite diseases.

ANTELABIA (from *ante*, before, and *labium*, a lip) the extremities of the lips.

ANTEBALLOMENOS (ἀντέμβалλόμενος, from ἀντι instead of, and ἐμβάλλω to contribute) substituted; spoken of such medicines as may be substituted in the room of others.

ANTEMBASIS (ἀντέμβασις, from ἀντι mutually, and ἐμβαίνω to enter) a mutual insertion, or ingress, applied by *Galen* to the bones.

ANTEMETICA (ἀντεμετικά, from ἀντι against, and ἐμελικός, vomitory) remedies against preternatural vomiting.

ANTENDEIXIS (ἀντένδειξις, from ἀντι against, and ἐνδείκνυμι to indicate) a contra-indication; as when any thing happens in a distemper contrary to the primary indication; as, for instance, an inflammatory pleurisy indicates phlebotomy, but the weakness of the patient indicates the contrary.

ANTENEASMUS, or ANTE-NEASMUM, a particular kind of *Mania*, or madness, when the patients are furiously irritated, and endeavour to lay violent hands on themselves.

ANTEPHIALTICUS (ἀντεφιαλτικός, from ἀντι against, and ἐφιάλτης the

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the *incubus*, or night-mare) an epithet for remedies adapted to that disorder.

ANTEPILEPTICA ἀντεπιληπτικά, from ἀντί against, and ἐπιληψία the epilepsy) remedies against the epilepsy, and convulsive disorders.

ANTEREISIS (ἀντέρεισις, from ἀντί and ἔρειδω, to prop or sustain) the retinency, or resistance, which a firm and hard body makes against an impression.

ANTERIT, Mercury. *Rulandus, Johnson.*

ANTHELIX (Ἀνθέλιξ, from ἀντί and ἑλίξ, the ear) the inward protuberance of the external ear, within the *helix*.

ANTHELMINTHICA (ανθελμινθικά, from ἀντί against, and ἑλμινς a worm) remedies against worms.

ANTHERA (Ἀνθηρὰ, from ἄνθος a flower) 1 a compound Medicine, so called from its florid and red colour.

2 The *botanists* use it, in the plural number, to signify the summits, or little heads, in the middle of the flower, supported by the *stamina*, but properly those of roses.

ANTHERICOS (Ἀνθερικὸς) a name the ancients gave to the stalk or stem of the *ASPHODEL*.

ANTHERON (Ἀνθηρόν, from ἄνθος a flower) florid, red.

ANTHINES, or **ANTHINOS** (Ἀνθινός, Ἀνθινός, from ἄνθος a flower) an epithet of some medicated wines and oils, or such as had flowers, &c. infused in them.

ANTHONOR, the same as **ATHANOR**, which see.

ANTHORA. See **ACONITUM**.

ANTHOS (Ἄνθος, a radical in the *Greek*) *Hippocrates* uses this word not only to signify all sorts of flowers, but, according to *Galen*, to signify seeds also. But we at

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present appropriate it by way of excellency to *rosemary*; so that we express only by it, *flowers of rosemary*.

ANTHOLOGIA (from ἄνθος a flower, and λόγος a discourse) a discourse or treatise of flowers.

ANTHOSMIAS (Ἀνθοσμίας, from ἄνθος a flower, and ὀσμή smell) an epithet applied to wines that are sweet-scented, and of a most fragrant smell.

ANTHOUS, properly *rosemary*, but transferr'd to metals; signifies the fifth essence, or elixir of gold. *Rulandus.*

ANTHRACIA, **ANTHRACOSIS**, or **ANTHRAX**. See **CARBUNCULUS**.

ANTHRACITES. See **SCHISTOS**.

ANTHRACOSIS (from ἄνθραξ, a live coal) a corrosive humour in the eye, that as it were burns the skin, and occasions sharp pricking pains.

ANTHRISCUS. See **SCANDIX**.

ANTHROPE (Ἀνθρωπή, or Ἀνθρωπιή, from ἄνθρωπος a man) the human skin, so called by *Herodotus*.

ANTHROPOLOGIA (Ἀνθρωπολογία, from ἄνθρωπος, a man, and λόγος, a discourse) a description of man.

ANTHROPOMETRIA (Ἀνθρωπομετρία, from ἄνθρωπος a man, and μέτρον to measure) a survey of man in all his dimensions.

ANTHROPOMORPHOS, Ἀνθρωπόμορφος, from ἄνθρωπος a man, and μορφή shape) a name for the *mandragoras* or mandrake, because its root was supposed to be in the shape of a man.

ANTHROPOSOPHIA (Ἀνθρωποσοφία, from ἄνθρωπος a man, and σοφία wisdom or knowledge) the knowledge of the nature of man. *Castellus.*

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ANTHYLLIS, the name of a plant, of which there are two species: the first is

ANTHYLLIS-*Prior*, Sea kidney-vetch. It grows in *Candy*, *Sicily*, &c. by the sea-shore, and flowers in the summer: the second is

ANTHYLLIS-*Leguminosa*, kidney-vetch, or lady's-finger. It grows in pastures, and flowers in *June*.

ANTHYPNOTICA (*Ἀνθυπνοτικά*, from *ἀντί* against, and *ὑπνός* sleep) medicines against excessive or preternatural sleep.

ANTHYPOCHONDRIACA, (*Ἀνθυποχονδριακά*, from *ἀντί* against, and *ὑποχόνδρια*, the hypochondria) medicines against disorders in the hypochondria.

ANTHYSTERICA (*Ἀνθυσερικά*, from *ἀντί* against, and *ὑστέρα* the uterus) medicines against the hysterical passion.

ANTIADES, (*ἀντιάδες*, from *ἀντιᾶω* to answer, because they answer each other) two glands on the sides of the *uvula*, called the *tonsils*. It sometimes signifies the tonsils when inflamed.

ANTIAGRI (from *αντιάδες* the tonsils, and *ἄγρᾱ* a prey) tumours of the tonsils.

ANTIARTHRITICA (*ἀνθιαρθρικά*, from *ἀντί* against, and *ἀρθρίτις* the gout) medicines against the gout.

ANTIBALLOMENA. See ANTEBALLOMENOS.

ANTICACHECTICA (*Ἀντικαχετικά*, from *ἀντί* against, and *καχεξία* a cachexy) remedies against a cachexy.

ANTICADMIA (from *ἀντί* for, and *cadmia*) a species of cadmia, so called, because it is often substituted for the true cadmia.

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ANTICAR, borax. *Rulandus*. *Castellus*.

ANTICARDIUM (from *ἀντί* against, and *καρδία* the heart) that part of the breast which is just against the heart, commonly called the pit of the stomach.

ANTICATARRHALIS (from *ἀντί* against, and *κατάρρεσθαι* a catarrh) an epithet for any remedy for a catarrh.

ANTICAUSOTICUS (from *ἀντί* against, and *καῦσος* a burning fever) an epithet for remedies against a *causus*, or burning fever.

ANTICHEIR (*ἀντιχείρ*, from *ἀντί* over-against, and *χείρ* the hand) the thumb.

ANTICIPANS (from *ante* before, and *capio* to take) anticipating. It is applied to diseases, whose paroxysms anticipate the time of the preceding paroxysm; that is, each of whose fits begin somewhat sooner than the preceding. If the catamenia also arrive sooner than the ordinary period, they are said to anticipate.

ANTICNEMION (*ἀντικνήμιον*, from *ἀντί* over-against, and *κνήμη*, the leg, or calf of the leg) this word is used by *Hippocrates*, to signify the fore-part of the *Tibia*, which is bare of flesh.

ANTICOLICA (from *ἀντί* against, and *κολική* the cholic) remedies against the cholic.

ANTICONTOSIS (*ἀντικόνωσις*, from *ἀντί* against, and *κόντις* a staff or pole) the supporting a person with a staff or crutch.

ANTIDOTARIUM, a book wherein antidotes are described, or the place where they are made.

ANTIDOTUS, or ANTIDODUM (from *ἀντί* against, and *δίδωμι* to give) an antidote, or medicine that is given to expel the mischiefs

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of another, as of poison, &c. The philosopher's stone is also called, by some chymical authors, *antidotus*, by way of excellence.

ANTIDYSENTERICA (from ἀντὶ against, and Δυσεντερία a dysentery) remedies against a dysentery.

ANTIFEBRILE (from ἀντὶ, against, and *febris*, a fever) an epithet for a remedy against a fever.

ANTIFIDES, the calx of metals. *Rulandus*.

ANTILOBIUM (ἀντιλόβιον, from ἀντὶ against, and λόβος the bottom of the ear) that part of the ear which is opposite to the lobe.

ANTILOGIA (from ἀντὶ against, and λέγω to speak) contradiction.

ANTILOIMICA (from ἀντὶ against, and λοιμός the plague) remedies against the plague.

ANTILYSSUS (from ἀντὶ against, and λύσσα that species of madness occasioned by the bite of a mad dog) an epithet for a Remedy against the bite of a mad dog.

ANTIMONIUM, Antimony. It is a metallic, solid, heavy, brittle substance, of a lead-colour, with long shining streaks, fusible by fire, but not ductile. It is a very powerful and safe medicine, and is endowed with two virtues, depending on its different preparations, one emetic or cathartic, the other diaphoretic; for all medicines prepared from antimony either purge upward or downward, or are diaphoretic or sudorific.

ANTIMONIUS-lapis, the antimonial stone. *Myrepsus*, *Serapion*, and some others reckon antimony among the kinds of stones.

ANTIMOROS (ἀντίμορος, from ἀντὶ against, and μόρος death, or a disease) the true name, according to *Fauchsius*, of an antidote in *Myrepsus*, *Seet. I. chap. 25.* instead of *Diatameron*, as it is there read.

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ANTINEPHRITICA (ἀντινεφρῆτικὰ, from ἀντὶ against, and νεφρῆτις a pain in the kidneys) remedies against disorders of the kidneys.

ANTIOCHI Theriaca. The theriaca which king *Antiochus* the great used against all sorts of poison, the prescription of which was cut in stone, at the entrance of the temple of *Æsculapius*.

ANTIPARALYTICA (ἀντιπαράλυτικά, from ἀντὶ against, and παράλυσις the palsy) medicines against the palsy.

ANTIPATHIA (ἀντιπάθεια, from ἀντὶ opposite, and πάθος affection) a contrariety of natural qualities, natural repugnancy.

ANTIPERISTASIS (ἀντιπερίστασις, from ἀντὶ against, and περιέστημι, to surround) a frightening, cohibition, or compression all around; as, for instance, by the circumambient air or water; and thus there is an *antiperistasis*, or compression of heat and cold, by the circumfused contrary quality.

ANTIPHARMACUM (ἀντιφάρμακον, from ἀντὶ against, and φάρμακον poison) an antidote, or preservation against poison.

ANTIPHTHISICA (ἀντιφθισικά, from ἀντὶ against, and φθίσις, a phthisis, or consumption) remedies against a consumption.

Tinctura **ANTIPHTHISICA**, a tincture against a consumption.

ANTIPHTHORA (ἀντιφθορά, from ἀντὶ against, and φθορά corruption) a species of wolf's-bane; so called because it resists corruption. *Blancard*.

ANTIPHYSICA (ἀντιφυσικά, from ἀντὶ against, and φυσάω, or φυσάω, to blow) remedies against the wind.

ANTIPLEURITICUM (ἀντιπλευριτικόν, from ἀντὶ against, and πλευρίτις

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φλευρίτις the pleurisy) a remedy against the pleurisy. *Blancard.*

ANTIPIRETON (ἀντιπυρετόν, from ἀντί against, and πυρετός a fever) a febrifuge, or remedy against a fever.

ANTIRRHOPE, or **ANTIRHOPIE**, (ἀντιῤῥοπή, or ἀντιῤῥοπή, from ἀντί against, and ῥέπω to incline) a propension to the contrary part.

ANTISCOLIA (from ἀντί against, and σκώληξ a worm) medicines against worms.

ANTISCORBUTICA (from ἀντί against, and scorbutus the scurvy) remedies against the scurvy.

ANTISCORODON (ἀντισκόροδον, from ἀντί, and σκόροδον garlic) a very large species of garlick, otherwise called *Allium Upticum*.

ANTISPASIS (ἀντίσπασις, from ἀντί, and σπάω to draw) a revulsion, or the drawing any humour into another part.

ANTISPASMODICUM (from ἀντί against, and σπασμός a convulsion) a remedy against convulsions.

ANTISPASTICON (ἀντισπαστικόν, from ἀντί opposite, and σπάω to draw) a general epithet for any medicine that works by way of revulsion.

ANTISPODA (ἀντίσποδα, from ἀντί for, or instead of, and σποδός spodium, putty) medicines endued with the same virtue as spodium, and for want thereof may be substituted in its room.

ANTISTERIGMA (αντιστήριγμα, from ἀντί against, and στήριγμα, a prop) a fulcrum, prop, or crutch.

ANTISTERNON (αντίστερνον, from ἀντί opposite to, and στήρνον the breast-bone) the back, so called because it is opposite to the breast.

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ANTITASIS (ἀντίτασις, from ἀντί contra, and τένω to extend) a contra-extension.

ANTITHENAR (ἀντίθεναρ, from ἀντί against, and θέναρ, the palm of the hand) the muscle called *Abductor ad indicium*, which see.

ANTITHORA. See **ANTHORA**.

ANTITRAGUS, (ἀντίτραγος, from ἀντί opposite to, and τραγος the tragus) the thicker part of the *Anthelix*, opposite to the *Tragus*.

ANTIVENEREA, (from ἀντί against, and *Venus*, venery) medicines against the *lues venerea*.

ANTRUM BUCCINOSUM, the *cochlea*, or labyrinth of the ear. *Castellus*.

ANUCUR, borax. *Rulandus*.

ANUS, (a contraction of *annulus* a ring) 1. The orifice of the *Intestinum Rectum*, by which the excrementitious fæces are discharged out of the body by stool.

2. (In *Botany*) signifies the posterior opening of a monopetalous flower.

ANXIETAS, (from *ango* to grieve) anxiety, restlessness.

ANYADEL, an eternal spring, the new world, the future paradise. *Rulandus*.

ANYDRIA, (ἀνυδρία, from a priv. and ὕδωρ, water) in *Hippocrates* it signifies a dry season.

ANYPERBLETOS, (ἀνυπέβλητος, from a priv. and ὑπεβάλλω to conquer) insuperable.

ANYPEUTHYNA, (ἀνυπέυθυνα, from a neg. and ὑεύθυνος obnoxious) things for which we are not accountable. The *Anypeuthyna*, in medicine, are events that cannot be charged on the physician, nor render him accountable for them.

ANYSTOS, (ἀνυστος, from ἀνύασω to perfect) ready, expert.

AOCHLESIA

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AOCHLESIA, (ἀοχησία, from *a* priv. and ὀχλέω, to disturb) a calmness, or quietness.

AOCHNIA, (ἀοκνία, from *a* priv. and ὀκνέω, flow, lazy) diligence, or alacrity.

AONCON, (ἀονκον, from *a* neg. and ὄγκος, a tumour) not tumid.

AORGESIA, (ἀοργησία, from *a* priv. and ὀργή, anger) an absence of anger, mildness of temper.

AORNOS, (ἀορνός, from *a* priv. and ὄρνις, a bird) spoken of places void of birds, as formerly the lake of *Avernus* in *Campania*, on account of malignant exhalations.

AORTA, (ἀορτή, a radical in the Greek) the great artery proceeding from the left ventricle of the heart, from which all the other arteries, either mediately or immediately proceed, and by which the whole mass of blood is conveyed to all parts of the body.

AORTRA, the lobes of the lungs suspended on each side.

APAGMA, (ἀπάγμα, of ἀπό, from, and ἄγω, to draw) abduction. See **ABDUCTIO**.

APALLAGE, (ἀπαλλαγή, from ἀπαλλάσσω, to change) any alteration in general.

APANCHOMENOI, (ἀπαγχόμενοι, from ἀγχω, to strangle) strangled.

APANTHROPIAI, (ἀπανθρωπία, from ἀπό, from, and ἄνθρωπος, a man) an aversion to company, and love of solitude.

APARACHYTUM Vinum (ἀπαράχυτον, wine not mixed with seawater.

APARASCEUASIA, (ἀπαρασκειασία, from *a* priv. and παρασκευάζω, to prepare) unpreparedness.

APAREGORETOS, (ἀπαρηγόρητος, from *a* priv. and παρηγορέω,

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to comfort, or mitigate) what affords no comfort or relief.

APARINE, cleavers, or goosegrafs.

APARTES, (ἀπαρτής, from the *Ionic* ἀπαρτέω for ἀπαρτιάω, to be suspended) suspended, penfile.

APARTHROSIS. See **ABARTICULATION**.

APARTISIS (ἀπάρσις, from ἀπαρτίζω, to perfect) a compacted body or frame.

APATEONES (ἀπατεῶνες, from ἀπάτη, deceit) impostors.

APATHES (ἀπαθεῖς, from *a* priv. and πάθος, an affection, or passion) such as are, or seem to be, void of human passions.

APECHEMA (ἀπήχημα, from ἀπό, and ἦχος, a sound) properly a resounding, or repercussion of a sound; but, in a medicinal sense, it signifies a contrafflure.

APEIROI (ἀπειροί, from *a* priv. and πείρα, an experiment) unexperienced, unaccustomed.

APEITHEUMENA (ἀπειθεύμενα, from *a* priv. πείθεμαι, to be persuaded) things in which the patient will not obey the direction of the physician.

APELLA. By this name *Galen* calls those whose prepuce, either through a disease, section, or contraction, is insufficient to cover the glans.

APENSALUS, a vessel with a narrow neck to hold oil.

APEPSIA, (ἀπεψία, from *a* priv. and πέπω, to digest) indigestion.

APEPTON, crude, indigested.

APERIENTIA (from *aperio*, to open) aperitives, or aperient medicines.

APERISTATON (ἀπερίστατον, from *a* priv. and περιέρισσις, affliction,

tion, danger) an epithet, in *Galen*, for an ulcer that is neither troublesome, nor dangerous.

APERITTOS (ἀπερίττος, from α priv. and περιττός redundant) an epithet of such aliments as generate but little excrement, as the flesh of wild animals, and such as live in dry places.

APES, Bees.

APETALUS (from α priv. and πέταλον, a leaf) those plants that want those fine coloured leaves called the *petala*.

APEUTHYSMENOS (ἀπευθυσμένον, from ἀπό, and εὐθύς, strait) the name of the *intestum rectum*, or strait gut. *Gorræus*.

APHACA, yellow vetchling.

APHÆRESIS (ἀφαίρεσις, from ἀφαιρέω, to take away) in a general sense it signifies a removing whatever requires it in a medicinal way, and is opposed to addition. But in a stricter sense, is that part of surgery which takes off what is superfluous.

APHANISMOS (ἀφανισμός, from α priv. and φάνω, to appear) an evanescence.

APHASSOMENOS (ἀφασσόμενος, from ἀφάσσω, to handle) felt, rubbed with the fingers, handled.

APHEBRIOC, sulphur. *Rulandus*.

APHELIA (ἀφέλεια, from ἀφελής, simple, plain) a simplicity in teaching and practising physic, proper to the sect of the methodists.

APHELICESTEROS (ἀφελικέστερον, of ἀπό, from, and ἡλικία, youth) one past the flower of age.

APHEPSEMA ἀφέψημα, from ἐψω, to boil) a decoction.

APHESIS (ἀφεςις, from ἀφήμι, to remit) in *Hippocrates* it generally signifies the remission or solution of

a disease ; but according to *Galen's* explanation, it is to be taken for a resolution of all the parts of the body.

APHILANTHROPIA (ἀφιλανθρωπία, from α priv. φιλέω, to love, and ἄνθρωπος, a man) the first degree of melancholy, when a person hates society, and delights in solitude. *Castellus*.

APHLEGMANTON (ἀφλέγμαντον, from α priv. and φλέγμα phlegm) void of phlegm. It is applied by *Hippocrates* to *Pus* free from phlegm.

APHONIA (ἀφωνία, from α priv. and φωνή, a voice) a deprivation of voice, or the loss of speech.

APHORETOS (ἀφόρητος, from α neg. and φέρω to bear) intolerable, not to be born.

APHORISMUS (ἀφορισμός, from ἀφορίζω, to separate, or distinguish) an aphorism, or a sentence comprehending all the properties of a thing in a very few words.

APHORME (ἀφορμή, of ἀπό, from, and ὁρμή, a motive) an occasion, or external manifest cause of any event.

APHRAINON (ἀφραίνων, from α priv. and φρονέω, to be wise) one that has lost the use of reason.

APHRODES (ἀφρώδης, from ἀφρός, froth) spumous, or frothy. The word is applied by *Hippocrates* to the blood, and to the excrements.

APHRODISIA, or APHRODISIASMUS, (ἀφροδισία, or ἀφροδισιασμός, from ἀφροδίτη, *Venus*) venereal commerce. *Rulandus* and *Johnson* use it for the venereal age, or age of puberty.

APHRODISIUS *morbus* (from the same derivation as the foregoing) the venereal disease.

APHROGALA (ἀφρόγαλα, from ἀφρός

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ἀφρός, froth, and γάλα, milk) the froth of milk, or that concreted part of the milk that looks like froth.

APHRON (from the same derivation as the preceding) 1 A sort of poppy. *Pliny*.

2 The name of a cephalic plaister, described by *Aetius*.

APHRONITRUM, or APHOLITRUM, (ἀφρόνιτρον, or ἀφρόλιτρον, from ἀφρός, froth, or spume, and νίτρον, or in the *Attic* dialect λίτρον, nitre) spume of nitre.

APHROS (ἀφρός, a primitive in the *Greek*) spume, or froth.

APHROSELENOS (ἀφροσέληνος, from ἀφρός, forth, and σελήνη, the moon) a precious stone, so called from its representing the moon as it were in a glass, or the bubbles in froth.

APHROSYNE (from ἀφρων silly) folly, dotage. *Castellus*

APHTHÆ (ἀφθαι, from ἀπλω to set on fire) superficial small ulcers in the mouth.

APHTHARTOS (ἀφθαρτος, from α priv. and φθείρω, to corrupt) incorruptible.

APHYLLANTHES (ἀφυλλανθής, from α priv. φύλλον, a leaf, and ἄνθος, a flower) an apetalous flower.

APHYSOS (ἀφυσος, ἀφυσσος, from α priv. and φυσσάω to blow) void of flatulency, or that does not generate wind.

APHYTACORES, a sort of trees, reported in *Pliny* to produce amber.

APICES (from *apex*, the top) those little knobs that grow on the *Stamina* in the middle of the flower. They are commonly of a dark-purplish colour, and have been discovered, by the help of a microscope, to be, as it were, a sort of seed-vessels, containing in them

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small globular, or oval particles, of various colours, and exquisitely formed. They are by some supposed to be a kind of male sperm, which falling down into the flower, fecundates and ripens the seed.

APIITES, perry, a sort of wine made of the juice of pears.

APINEL (the name of a captain of horse, who served some time in *America*, and who first brought the *Europeans* acquainted with its virtues) the name of an *American* root, of great efficacy against serpents.

APIOS, 1 A sponge.

2 A pear-tree.

APITES, or APITES *vinum*, (ἀπίτης, or ἀπίτης οἶνος, from ἀπις, a pear-tree) perry, wine of pears.

APIUM, smallage.

APLESTIA (ἀπλησία, from α priv. and πλῆθω, to fill) insatiableness. A vice opposed to contentment in the present state.

APLEUROS (ἀπλευρος, from α priv. and πλεύρην, a rib) wanting ribs.

APNEUSTI (ἀπνευστι, from α priv. and πνεύω, to breathe) without fetching breath.

APNŒA (ἀπνοια, from α priv. and πνέω to breathe) a defect of respiration.

APOBÆNON (ἀποβαῖνον, from ἀποβαίνω, to happen) an event.

APOBAMMA (ἀπόβαμμα, from ἀπόβάβτω, to tincture slightly) a slight tincture. It is commonly applied to liquor in which gold coins, or red-hot irons, have been quenched. *Castellus*.

APOBREGMA (ἀπόβρεγμα, from ἀποβρέχω, to dilute) dilution.

APOCAPNISMUS (ἀποκαπνισμός, from αποκαπνίζω, to suffumigate) suffumigation.

APOCATHARSIS, (ἀποχάθαρ-

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σεις, from ἀποκαθαίρω, to cleanse, or purge) an expurgation.

APOCOREON (ἀποχωρέον, from ἀποχωρέω, to secede) excrement in general, or whatever is discharged from the body by stool or urine.

APOCHYLISMA (ἀποχύλισμα, from ἀποχέω, to inspissate) the juice of vegetables extracted and inspissated, answering to the officinal word *Rob. Castellus*.

APOCLASMA, the same as ABDUCTIO, which see.

APOCLEISIS (ἀπόκλεισις, from ἀποκλείω, to exclude) an exclusion.

APOCOPE (ἀποκοπή, from ἀποκόπτω to cut off) abscission.

APOCRISIS (ἀπόκρισις, from ἀποχωρέω, to secede) whatever excrementitious matter is discharged out of the body.

APOCRUSTICON (ἀποκρυστικόν, from ἀποκρέω, to repel) an epithet for a remedy of a repelling and astringent quality.

APOCYESIS (ἀποκύησις, from ἀποκυέω, to bring forth young) a birth.

APODACRYTICA (ἀποδακρυτικά, from ἀπὸ, negative, and δάκρυ, a tear) medicines first exciting, and after evacuating the superfluous moisture of the eyes, suppressing tears; *Delacrymatives*.

APODEIXIS (ἀπόδειξις, from ἀποδείκνυμι, to demonstrate) demonstration.

APÆUM (ἄποιον, from α priv. and πῖον, of some quality) void of all sensible qualities, insipid, without astringency, acrimony, or any remarkable property.

APOGALACTISMUS (ἀπογαλακτισμός, from ἀπὸ, from, and γάλα, milk) a weaning. See ABLACTIO.

APOLEPSIS (ἀπόληψις, from ἀπολαμβάνομαι, to be suppressed, or

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retained) an interception, suppression, or retention.

APOLEXIS (ἀπόληξις, from ἀπολήγω, to cease, or end) a decaying time of age.

APOLINOSIS (ἀπολίνωσις, from ἀπὸ, and λίνον, flax) So *P. Ægineta* calls the method of curing a fistula.

APOLYSIS (ἀπόλυσις, from ἀπολύω, to release) a solution, or release, which is diversified according to the subject, as, the exclusion of the fœtus, of the secundines, or the solution of a disease.

APOLYSIA (ἀπολυσία, from ἀπολύω, to release) *Erotian* on *Hippocrates* says, it is either a resolution of the limbs, or a relaxation of a bandage.

APOMAGMA (ἀπόμαγμα, from ἀποματῶ, to absterge) any thing proper to be used as an instrument for absterging excrementitious matter or fordes, as a linnen handkerchief for the eyes, a sponge for wounds, &c.

APOMATHEMA (ἀποθήμα, from ἀπὸ, negative, and μαθάνω, to learn) an oblivion of what has been learned.

APOMELI (ἀπόμελι, of ἀπὸ, from, and μέλι, honey) a sweet drink made of honey-combs, diluted and boiled in water.

APONEUROSIS (ἀπονεύρωσις, from ἀπὸ, and νεῦρον, a nerve) the extremity of a muscle, commonly called a tendon.

APOPALLESIS, or APOPALYSIS (ἀποπάλλησις, ἀπόπλασις, from ἀποπάλλω, to throw off, in a hasty manner) an expulsion, or extrusion, as when the fœtus is expell'd by abortion.

AOPHLEGMATISMUS (ἀποφλεγματισμός, of ἀπὸ, from, and φλέγμα, phlegm) a medicine contrived

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trived for drawing phlegm from the mouth, and thence evacuating it by spitting; for which purpose it is held in the mouth.

APOPHRADES (ἀποφράδες, the plural of ἀποφράς, unfortunate, unlucky) an epithet apply'd to those days in which an acute distemper comes to a fatal crisis, or to no crisis at all.

APOPHTHORA (ἀποφθορά, from ἀπὸ, and φθείρω, to corrupt) an abortion.

APOPHYAS (ἀποφυάς, of ἀπὸ, from, and φύω, to grow) an appendix; any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another, as boughs and branches.

AOPHYSIS (ἀπόφυσις, from the same derivation as the preceding) the process or protuberance of a bone.

APOPIESMA (ἀποπίεσμα, from ἀποπίεζω, to compress) an expression of humours by the binding up of wounds and fractures.

AOPLECTA, a name for the internal jugular vein, which ascends by the side of the *Aspera Arteria*. *Castellus*.

AOPLECTICA, medicines against the apoplexy.

AOPLETICÆ *venæ*. See *JUGULARIS Venæ*.

AOPLEXIA (ἀποπληξία, from ἀποπλήσσω, to smite suddenly) an apoplexy, or any disorder which instantaneously deprives a man of life, who a few minutes before was, or at least seem'd to be, in perfect health. But it would be more methodical to confine the word to such sudden disorders caused by affections of the brain.

AOPNIXIS (ἀπόπνιξις, from ἀποπνίγω, to suffocate) suffocation; it is particularly applied to hysterics.

AOPSYCHIA (ἀποψυχία, from

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ἀπὸ, privation, and ψυχή, life) the greatest degree of lipothymy. See **LIPOTHYMIA**.

APOPTOSIS, the same as **A-POLYSIS**, which see.

APORIA, the same as **ASLYMUS**, which see.

APORRHIPSIS (ἀπορρίψις, from ἀπορρίπτω, to throw away with precipitation) a precipitate casting away. It is often applied to the throwing off the cloaths on a sudden, as is customary for delirious people in the height of a fever.

APORRHŒA (ἀπορροία, of ἀπὸ, from, and ῥέω, to flow) 1 A defluxion.

2 A contagion, pollution, or effluvium.

APOSCEMMA, or **APOSCEPSIS**, (ἀπόσκημμα, or ἀπόσκηψις, from ἀποσκήπτω, to remove hastily) a violent influx and settlement of humours, translated from one part to another.

APOSITIA (ἀποσιτία, of ἀπὸ, from, and σιτίον, food) the same as **ANOREXIA**, which see.

APOSCHASIS, or **APOSCHASMUS**, (ἀποσχασις, ἀποχασμός, from ἀποχάζω, to scarify) scarification, or a slight superficial incision in the skin.

APOSITICA (ἀποσιτικά, of ἀπὸ, from, and σίτη, food) things that cause a loathing and aversion to food.

AOSPASMATA (ἀποσπάσματα, of ἀπὸ, from, and σπάω, to draw) a name by which *Galen* calls those solutions, or continuity, which are in the organical parts.

AOSPHACELISIS (ἀποσφακέλις, of ἀπὸ, and σφάκελος, a mortification) *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify a fideration or mortification of the flesh in wounds or fractures,

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which is caused by too tight a bandage.

APOSTAGMA, or **APOSTALAGMA**, (ἀπόσταγμα, ἀποσάλαγμα, from ἀποσάω, or ἀποσάλαω to distil) that sweet liquor which distils from the grapes before they are trodden.

APOSTASIS (ἀπόστασις, from ἀφίστημι, to abscede) 1 An abscess.

2 A fracture of the bone where some parts break off.

APOSTAXIS (ἀπόσταξις, from ἀπὸ, and στάω, to distil) a distillation in general; but *Hippocrates* commonly uses it for a distillation of blood from the nose.

APOSTEMA (ἀπόστημα, of ἀπὸ, from, and ἵστημι, to stand) an imposthume, abscess, or collection of matter.

APOSTERIGMATA (ἀποστηρίγματα, from ἀποστηρίζω to support, or prop up) whatever things are used for a stay and support to any weak part, without tying or binding, as pillows, bolsters, &c. to the head.

APOSTOLORUM *unguentum*, the ointment of the apostles; so called from the twelve ingredients in its composition.

APOSTROPHE (ἀποστροφή, of ἀπὸ, from, and στρέφω, to turn) a loathing and aversion to food.

APOSYRMA (ἀπόσυρμα, from ἀποσύρω to obtrude) the same as **ABRASUM**. which see.

APOTHECA (ἀποθήκη, from ἀποτίθημι, to lay aside, or reposit) This word formerly signified a wine-cellar, but now a shop where medicines are sold; also a gallypot. Hence

APOTHECARIUS, an apothecary, or a preparer of medicines.

APOTHERAPIA (ἀποθεράπεια,

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from ἀποθεράπλω, to cure) a perfect and absolute cure.

APOTHESES (ἀπόθεσις, from ἀπὸ, and τίθημι, to place) the reduction of a dislocated bone, or the orderly repositing and placing a broken limb in the situation in which it ought to continue.

APOTHLIMMA (ἀπόθλημα, from ἀποθλίβω, to squeeze, or press out) the dregs of any thing, but sometimes it signifies the expressed juice.

APOTHRAUSIS (ἀπόθραυσις, from ἀποθραύω, to break off) the removal of a splinter of a bone that is loosen'd by exfoliation.

APOTOS (ἀποτός, from α priv., and πότης, drink) one that never drinks, or desires to drink. *Cassellus*.

APOTYCHIA (ἀποτυχία, from ἀπὸ, negative, and τύχη, fortune) misfortune.

APOZEMA (ἀπόζημα, from ἀποζέω, to boil) a decoction.

APOZYMOS (ἀπόζυμος, from ἀπὸ, and ζύμη, ferment) fermented.

APPARATUS (from *apparo*, to make ready) the medicines, instruments, &c. deposited in a regular method, for the more readily performing any operation.

APPENDICULA *vermiformis* (a diminutive of *Appendix*). On one side of the bottom of the *Cæcum* lies an appendix, resembling a small intestine, nearly of the same length of the *Cæcum*, but very slender. It is termed *Vermiformis* from its supposed resemblance to an earthworm.

APPENDIX (from *ad*, and *pendo*, to hang) the same as **ΕΠΙΦΥΣΙΣ**, which see.

APPENSIO (from *ad*, and *pendo*, to hang) the suspension of a broken

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broken limb, principally of a broken arm in a scarf. *Castellus*.

APPETITUS, or **APPETENTIA**, (from *appeto*, to desire, or covet earnestly) In the most general sense it means that natural inclination which is found in all beings towards particular things ; but in the strict, and common acceptation, it signifies a desire of aliment, or meat and drink. Of this appetite there are two kinds, which are *hunger* and *thirst*.

APPETITUS canus, the same as **BULIMIA**, which see.

APPLICATIO (from *applico*, to apply) application ; that action of a physician or surgeon, wherein he administers, or communicates to the body, internal or external remedies, as by the application of a plaister, clyster, &c.

APPLAUDA, the chaff of *Mil-lit*, *Panic*, and *Sesamum*. *Pliny*.

APPOSITIO (from *ad*, to, and *pono*, to put) the same as **ADDITIO**, which see.

APPREHENSIO, or **APPREHENSORIUM**, (from *apprehendo*, to apprehend) the same as **ANTI-LEPSIS**, which see. It is sometimes taken for a **CATALEPSIS**, or **CATOCHÉ**, which see.

APPROPRIATIO, that action of the natural heat, or vital flame, by which the humours and spirits are so united with the body, and its solid parts, as to enable them to perform their proper functions. Medicines are said to be *appropriated*, when they are calculated for a particular part of the body.

APPROXIMATIO (from *ad*, to, and *proximo*, to approach) a method of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable

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subject, by way of immediate contact. *Castellus*.

APRACTA (*ἀπρακτα*, from *α* priv. *πράσσω*, to act) unactive ; an epithet of the *Pudenda* in a state of impotence. *Castellus*.

APRONIA, a name for the *Nigra Vitis*, or black vine, otherwise called *Bryony*.

APSINTHATUM (*ἀψίνθατον*, from *ἀψίνθιον*, wormwood) a sort of drink accommodated to the stomach ; so called because it has generally wormwood in its composition.

APSIRRHOON (*ἀψίρρῶον*, from *ἀψ*, backwards, and *ῥέω*, to flow) a flowing backwards.

APSYCHIA (*ἀψυχία*, from *α* priv. and *ψυχή*, life) the same as **LIPOTHYMIA**, which see.

APTISTOS (*ἀπλιστος*, from *α* priv. and *πτύω*, to spit) an epithet of a pleurisy, or other distemper, in which nothing is spit out.

APUA, the anchovy.

APULOTICUS, the same as **EPULOTICUS**, which see.

APYETOS (*ἀπύητος*, from *α* priv. and *πύον*, pus) an epithet for an external disease, or tumour, that is not suppurable. It differs from *ἀπυστος*, which signifies want of pus. *Castellus*.

APYREXIA (*ἀπυρεξία*, from *α* priv. and *πυρεξία*, the same as *πυρετός*, a fever) 1 The absence of a fever, or that interval, or space of time, which passes between the two fits of an intermittent fever.

2 The total cessation and absence of a continual fever.

APYROMELE, or **APYRONOMELE**, (*ἀπυρομήλη*, ἢ *ἀπυρονομήλη*, from *α* neg. *πυρην*, a nucleus, and *μήλη*, a probe) a probe without a bottom, that is a *Melotris*.

APYRON (*ἀπυρον*, from *α* priv. and

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and πυρ, fire) what never felt fire. It is applied by *Dioscorides* to *Sulphur Vivum*. It is also an epithet to a preparation called *Æthiops*, which is performed by means of trituration only, without the help of fire.

APYROTI (from the same derivation as the preceding) carbuncles, as *Pliny* says, are so called by some, because, though those precious stones so much resemble fire, they yield not the least sensation of it.

AQUA, water.

AQUA-Fortis simplex, simple aqua-fortis; a corrosive liquor, drawn from crude vitriol and nitre.

AQUA-Fortis duplex, double aqua-fortis; a liquor much more corrosive than the former; it is drawn from calcin'd vitriol and nitre. Neither of the preparations are used in physic, but as a menstruum, in some preparations.

AQUA-Regia, a corrosive liquor, consisting of an union of spirit of nitre with spirit of sea-salt. It is honoured with the title of *Aqua-Regia*, or royal-water, because it will dissolve gold, the Chymists king of metals.

AQUÆDUCTUS (from *aqua*, water, and *duco*, to conduct) it properly signifies a pipe or canal to convey water; but is metaphorically applied to a sort of boney canal in the *Os Petrosum*, which is otherwise called the *Meatus Cæcus*, *Cochlearis*, and *Capreolaris*.

AQUALA, arsenic, or sulphur. *Johnson*.

AQUILA albus, the white eagle; a name given by the Chymists to *Mercurius Dulcis*.

AQUILEGIA, columbines. *Dale*.

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AQUILENA, larkspur.

AQUOSA urina, crude watry urine.

ARA parva, a little altar. A neat way of filleting and bandage, which when fix'd, represents the corners of an altar. It was invented by *Sofratus*.

ARABICUS lapis, the Arabian stone. It is like ivory blemished with spots.

ARABICUM gummi, gum-arabic.

ARABIS, the same as DRABA, which see.

ARACA-GUAM, a species of the goavo-tree, according to *Piso*.

ARACA-MIRI, a shrub growing plentifully in *Brasil*, and bearing ripe fruit in *March* and *September*, which has the sweetish taste of musk, and somewhat of the flavour of strawberries: This when candy'd, and preserv'd, is a pleasant cooler, astringent, and strengthener, and supplies the place of marmalade of quinces, conserve of roses, and the like.

ARACHYDNA, or ARACOIDES. This is one of the leguminous plants mentioned by *Ray*, that bear fruit as well above as under ground.

ARACHNE (ἀράχνη, a primitive in the Greek) a spider.

ARACHNAOIDES (ἀραχνοειδής, from ἀράχνη, a spider, and εἶδος, form, or shape) 1 The tunic of the chrySTALLINE humour of the eye; so called from its resembling a spider's web.

2 The external lamina of the *Pia Mater* has been, by some anatomists, made a distinct coat, and called *Membrana Arachnoides*.

ARACON, brass. *Johnson*.

ARACUS, the plant *Strangeltare*, or *Wild Vetch*.

ARA-

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ARADOS (ἀράδος) 1 That perturbation which is excited in the stomach, by concocting meats of different qualities.

2 It signifies any internal perturbation caused by purging medicines, vehement exercises, or other causes.

ARÆON (ἀραιὸν rare) thin, rare, slow, and is opposed to πυκνός, thick, close, frequent.

ARÆOSYNCRITOS (ἀραιόσυνκρῖτος, from ἀραιός, thin, and συνκρίνω, to constitute, or frame) a person of a thin constitution of body.

ARÆOTICA (ἀραιωτικά, from ἀραιόω, to rarify) things, or medicines that rarify.

ARALDA, the *Italian* name for the fox-glove.

ARALIA, berry-bearing angelica.

ARALIASTRUM, a genus of plants, whose flower is complete, regular, polypetalous, and hermaphrodite, standing on the ovary, which is crown'd by a calix cut into several parts, and becomes a berry, in which are, for the most part, two flat seeds like a semicircle, which, both together, represent a sort of heart. The stalk, which is single, ends in an umbel, of which each ray bears but a single flower. Above the middle of the stalk come out several pedicles, (as on that of the *Anemone*) on the extremity of which grow several leaves like rays, or like an open hand. There are several species of this genus.

ARENEA, a spider.

ARENEA TUNICA, the same as ARACHNOIDES, which see.

ARENEOSA *urina* (from *urenea*, a spider's web) urine containing something like spider's webs,

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with a fatness at the top, which indicates a colliquation.

ARENEOSUS *pulsus*, a spider like pulse, is, as *Galen* defines it, a small pulse, that moves as if it were shaken by short puffs of air.

ARENEUS, the spider. It is common in houses.

ARENEUS *niger*, the black spider. It is common in woods, thickets, and pastures.

ARBOR, a tree. It is defin'd to be a woody plant, the biggest of all in thickness and height, whose stock is perennial, and single by nature, and is divided into many large branches, and afterwards in smaller branches, or twigs.

ARBOR *vitæ*, the tree of life. It is a native of *America*, but is never found in *Europe*, except in the gardens of the curious. It flourishes with a perpetual greenness, and breathes a fragrant and delicious odour, whence it has its name.

ARBOR *dianæ*, is a sort of crystallization of mercury and silver dissolved in *Aqua-fortis*, which runs out in branches like a tree.

ARBOREUS, arboreous, of, belonging to a tree, or of the nature of trees. An epithet which Botanists apply to those funguses, or mosses, which grow on trees, in distinction from those which grow on the ground, as *Agaric*, *Jew-ear*, &c.

ARBUSCULA (a diminutive of *arbor*, a tree) a little tree, or shrub.

ARBUTUS, the strawberry-tree. It is like the quince-tree, of a thin bark, and bearing a fruit of the size of a plum, but without a stone, and called *Memacyclum*, of a deep-yellow, or red colour when ripe.

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ripe. This tree grows frequently in *Spain, Sicily, Italy, and Narbon in France.*

ARCANUM (from *arca*, a chest, because kept secret) a kind of remedy, whose manner of preparation, or singular efficacy, is industriously concealed, in order to enhance its value.

ARCHIDOXΑ, the title of a chymical work of *Paracelsus*, which *Libavius* explains *magical. Castellus.*

ARCHE (ἀρχή, a beginning) It has a multiplicity of meanings among physicians, according to *Galen.* Sometimes, says he, it signifies the first attack of a disease, without any length of time at all; sometimes it means the same continued, though but for a short space. Besides these significations, it denotes the first state of a distemper. *Aetius* understands by it the beginning of the patient's decubiture. Again *Galen* tells us, that *Hippocrates*, as well as other physicians, use this word to signify the beginning of a periodical distemper, or the first day of the transition from a healthy to a morbid state, which returns again on the third or fifth day in proportion to the period. He says, moreover, that *Hippocrates*, and the ancients, meant by it a space of time in the beginning of a disease which admitted of help, whether by bleeding, clysters, &c. and that in hectic fevers it was not limited to a number of days or hours, as in other distempers, but by the quality of the affection.

ARCHIATOR (from ἀρχή, chief, and ἰατρός, a physician) the prince, or chief of physicians, according to *Accursus.* But *Mercurialis* says it signifies the physician of the prince.

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ARCHIGENI morbi (from ἀρχή, chief, and γίνομαι, to be, because they hold the principal rank among diseases) acute diseases.

ARCHIMIA, this word differs from *Alchimia*, being, in particular, the art of changing imperfect metals into those which are more perfect. *Castellus.*

ARCHOS (ἀρχός, chief) the anus. It is also taken for the *Intestinum Rectum*, as if it were the chief intestine.

ARCION, the burdock.

ARCOS, burnt copper. *Rulandus.*

ARCTATIO (from ἀρctο, to strain, or tie close) a straitness in general, but is particularly applied to the intestines constipated from an inflammation, and to a preternatural straitness of the *Muliebri Pudendum*, or *Uterus*. It is also called *Arctitudo.*

ARCTION (ἀρκτιον) woolly-headed burdock.

ARCTOSCORDON (ἀρκτόσκορδον, from ἀρκτος, a bear, and σκόροδον, garlick) a sort of garlick, called bear-garlick.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS (ἀρκτοστάφυλος, from ἀρκτος, a bear, and σταφύλη, a grape) bear-grape, or *Spanish whortles.*

ARCUATIO (from *arcus*, an arch, or bow) a gibbosity of the fore-parts, with a curvation of the bones of the *Sternum.* *Castellus.*

ARCUALIA ossa, according to some, are the bones of the *Sinciput*; others take them for the temple-bones.

ARCUATUS morbus, the same as *Arquatus Morbus*, or *ICTERUS*, which see.

ARCULÆ (a dim. of *arcus*, a bow) the caverns in which the eyes are placed.

AR-

A R E

ARDABAR, a species of ARUM.

ARDAS, or ARDALOS, (ἀγ-
δας, ἀδαλός) fordes and filth. Ga-
len.

ARDENS *febris* (from *ardeo*,
to burn) a burning fever.

ARDENTIA (from *ardeo*, to
burn) such things as are unfit to
be eaten or drank, being of a na-
ture obnoxious to combustion, as
amber, turpentine, jet, or the like.
Rulandus.

ARDOR *urinæ*. See DYSU-
RIA.

ARE-ALU, a sort of Indian
fig.

ARECA, the Indian nut. Ger-
rard calls it, *The drunken Date-tree*.
And Parkinson calls it, *The dis-
colour'd small Indian nut*. It is
the fruit of a kind of palm-tree,
that grows in the *East-Indies*.
When fresh, it is a little astringent;
and of this fruit the extract is
made, which in our shops is called
Terra Japonica.

AREFACTIO (from *areo*, to be
dry, and *facio* to make) an ex-
siccation, or drying. It is a way
of preparing such medicines as are
redundant in moisture, in order to
their being reduced to a powder.
Castellus.

AREMAROS, cinnabar. Ru-
landus.

ARENAMEN, or ARENAR-
MEI, bole-armoniac.

ARENARIA (from *arena*, sand)
a species of *Coronopus*, so called
because it delights in sandy places.
Blancard.

ARENATIO, or SABURRA-
TIO, the casting plenty of very
hot sea-sand, or, in want thereof,
of river-sand, upon the bodies of
patients. *Castellus*.

A R G

AREOLA, the circle surround-
ing the nipple. See MAMMÆ.

ARES, a word coined by *Para-
celsus*, by which he would have us
understand the secret Disposer of
nature in the three principles,
whereof every thing consists, which
gives it a form, species, and sub-
stance, peculiar to it; whereby it
is distinguished from others.

ARESTA *bovis*, the same as
ANONIS, which see.

ARETE (ἀρετή, a primitive in
the Greek) strength and firmness,
either of body or mind.

ARFAR, or ARSAG, arsenic.
Rulandus. *Johnson*.

ARGÆUS *mons*, a mountain
in *Cappadocia*, producing the litho-
triptic stones.

ARGEMON, or ARGEMA,
(ἀργεμον, or ἀργεμα, from ἀργός,
white) a whitish affection of the
eyes, which takes its name from
the whiteness consequent upon it.

ARGEMONE. See PAPA-
VER.

ARGENTUM (from ἀργός,
white) silver.

ARGENTUM *vivum*, live sil-
ver, or mercury.

ARGYRITIS *terra* (ἀργυρίτις,
from ἀργυρός, silver) a sort of earth
taken out of the silver mines,
which is bespangled with many
particles of silver. There is an-
other *Argyritis*, which is a sort of
litharage.

ARGYROCOME (ἀργυροκόμη,
from ἀργυρός, silver, and κομή,
hair) a species of GNAPHALIUM,
which see. *Blanchard*.

ARGYRODAMAS (ἀργυροδά-
μας, from ἀργυρός, silver, and δα-
μάω, to conquer) a kind of talc,
of the colour of silver, that will
not yield to the force of fire.

ARGY-

A R I

ARGYROGONIA (ἀργυρογονία, from ἀργυρῶ, silver, and γίνομαι, to be made, or generated of) an argentific feed, perfectly digested from a solution of silver, or an argentific tincture of a white colour, in the same manner as *Chrysogonia* is the aurific feed. *Castellus*.

ARGYROPHORA (ἀργυροφορεῖν, from ἀργυρῶ, silver, and φέρω, to bring) the name of an antidote in *Myrepsus*, which seems to have its name from its costliness.

ARGYROTROPÆIA (ἀργυροποιία, from ἀργυρῶ, silver, and ποιέω, to make) the art of making silver out of more imperfect metals and minerals, by means of the philosopher's stone, or the philosopher's mercury, or the *Argyrogonia*, or argentific feed. *Castellus*.

ARGYROS (ἀργυρῶ, from ἀργός, white) silver.

ARGYROTROPHEMA (ἀργυροτρόφημα, from ἀργυρῶ, silver, and τροφή, nutriment) a kind of food made of milk, and designed to allay the heat of the body, and to moisten it. *Galen*.

ARHEUMATISTOS (ἀρηνμάτιστος, from α priv. and ῥεύμα, a defluxion) an epithet bestowed on the external parts, especially the joints, while they are free from gouty rheums. *Castellus*.

ARIA, the white boam-tree. It grows in woods upon rocky mountains, and flowers in *April*. The fruit is recommended for mitigating coughs, and promoting expectoration. *Dale*.

ARICYMON (ἀρικύμων, from the augmentative particle ἀρι, which is never used but in composition, and κνέω, to conceive) *Hesychius* expounds it by εὐσύλληπτος, easy and prompt to conceive.

A R L

ARIDA *medicamenta* (from *areo*, to be dry) dry medicines, or such as consist of powders.

ARIDITAS *corporis*, a dryness of the body. Also the lanuginous superficies of the tops of the hairs, when they look as if they were powdered. There is also an *Ariditas Linguae*, dryness of the tongue, a common symptom in fevers.

ARIDUM, the same as *Siccum*, which see.

ARIDURA, a total consumption, or syderation, as they call it, of the body or members. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ARIGEOS (ἀριγέως, from α priv. and ῥίγῶ, cold) without cold.

ARILLA, the same as *GIGARTON*, which see.

ARISARUM, an herb, commonly called *Friers-Cowsl.* It is very acrimonious, and grows in *Italy* and *Dalmatia*.

ARISTALTHÆA (ἀρισταλθαία, from ἀριστός, excellent, and ἄλθαία, the marshmallow) a name bestowed on the *Althæa* or marshmallow, for its virtues.

ARISTIONIS *machinamentum*, a machine for restoring luxations, invented by *Aristion*.

ARISTOLOCHIA, birthwort. Of this celebrated plant there are many species taken notice of by *botanic* writers. It is so called because it is esteem'd excellent in promoting the *Lochia*, or child-bed evacuations of women, after the foetus and secundines are expell'd.

ARLADA, or **ARLADAR**, realgar burnt, or calcin'd. *Castellus*.

ARLES *crudum*, in *Paracelsus*, are drops falling in *June*, especially by night.

ARMA-

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ARMALA, the same as HARMALA, or wild rue.

ARMATURA, the same as AMNIOS, which see. *Castellus*.

ARME (*ἄρμη*, from *ἄρω*, to adapt) *Erotian* says it signifies every coalition of wounds in general; but in *Galen's Exegesis* it is particularly apply'd to the stature of the head. And *Hesychius* denotes by it, the joining together, or framing the parts of the body.

ARMENA *bolus*. See BOLUS.

ARMENIACA *malus*, the apricot tree.

ARMENUS LAPIS, *Armenian* stone. It is opake, with green, blue, or blackish specks, and friable.

ARMERIA, meadow-pink. It grows in watry places, and flowers in May. The flowers are in use. It is a good *Alexipharmic*, and commended against poison. *Dale*.

ARMILLA (from *armus*, an arm) that circular ligament which comprehends all that multiplicity of tendons which belong to the whole hands within a circle in the region of the *Carpus*, and is easy to be divided into several others; for which reason some make two of them, one encompassing the inside of the *Carpus*, which is broad and strong, and holds together all the tendons of the *Musculi Flexores*; the other, on the back of the *Carpus*, consists of six lesser one's connected to one another, and rolled about the *Musculi Extensores*, like so many rings. *Castellus*.

ARMONIACUM, the same as AMMONIACUM, which see.

ARMORACIA, wild radish. It grows amongst corn, and flowers in June. The root is in use.

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ARNABO, an *Arabian* name for zedoary.

ARNACIS (*ἄρνακίς*, from *ἄρνος*, a lamb) a lamb-skin with the wooll. *Hippocrates*.

ARNALDIA, the name of a malignant, slow, and chronical disease, formerly pretty common in *England*, and usually attended with an *Alopecia*, whence it seems to be a kind of *Lues Venerea*. *Blancard*.

ARNICA, a species of DORONICUM, which see.

ARNOGLOSSUM (*αρνογλωσσον*, from *ἄρς*, or *ἄρνος*, a lamb, and *γλῶσσα*, a tongue) lamb's-tongue. A name for plantain.

AROEIRA, a species of the lentisk. See LENTISCUS.

AROHOT, mercury. *Rulandus*.

AROMA (*ἄρωμα*, from the augmentative particle *ἄρι*, and *ὄζω*, to smell) any odorous or fragrant thing; but it is sometimes taken for myrrh.

AROMATICA (*ἄρωματικά*, from *ἄρωμα*, any fragrant thing) a general name for all such bodies as have a fragrant or pungent taste or smell; as spices, &c.

AROMATITIS (*ἄρωματίτις*, from *ἄρωμα*, myrrh) a precious stone, of a bituminous substance, in colour and smell resembling myrrh, from whence it has its name; it is found in *Arabia* and *Egypt*. *Gorræus*.

AROMATOPOLA (*ἄρωματοπώλης*, from *ἄρωμα*, spice, and *πωλέω*, to sell) a druggist, grocer, or seller of spices.

ARON. See ARUM.

ARONIA, the *Neapolitan* medlar. It is sown in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in May.
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The fruit is in use. It binds the belly moderately. *Dale.*

AROPH, a term used by *Paracelsus*, which, according to some, signifies flowers very finely prepared after a *chymical* way, by sublimation of equal portions of *Lapis Hæmatitis*, and *Sal Ammoniac*; others says it signifies saffron and bread moistened with wine, and inclosed in a vessel closely stopped, and set in horse-dung for some days, and afterwards distill'd; while others take it to be one of his terms of art, by which he signifies a *lithontriptic* medicine, and have expounded it by *Aroma Philosophorum*.

ARQUALUS *morbus*, the same as *ICTERUS*, which see.

ARRAPHON (*ἀρραφον*, from *α* priv. and *ῥάπτω* to sew) without suture. It is applied to the *Cranium*, when naturally without sutures.

ARRHÆE (*ἀρρηῖα*, from *α* priv. and *ῥέω*, to flow) the stoppage of a flux, and is applied by *Hippocrates* to the suppression of the menses.

ARRHOSTIA (*ἀρρῥωστία*, *ἀρρῥώσθημα*, from *α* priv. and *ῥώνυμι*, to be in good health) infirmity, weakness. It often signifies a disease.

ARRHYTHMUS. See *ARYTHMUS*.

ARSACUM, the same as *ACRAI*, which see.

ARSALTOS, the same as *ASPHALTOS*, which see.

ARSANECK, arsenic sublimed. *Johnson.*

ARSATUM, the same as *ACRAI*, which see.

ARSENICUM, arsenic. Of this there are three sorts, *viz.*

ARSENICUM *album*, white arsenic, or rats-bane.

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ARSENICUM *flavum*, yellow arsenic.

ARSENICUM *rubrum*, red arsenic.

ARSIORA, cerufs. *Johnson.*

ARTABA, an *Egyptian* measure of dry things, containing five *Modii* (somewhat above five *English* pecks).

ARTANECK, or ARTANECH, arsenic. *Rulandus.*

ARTIMESIA, the name of a celebrated plant, generally called in *English* mugwort. *Pliny* tells us that it has its name from the famous queen *Artimesia*, who used it with great success in several diseases. But others imagine, that it was called *Artimesia* from *Artemis*, that is, *Diana*, since the ancient *Pagans* believ'd, that the goddess *Diana* presided over the diseases of women, which they thought could not be cured without this herb.

ARTERIA (*ἀρτηρία*, from *ἀήρ*, air, and *τερέω*, to keep, because the antients believed that they inclosed a great quantity of air. But others derive it of *ἀέρω*, to lift up, because it continually rises with a pulse-like motion) the arteries. They are conical channels, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Each artery is composed of three coats, of which the first seems to be a web of fine blood-vessels and nerves, for the nourishing the coats of the Artery. The second is made up of circular, or rather spiral fibres, of which there are more or fewer *strata*, according to the bigness of the Artery. These fibres have a strong elasticity, by which they contract themselves with some force, when a power, by which they have been stretched out, ceases.

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The third and inmost coat is a fine, dense, transparent membrane, which keeps the blood within its channels, which otherwise, upon the dilatation of the artery, would easily separate the spiral fibres from one another. As the arteries grow smaller and smaller, so these coats grow thinner and thinner, and the coats of the veins seem to be only a continuation of the coats of the capillary arteries.

The structure of the arteries being thus premised, it will be easy to account for their pulse. When the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forwards toward the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; because fluids, when they are pressed, press again to all sides, and their pressure is always perpendicular to the side of the containing vessels; but the coats of the artery, by any small *impetus*, may be distended; therefore, upon the contraction of the heart, the blood from the left ventricle will not only press the blood in the artery forwards, but both together will distend the sides of the artery. When the *impetus* of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases, that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, 'till it is again dilated by the systole of the heart. This diastole of the artery is its pulse, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two pulses. This pulse is in all the arteries of the body at the same

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time; for whilst the blood is thrust out of the heart into the artery, the artery being full, the blood must move in all the arteries at the same time; and because the arteries are conical, and the blood moves from the *basis* of the *cone* to the *apex*, therefore the blood must strike against the sides of the vessels, and consequently every point of the artery must be dilated at the same time that the blood is thrown out of the left ventricle of the heart; and as soon as the elasticity of the spiral fibres can overcome the *impetus* of the blood, the arteries are again contracted. Thus there are two causes, which operating alternately, keep the blood in a continual motion, *viz.* the heart and fibres of the arteries: but because the one is stronger than the other, therefore, though the blood runs continually, yet when the artery is open'd, it is seen to move *per saltum*.

ARTERIOTOMIA, (from *ἀρτηρία*, an artery, and *τέμνω*, to cut) arteriotomy, or the opening of an artery with a view of taking away blood.

This operation was much practised by the antients, and is now actually much in use in some foreign nations, however rare in *Europe*.

ARTETISCUS, or ARTETISCOS, one who suffers the loss of any member. *Rulandus*.

ARTHANITA, the herb sowbread. It is planted with us only in gardens, its native place being the *Alps*, and the mountains of *Austria* and *Styria*. It flowers in *September* and *October*.

ARTHETICA, or ARTHRETICA (from *ἄρθρον*, a joint, because it

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it is supposed to cure affections of the joints) the herb ground-pine.

ARTHOICUM, or rather ARTOICUM (from ἄρτος, bread) a red oil extracted from the roots of herbs, together with bread artfully digested in dung. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ARTHREMBOLUS (ἀρθρέμβολος, from ἄρθρον, a joint, and ἐμβάλλω, to force in) an instrument, by means of which the luxated bone of a joint is restored to its natural place and situation. *Castellus.*

ARTHRITICA, or ARTHRITIS, (ἀρθριτική, ἀρθρίτις, from ἄρθρον, a joint) the gout, or disease of the joints.

ARTHRODIA (ἀρθρωδία, from ἀρθρώω, to articulate) a species of articulation.

ARTHRON (ἄρθρον, from ἀρθρώω, to articulate) a joint.

ARTRHOSIS (ἀρθρωσις, from ἀρθρώω, to articulate) the same as ARTICULATIO, which see.

ARTIA, ἀρτία, ἀρτίη, it is taken by some in the same general sense as *Arteria*; others, as *Erotian* observes, limit it to the *Aspera* artery.

ARTICULARIS *Morbus*, the disease of the joints, generally called the gout.

ARTICULATIO (from *articulus* a joint). The bones cannot serve the purposes they are design'd for, except the several pieces are fitly adjusted, and then kept together in different ways; which conjunction is by *osteologists* called *articulation*, and is distinguished into three sorts. 1. *Diarthrosis*. 2. *Syncondrosis*. and 3. *Synarthrosis*. Of the first there are two sorts, the *Enarthrosis*, or *Arthrodia*, and *Ginglymus*. The first is when a round head of a bone is received into a

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round cavity of another, such as the articulation of the *femur* with the *ischium*; and this is often called the ball and socket. The property of this joining is, that the parts may move equally to any side. The *Ginglymus* is described under that word, which see. The second, *Syncondrosis*, is when the extremities of two bones are joined to one another, by means of an intervening cartilage. Thus the bodies of the *vertebræ*, and the extremities of the ribs and *sternum*, are joined together; where, tho' the motion of all is manifest, yet that of any two is hardly discernible. The third, *Synarthrosis*, is also of two sorts, the *sutura* and *gomphosis*. The *sutura* is when two bones are mutually indented with one another; the teeth by which they are indented are of various figures, sometimes like the teeth of a saw; sometimes broad at the extremities, and narrow at their base; sometimes the sides of the teeth are likewise indented, as frequently in the *sutura lambdoidalis*. This sort of articulation the mechanics call dove-tailing. All the bones of the *cranium* and upper jaw, as also the *epiphyses* of the bones, are joined by this articulation. *Gomphosis*, is when one bone is joined to another, as a pin or nails is in a piece of wood; the teeth only are articulated this way in their sockets. To these may be added a third kind of *Synarthrosis*, very different from any of the former; which is, when a bone has a long and narrow channel, which receives the edge or process of another bone; and thus the *vomer* is joined to the *os sphænoïdes*, and *septum narium*: This is called plowing.

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ARTICULI *plantarum*, are those parts of plants which swell into nodes, or joints, which usually send forth branches.

ARTICULUS (from *artus*, a joint) a joint, or connexion of bones adapted for the performance of motion.

ARTIFEX (from *ars*, art, and *facio*, to make) an artist. The word is well known as to its general signification; but it is often appropriated to the physician, who exercises the art of medicine from rational principles confirmed by experience. Sometimes the *Chymists* and *Spagirists* take the liberty to apply the term to one another. *Castellus*.

ARTIFICIALE, whatever is made or prepared either of the native stone of cinnabar itself, or from the vein of cinnabar. *Ru-landus*.

ARTIOS (ἀρτιος, perfect) sound, whole, perfect, complete in all its parts, unhurt.

ARTIPHYES (ἀρτιφύες, from ἀρτι, just now, and φύω, to produce) new-born.

ARTISCUS (αρτισκος, from ἄρτος, bread, because it resembles a little loaf) a troche of any kind; but especially that prepared of viper's flesh.

ARTIZOA (ἀρτίζωα, from ἀρτι, just now, and ζῶν, life) short-lived. *Galen* and *Hesychius* expounds it, *Enduring but a little time*.

ARTOCREAS (ἀρτοκρέας, from ἄρτος, bread, and κρέας, flesh) the same as **PASTÆTUM**, a sort of pastry.

ARTOMELI (ἀρτόμελι, from ἄρτος, bread, and μέλι, honey) a cataplasm made of bread and honey. *Blancard*.

ARTOPTA (ἀρτόπτη, a vessel

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to bake a pye or pudding in) It is metaphorically applied to such women as have easy labour. *Castellus*.

ARTOPTICIUS *panis* (from ἄρτος, bread, and ὀπταίω, to toast) toasted bread. *Blancard*.

ARTOS (ἄρτος, a radical in the Greek) bread.

ARTUS (of ἄρθρον, a joint) the extreme and most compacted parts of the body, as the hands and feet. *Castellus*. According to others, they are the members which extend themselves from the trunk, and are divided into joints. *Castellus*. *Blancard*.

ARTYMA (ἀρτυμα, from ἀρτύνω, to season, or prepare) the same as **CONDIMENTUM**, which see.

ARUBUS, crude butter. *Johnson*.

ARVINA (from *arvix* pro *Aries*, a ram) fat, properly of a ram; but it is used to signify fat in general.

ARUM, cuckow-pint, or wake-robin. The whole plant, root, leaves, and seed, are very hot and biting, inflaming the mouth and throat for a long time. It grows every-where in hedges and dry ditches, and flowers in *May*, and the berries are ripe in *July*.

ARUNDO, the reed. It grows by river-sides, and in marshes.

ARYTÆNOIDES (ἀρυταινωειδής, from ἀρύταινα, a funnel, and εἶδος, form, or shape) an epithet of two cartilages, which together with others, constitute the head of the *Larynx*. It is also applied to some muscles of the *Larynx*. *Castellus*.

ARYTHMUS, or **ARRHYTHMUS**, (ἀρυθμος, or ἀρρυθμος, from a priv. and ῥυθμός, properly a modulation of time and sound in mu-

ASA

fic, but used to express order and harmony in other things) an epithet applied by *Galen* to a pulse not modulated according to nature.

ASA *dulcis*, the same as BENZOINUM, which see.

ASA *fætida*. See SILPHIUM.

ASABON, soap. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ASÆSTUS. See CALX.

ASAGEN, dragon's-blood. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ASAGI, vitriol, or *Atramentum Rubeum*, calcin'd vitriol. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ASAMAR, ASAGAR, or ASINGAR, verdigrease. *Johnson.*

ASAMAS, vitriol. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ASAPEOS, in *Hippocrates*, signifies the same, according to *Galen*, as ἀπέπτως, that is, without concoction.

ASAPES (ἀσαπής, otherwise written ἀσηπτός, from α priv. and σήπτω, to corrupt) unputrify'd, according to the notion of the antients, who confounded concoction with putrefaction. *Castellus.*

ASAPHATUM, a sort of *Serpigo*, *Impetigo*, or intercutaneous itch, generated in the pores like worms: If the skin be pressed, they come forth like oblong threads, with a black head. *Johnson.*

ASARABACCA, the same as ASARUM, which see.

ASARCON (ἀσαρκον, from α priv. and σὰρξ, flesh) strictly signifies, void of all flesh; but is comparatively applied, by *Aristotle*, to the head, which, when compared with the middle or lower belly, has but little flesh.

ASARINA, a species of *Asarum*.

ASARITES (ἀσαγίτης, from

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ἀσαρον, *Asarum*) wine of *Asarum*.

ASARUM (ἀσαρον, from α priv. and σαίρω, to adorn, because it was not used by the antients in adorning their crowns and garlands) asfarabacca, by some called *Wild Nard*, because it has the same virtues. It grows plentifully on shady hills, and in the countries of *Pontus*, *Phrygia*, *Illyricum*, and the territories of the *Vestines* in *Italy*.

ASBESTOS (ἀσβεστος, from α priv. and σβέννομι, to extinguish) unextinguished. It is often used substantively for quick-lime.

ASCALONIA, or ASCALONITIS, a species of CERA, or Onions which see.

ASCARDAMYCTES (ἀσκαρδαμύκτης, from α priv. and σκαρδαμύττω, to wink) one who keeps his eyes long fixed and immoveable without twinkling.

ASCARIDES (ἀσκαρίδες, from ἀσκαρίζω, to move) a kind of worms much like the *Scolex*, which lodge about the extremity of the *Intestinum Rectum*, and beginning of the *Sphincter*, and excite a vehement itching in those parts, by their continual motion.

ASCELES (ἀσκελής, from α priv. and σκέλω, a leg) without legs.

ASCENSUS morbi, the ascent of a disease; it is the same as the *Augmentum*, or increase of the same. *Ascensus*, or *Ascensio*, also signifies a manner of chymical sublimation and distillation, opposed to *Descensus*.

ASCHEMON (ἀσχήμον, from α priv. and χῆμα, a form, or figure) deformed.

ASCITES (ἀσκίτης, from ἀσκός, a bottle, because it distends the belly in form of a bottle) a species of a dropsy. See HYDROPS.

ASCI-

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ASCITICUS, one who labours under an *Ascites*. *Blancard*.

ASCLEPIAS, swallow-wort. It grows in the mountains. The root is the only part used, and that not very often. It is accounted a mighty counter-poison, both against the bad effects of *Apocynum*, and other poisonous herbs, and against the bites and stings of venomous creatures.

ASCLITES, a corrupt word, used by mistake, instead of *Ascites*, by *Paracelsus* and *Avicenna*. *Castellus*.

ASCOMA (ἀσκωμα, from ἀσκός, a bottle) the eminence of the pubes at years of maturity, most properly in the female.

ASCYRUM, *St. Peter's Wort*. It grows in watry places, and flowers in *July* and *August*. The herb, the flowers, and the seed are in use; the herb and flowers having the same virtues as *Hypericum*, or *St. John's Wort*.

ASDENIGI, or **AZEDEGINI**, the blood-stone. *Johnson*.

ASE, or **ASSE**, (ἀσεν, or ἀσση, from ἄδω, to satiate) *Hippocrates* uses this word, sometimes to signify a loathing of food, or nausea, from a conflux of humours, to the stomach; and sometimes to signify an anxiety with a restlessness and jactation.

ASEB, alum. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ASEDENIGI, the *Lapis Hæmatitus*, or blood-stone.

ASEF, or **ALBASEF**, Arabic words for *HYDROA*, which see. *Blancard*.

ASEGEN, dragon's-blood. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ASELLI, the same as *MILLEPEDES*, which see.

ASEMOS (ἀσημος, from α priv.

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and σῆμα, a sign) an epithet, applied to events that fall out contrary to all appearance, and without any manifest cause.

ASENEC, the sun. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ASEPH, plumous alum. *Rulandus*.

ASEPTA (ἀσηπτα, from α priv. and σήπτω, to putrefy) unputrefied, or unconcocted; the antients confounding the terms with each other.

ASERON (ἀσηρόν, from ἀσεν, mollestation, or uneasiness) uneasy, noxious.

ASIGI, the same as *ASINGAR*, which see.

ASINEOS, or **ASINES**, (ἀσινέως, or ἀσινής, from α priv. and σίνω, hurt, or mischief) without harm or damage.

ASINGAR, **ASUGAR**, **ASMIAR**, **ASIGI**, verdigrease. *Rulandus*.

ASJOGAM, the name of a tree of a moderate bigness, that grows in the kingdom of *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*.

ASITOI (ἀσιτοι, from α priv. and σιτίον, food) those who abstain from food.

ASITIA (ἀσιτία, from the same derivation as the preceding). See *ANOREXIA*, and *APOSITIA*.

ASIUS, lapis. See *ASSIUS lapis*.

ASMAGA, a mixing of certain metals together. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ASODES. See *ASSE*.

ASOPER, foot. *Rulandus*.

ASPALATHUS, rose-wood, or rhodium. It is brought to us from the *Morea*, where it grows, being very resinous, and of a pleasant smell, resembling that of roses.

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ASPALTUM. See ASPHALTOS.

ASPARAGUS, the name of a well-known plant. The root is one of the five opening roots.

ASPERA *arteria*, called also *Trachea*, is a canal situated in the fore-part of the neck, before the *Æsophagus*, whose upper end is called *Larynx*; from whence it descends to the fourth *Vertebra* of the back, where it divides and enters the lungs.

ASPERATA. See ASPERUM.

ASPERELLA, the same as ASPERELLA, which see.

ASPERGULA, or ASPERUGO. See ASPERULA.

ASPERIFOLIUS (from *asper*, rough, and *folium*, a leaf) an epithet to such plants as are rough-leav'd, having their leaves placed alternately, or without any certain order, on their stalks. They have a monopetalous flower, cut or divided into five: After every flower there succeed commonly four seeds, such as bugloss, borage, comfrey, hound's-tongue, &c.

ASPERSIO (from *ad*, upon, and *spargo*, to sprinkle) sprinkling, a well-known application of some medicinal liquid, or pulveriz'd matter, in a thin superficial way, or by small portions.

ASPERULA, wood-roof. It grows in woods and copses, and flowers in *May*. It is esteemed a good hepatic, and useful against inflammations of the liver, and obstructions of the gall-bladder, and the jaundice.

ASPERUM (from *asper*, rough) an epithet applied to a body of an uneven superficies, grating to the touch.

ASPHALATUS, the same as ASPALATHUS, which see.

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ASPHALEIA (*ἀσφάλεια*, from *α* priv. and *σφάλλω*, to deceive) security, firmness.

ASPHALTITIS, 1 The herb trefoil.

2 A name given by some to the last *Vertebra* of the loins.

ASPHALTOS (*ἀσφαλτος*, bitumen) *Jeau's* pitch. It is a solid, brittle, ponderous substance, of a red, blackish, or dark colour; easily inflammable, and of a strong bituminous smell, especially when warm, and fusible by fire. It is found in several parts, but the best is that which comes from *Judea*, where it is gathered on the *Dead-Sea*, called from thence the lake *Asphaltitis*.

ASPHARAGUS. See ASPARAGUS.

ASPHENDAMNOS, or SPHENDAMNOS, mountain-maple. *Blancard*.

ASPHODELUS, the aspodel. It is an herb well known in our gardens, on account of its beautiful flowers. It grows naturally in many parts of *Italy*, *France*, and *Spain*. There are three sorts of it, two of which are white and prickly on the edges, but the other species is of a yellow colour. The root is principally used, which is hot, and of a strong bitter taste.

ASPHYXIA (*ἀσφυξία*, from *α* priv. and *σφύξις*, a pulse) a privation of the pulse, when no artery seems to be moved, or no motion is perceptible to the touch.

ASPIC, a name which the *French* give to a plant which grows plentifully in *Provence*, and from whence that oil, called *Oil of Aspice*, is extracted. It is the same plant which *C. Baubine* calls *Lavendula latifolia*; but *J. Baubine* calls it *Pseudonardus*.

ASPI-

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ASPIDION (*ἄσπιδιον*, a diminutive of *ἄσπις*, a buckler) a name for the *Alisson* of *Dioscorides*, because it has small round pods resembling a buckler.

ASPIDISCOS (*ἄσπιδισκος*, from *ἄσπις*, a buckler) properly signifies a little buckler, or the exterior ornaments of bucklers; but it is applied, by a metaphor, to the spincter muscle, as being in a manner the ring of the *Anus*.

ASPIS, the asp, a very poisonous serpent.

ASPLENIUM, spleen-wort, or miltwaft. It is one of the five capillary plants, having its name from its good effects in curing diseases of the spleen. It grows upon old stone walls and buildings, especially in the west of *England*.

ASPRIS, a tree, the same as the *Ægilops*, which see.

ASSA-Fœtida, the same as *Asa-fœtida*. See **SILPHIUM**.

ASSALA, a nutmeg. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

ASSALIÆ, worms which breed among plants. *Rulandus*.

ASSANEGI, **ASANIRGI**, **ASARAGI**, the powder that falls off from the walls of salt in salt-mines. *Rulandus*.

ASSANUS, a weight among the antients, consisting of two drams. *Galen*.

ASSATIO (of *assō*, to roast, or boil) an artificial way of dressing eatables, by means of an extrinsic and foreign heat, which by its prevailing force is effectual towards drying the same.

ASSATURA (from *assō* to roast) the animal, or piece of meat, but just removed from the fire after assation, and wrapped in a cloath.

ASSERAC, the same as *Assis*, which see.

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ASSERVATIO, or **CONSERVATIO**, (from *ad*, for, and *servo*, to keep; or from *con*, together, and *servo*, to keep) the repositing such collections of simples, as are necessary for use, in proper vessels and places, that they may be always in readiness. *Castellus*.

ASSIDENS *signum* (from *assideo*, to attend, or wait upon) an assident sign, or symptom, that is, such an one as usually accompanies a disease. It differs, however, from the *Pathognomonic* in this, that this last is inseparable from the distemper, as being essential to it; but the other is not so. For example; in the pleurisy, which is an acute fever, a difficulty of respiration, cough, and pungent pain of the side, are *pathognomonic* symptoms; but that the pain should extend to the *Hypochondrium*, or *Clavicle*, or that the patient should find more ease in lying upon the affected side than the other, are no more than *assident* symptoms. *Castellus*.

ASSIDUUS (from *assideo*, to attend) is used by some instead of *continuus*; thus with them *assidua Febris* is the same as *continua Febris*, and is opposed to *intermittens*. *Castellus*.

ASSIMILATIO (from *assimilo*, to take the likeness) that action by which the supply of nourishment is alter'd, and assimilated to the part nourished. It differs only in name from nutrition.

ASSIS. It is either the same with opium, or meconium; or else it is a powder prepared of hemp-leaves, of which, being mixed with water, the *Egyptians* take five or more boluses of the bigness of a chesnut, which throws them into a drunken ecstasy for an hour, during

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during which they delight themselves with imaginary scenes. The *Turks* call it *Afferac*.

ASSIUS *lapis*, the *Affian* stone, (so called from *Affos*, a city of *Troas* in the lesser *Asia*, where it was found.) It is of a soft, friable, and loose substance. Something grows upon it like very fine meal, such as we see sticking upon the walls of mills. They call it the *Flower of the Affian Rock*: It is of subtile parts, and consumes flesh that is too soft and fluid by colliquation without mordacity. The stone on which it grows has the same virtue, but weaker; for the flower is not only colliquative, digestive, and preservative like salt, but performs all this without any remarkable corrosive quality. It has somewhat of saltiness to the taste, which makes it conjectured to be a dew arising from the sea, which is condensed by the rock, and dried by the sun. *Galen*.

ASSOS, alum. *Rulandus*.

ASSUETUDO, the same as CONSUETUDO, which see.

ASSUMPTIO (of *ad*, and *sumo*, to receive) a reception. It is applied to every thing, whether aliment or medicine, which is communicated by the mouth to the body, not excepting air itself. *Castellus*.

ASTACUS, the lobster.

ASTACUS *fluvialis*, the crayfish, or crevis. They are found in rivers; and the parts of them used in Pharmacy are, the *flesh*, and what we call the *Lopilli*; or *Oculi Cancrorum*, known by the name of *Crab's-Eyes*; which are white stones, of an earthy taste, as large as a pea, of a kind of lenticular or orbicular form, but compressed, and somewhat hollow on

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one side, whereas the other is convex, and disposed is *Laminæ*. They are found in their head, according to some, or rather in their stomach.

ASTAPHIS, (*ἀσταφίς*, in the *Attic* dialect, for *σαφίς*) a raisin.

ASTACHACHILLOS, a name given by *Paracelsus* to a malignant gangrenous ulcer, which begins at the junctures of the feet, and ascends up the legs to the knees.

ASTEION (*ἀστεῖον*, from *ἄστυ*, a city) good, laudible, civil, polite.

ASTERGES (*ἀστεργής*, from *ἀ* priv. and *σέργω*, to love with a natural affection) inhuman, unnatural, severe.

ASTER *atticus*, golden starwort. It grows in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the southern parts of *France*, and also in *Greece*.

ASTERIA *gemma*, the bastard opal, or star-gem. This gem is transparent like crystal, but of a harder nature. It is thought to be a species of the *Opal*; but neither the one or the other are now kept in the shops.

ASTERIAS (*ἀστερίας*, from *ἄστηρ*, a star) the same as *ASTROIDES*, which see.

ASTHENES (*ἀσθενής*, from *ἀ* priv. and *σθένος*, strength) weak, infirm.

ASTHMA (from *ἀσθμάζω*, to breathe with difficulty) a frequent, difficult, and short respiration, joined with a hissing sound and a cough, especially in the night-time, and when the body is in a prone posture; because then the contents of the lower belly bear so against the diaphragm, as to lessen the capacity of the breast, whereby the lungs have less room to move.

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ASTITES, the same as **PARASTATÆ**, which see.

ASTOMOS (ἄστος, from α priv. and στόμα, a mouth) without a mouth. This can be applied to nothing but monsters.

ASTRABES (ἄστραβες, from α priv. and στραβής, distorted) undistorted.

ASTRAGLOIDES, bastard milk-vetch.

ASTRAGALUS, 1 A bone of the heel with a convex head, and is articulated with the two foci of the leg by *Ginglymus*.

2 The name of a plant, otherwise called the *Silk-vetch of Dioscorides*.

ASTRANTIA, a name for masterwort. See **IMPERATORIA**.

ASTRAPE (ἄστραπή, from ἀστράπτω, to shine all over) lightning. It is reckoned by *Galen* amongst the *procatartetic* causes of an epilepsy.

ASTRICTA (of *astringo*, to bind) an epithet very frequently applied to the belly. It implies costiveness, and is opposed to *soluta*, loose.

ASTRICTORIA, the same as **ASTRINGENTIA**.

ASTRINGENTIA (from *ad*, to, and *stringo* to bind) astringents, or such medicines which are binding; and they are either such as act by the asperity of their particles, whereby they corrugate the membranes, and make them draw up closer; or such as thicken the fluids, whereby they cannot run off so fast as before.

ASTRION. The same as **ASTRAGALUS**, which see.

ASTROBLES (ἄστροβλής, or ἀσρόβλητος, from ἄστρον, a star, and βάλλω, to strike) planet-struck; blasted. This is properly spoken

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of plants; but it is sometimes applied to human bodies, and then signifies *Apoplectic*, and sometimes *Sphacelated*. Hence

ASTROBOLISMOS, fideration, or blasting of trees. But it is also sometimes applied to the body, as in sphacelations and apoplexies.

ASTROCYNOLOGIA (from ἄστρον, a star, κύων, a dog, and λόγος, a treatise, or dissertation) the name of a treatise written on the subject of the dog-days.

ASTROITES, star-stone. This stone is porous, moderately hard, and white, and sometimes as big as a man's head. It is found in some quarries in *England* and *Germany*. It is esteemed anti-pestilential, and is said to destroy worms in children.

ASTROLOGIA (from ἄστρον, a star, and λογος, a speech) astrology.

ASTRONOMIA (from ἄστρον, a star, and νόμος, law) astronomy. No part of natural knowledge has more employ'd the thoughts of the learned, than the influence of the stars upon human bodies; and, indeed, no one, who has but a moderate acquaintance with polite learning, can be ignorant of the disputes and controversies started on this subject by the physicians and philosophers of our own age. Those who would see this matter set in a fair light, may consult the celebrated *Hoffman*, where they will meet with ample satisfaction.

ASTRUM ἄστρον, the same as ἄστηρ, a star. The *Chymists* use this word to signify that virtue and power which accrue to things from their preparation. It is also a name given to certain medicines, as troches, or those in the figure

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of little round cakes, impress'd with an asterisk.

ASUB, the galaxy. *Ruland. Johnson.*

ASULCI, *lapis lazuli.* *Idem.*

ASUOLI, ink, foot. *Idem.*

ASYMPHOROS (ἀσύνφορος, from α priv. and συμφορὰ, a calamity, or misfortune) not detrimental or dangerous.

ASYMPHYTON (ἀσύμφυτον, from α priv. and σύμφυτον, concrete, or coalescent) whatever is disjoin'd by nature, and not continuous.

ASYMPTOTON (ἀσύμπλητον, from α priv. and σύμπλητον, of συμπλήω, to be compressed, or contracted) uncompressed, uncontracted.

ASYNETHES (ἀσυνήθης, from α priv. and συνήθης, customary) unaccustomed.

ATAC, talc, or nitre. *Ruland. Johnson.*

ATACTOS (ἀτάκτως, from α priv. and τάξις, order) disorderly, irregularly.

ATANOR, a pot perforated. *Ruland. Johnson.*

ATARACTOPÆSIA (ἀταρακταπομοσία, from α priv. ταρακτός, troubled, and ποίεω, to do) the performing an action with an undisturbed and intrepid mind, becoming a physician.

ATAXIA (ἀταξία, from α priv. and τάξις, order) irregularity. In a special sense it signifies the disorderliness and irregularity in crises and paroxysms of fevers.

AΓAXMIR, an *Arabic* word in *Albucasis*, signifying the method of treating an eye when preternatural hairs grow under the natural ones on the eyelids, and incommode the eye. *Castellus.*

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ATEBRAS, a subliming vessel. *Rulandus.*

ATECHNIA (ἀτεχνία, from α priv. and τέχνη, an art) want of art.

ATENES (ἀτενές, fix'd) immovable, rigid.

ATER Succus, or *Atra Bilis*, black bile, or melancholy.

ATERES (ἀτερής, from ἀτερ, loss, mischief) noxious, detrimental.

ATHANASIA (from α priv. and θάνατος, death) immortality. A term affectedly given to some medicines, to express their extraordinary efficacy.

ATHANOR, a sort of furnace, contrived in such a manner as to keep up an equal and gentle heat for any length of time, by only supplying it every twenty-four, or sometimes every forty-eight hours, with a proper quantity of coals. *Lemery* says, it is derived from *Tamaron*, an *Arabic* Word, which signifies a furnace.

ATHARA. See *ATHERA*.

ATHARES (ἀθαρής, from α priv. and θείω, to corrupt) uncorrupted. This is an epithet sometimes apply'd to a virgin, and sometimes to iron, with regard to its hardness, incorruptibility, or invincibility.

ATHELXIS (ἀθελξις, from ἀθέλωμαι, to suck, or drain by milking) suction, or that attraction which is perform'd by sucking or milking.

ATHER (ἀθήρ, the beard of corn). *Galen* says *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify, both the prickly part, or beard of barley, and the top of that part in the point of an arrow, which is called the beard.

ATHERA, or ATHARA, as it is read in *Pliny*, signifies a thin sort of *pulticula*, or pap, proper for infants.

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infants. The term is received among the *Greeks*, tho' *Pliny* says, it has an *Egyptian* original.

ATHEROMA (ἀθήρωμα, from ἀθήρα, pap) a colourless tumour, void of pain, containing, in a membranous coat, matter like pap.

ATHLETICUS, a hale vigorous constitution; or a body that is full, fleshy, and robust; for such was the appearance of the *athletæ*, or wrestlers, from whence the word is derived.

ATHLIPTOS (ἀθλιπτός, from α priv. and θλίβω, to press) uncompress'd.

ATHONOR, the same as **ATHANOR**, which see.

ATHORECTOS (ἀθώρεκτος, not drunk) sober.

ATHRIX (ἀθριξ, from α priv. and θριξ, a hair) smooth, without hair.

ATHROESMA (ἀθροισμα, from ἀθρόος, collected together) a term in frequent use among the physicians of the empiric sect. It signifies the entire collection of all their observations.

ATHROOS (ἀθροος, an adjective, or ἀθροόν, *athroon*, an adverb) in medicinal authors, imports copious, accumulated, or sudden, and is the reverse of, *by degrees*. It is apply'd to the secretions, nutrition, and other things.

ATHYMIA (from α priv. and θυμός, courage) pusillanimity. In medicinal authors it usually signifies that dejectedness, despondency, and despair, which frequently occur in the course of distempers, especially in some constitutions.

ATINCAR, or **ATINKAR**, borax. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

ATLAS, the first vertebra of the neck; it is called *atlas*, because it supports the head, as *Atlas* did the

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globe of the universe, according to the antient fable.

ATLE, an *Egyptian* name for the tamarisk.

ATMOSPHERA (from ἀτμός, a vapour, or exhalation, and σφαῖρα, a globe) the atmosphere, or whole body of vapours and air, surrounding the earth.

ATOCIA (from α priv. and τίπτω, to bring forth young) sterility. *Blancard.* But ἀτοχοί, in *Hippocrates*, usually signifies women who abstain from the means of fecundity, that is, the embraces of the other sex.

ATOCIUM, a name for the *Lychnis Sylvestris*. *Blancard.* But it also signifies a medicine which prevents conception. It is derived from the same as the preceding.

ATOLLI, a sort of pap made of meal of *mays* and water, which the *Indians* mix with their chocolate.

ATOLMIA (ἀτολμία, from α priv. and τόλμα, intrepidity) pusillanimity.

ATOMUS (ἀτομος, from α priv. and τέμνω, to cut, or divide) an atom, or particle of matter so small, as to admit of no farther division; and these are the first rudiments, or the component parts of all bodies.

ATONIA (ἀτονία, from α priv. and τείνω, to stretch) relaxation, laxity, debility, or distemperature. this word was much in use among the physicians of the methodic sect, who ascribed the causes of all distempers to relaxation, structure, or a mixture of these.

ATOPOS (ἀτοπος, from α priv. and τόπος, a place) absurd, inconvenient, or out of place.

ATRA Bilis. See **BILIS**.

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ATRACHELUS (*ἀτράχνηλος*, from *α* priv. and *τράχνηλος*, the neck) short-necked. It is used by *Galen*; and sometimes also signifies beheaded.

TRACTOS (*ἄτρακτος*, a distaff) *Hippocrates* uses this word for the wooden part of a dart.

TRACTYLIS (from *ἄτρακτος*, a distaff) distaff-thistle. It grows in warm countries, as *Italy* and *Greece*, where the women use the stalks for distaffs, whence it derives its name. It flowers in summer. The leaves only of this thistle are used, and those very rarely; tho' some authors affirm, they have the same virtues as *carduus benedictus*, and is particularly commended against the stinging of scorpions. *Miller*.

ATRAGENE, traveller's joy. This plant is to be found under hedges, and flowers in the month of *July*. The whole of the plant is used. Its flowers, bark, seeds, and root, have a caustic quality.

ATRAMENTUM *Sutorium*, vitriol, calcanthum. See **VITRIOLUM**.

ATRAPHRAXIS, or **ATRAPHAXIS**, a name of the **ATRIPLEX**, which see.

ATRECEOS (*ἀτρεκέως*, from *ἀτρεκής*, true, certain) it has many significations in *Hippocrates*, but generally signifies exactly; but sometimes it signifies truly, certainly.

ATREMEAS (*ἀτρεμέας*, in *Hippocrates*, is put for *ἀτρέμας*, which is derived from *α* priv. and *τρέμω*, to tremble) placidly, quietly, remissly.

ATRESIA (*ἀτρησία*, from *α* priv. and *τρέω*, or *τρέω*, to perforate) imperforation.

ATRETI (*ἀτρητιοι*, from the same derivation as the preceding). Those

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are called so in either sex, whose *anus* or *urethra* are not perforated; and women whose vaginas are closed, have also this name in chirurgical writers.

ATRICES, small tubercles about the *anus*, which recede, and return again, especially at first.

They are, by *Valesius de Taranta*, reckoned among the *condylomata* and *fici*. *Castellus*.

ATRICI, small sinusses in the extremity of the *intestinum rectum*, which do not reach so far as to perforate into its cavity.

ATRIPLEX. There are three plants which usually go by this name: The first is the **WHITE ORACHE**. There are two species of white orache, which are both cultivated in gardens, and used promiscuously.

The second plant that goes under this name is called **WILD ORACHE**. The Leaves and Seed are used as emollients; and are said to disperse boils, either raw or boiled.

The third plant that bears this name, is called **STINKING ORACHE**. This herb is particularly appropriated to the female sex, being aperitive and deobstruent, and useful in uterine disorders, good to promote the menstrual evacuations, to expel the after-birth, and help child-bed purgations, to appease the strangulation of the womb, and take off hysteric fits. The whole plant has a strong, fetid, fishy smell. It grows upon dunghills and waste places.

ATROPHIA (*ἀτροφία*, from *α* priv. and *τρέφω*, to nourish) an atrophy; or when the body insensibly wastes, as in a consumption.

ALTAGAR, a stone. *Rulandus*.

ATTENUANTIA (from *attenuo*, to diminish, or make thin). Attenuating

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tenuating, or inciding medicines, are such as dilute, or deterge the fluids, and render them thinner than before.

ATTENUATIO, the making a body or fluid thinner than it was before.

ATTINCAR *Veneris*, the albi-fication of copper, in order to transmute it into silver.

ATTINGAT, the same as *flos æris*. See *Æs*.

ATTINGIR, an earthen box. *Rulandus*.

ATTONITUS *Morbus*, an apoplexy.

ATTRACTIO (from *ad*, to, and *traho*, to draw) attraction, or drawing.

ATTRACTIVUM, attractive.

ATTRACTORIUS, attractive; endow'd with the power of attracting.

ATTRITA (from *atero*, to rub against) galls, or blisters on the flesh, caused by rubbing one part against another.

ATTRITO, a superficial galling of the feet, thighs, or any other part, by walking, or otherwise.

2. It is also much used in medicine and philosophy, to express the rubbing two bodies against each other, so as to wear away their surfaces, or to excite heat, without any loss of substance. Or it is, in general, a rubbing together.

ATYPOI (*ἀτυποι*, from *α* priv. and *τύπω*, to strike) such people who, by some defect in the organs of speech, cannot strike the air so as to articulate certain sounds.

ATYPOS (*ἀτυπος*, from *α* priv. and *τύπος*, a form, or tenor) erratic, or irregular. It is apply'd to diseases which have no regularity in their periods.

ATZOYALL, the Mexican name for the *mirabilis Mexicana*,

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the marvel of *Mexico*, which *Ray* says is a very different plant from the marvel of *Peru*.

AVACCARI, a little *Indian* tree, the leaves, the flowers, and the fruit of which resemble myrtle, but a great deal more astringent. It grows on mountains, and in the province of *Malabar*.

They esteem it very much in the country where it grows, for inveterate dysenteries, proceeding from a cold cause.

AUANSIS (*ἀνανσις*, from *ἄνω* to dry) exsiccation in general, but properly of plants through age.

AUCHEN (*αὐχὴν*, a radical in the *Greek*) the neck.

AUCHMOS (*αὐχμὸς*, from *ἄνω*, to dry). It imports weather that is extremely hot, sultry, and squalid.

AUTIO (of *αὐτο*, to increase) augmentation, or accretion.

AUDACIA (of *audax*, bold) in a medicinal sense, is that sort of boldness and audaciousness, which we meet with in deliria or madness. It also signifies impudence, which *Hippocrates* advises a physician not be guilty of.

AUDE (*αὐδὴ*, from *αἶω*, to speak aloud) the voice.

AUDITORIUS (from *audio*, to hear) auditory. Thus there is the *meatus auditorius*, the auditory passage; the *nervus auditorius*, the auditory nerve.

AUDITUS (from *auris*, the ear) the sense of hearing.

AVELLANA, the hazels or nut-tree.

AVENA, oats.

AVERQUA, the *Portuguese* name for the *adiantum brasili-anum*, maiden hair of *Brasil*.

AVERICH, sulphur. *Johnson*.

AVERSIO (from *averto*, to turn away).

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away). 1. It signifies the diverting a flux of humours from one part to another, whether by revulsion, derivation, or repulsion.

2. It implies a nausea, or inappetency; and sometimes is used to express the recession of the uterus from its proper place, which the antients imagin'd to happen in hysteric disorders.

AUGMENTATIO (from *augeo*, to increase) augmentation, increase, accretion, growth.

AUGMENTUM (from *augeo*, to increase) diseases, especially fevers, are divided by authors into *the beginning, the augment, or increase, the state, or ἀκμή*, and *the decline*. The *augmentum*, therefore, is that part of the disease which lasts from the beginning, or first seizure, to the state, or till it arrives at its utmost violence.

AVICULÆ *Hermeticæ*, the universal salt, which *Sendivogius* says, is to be found in the dew, is called by this name in the *German ephemerides*.

AVICULARIA *Sylvii*, the name of a plant otherwise called, *The greater Venus's looking-glass*.

AULOS (αὐλός, a pipe, or canal)

1. The exterior foramen of, or entrance into, the *vagina uteri*.

2. It signifies a pipe to blow through.

AULISCOS (αὐλίσκος, from αὐλός, a pipe) a catheter, or, a clyster-pipe.

AURA, a vapour, or exhalation, such as those which arise from mephitical caves.

AURANCUM, egg-shells. *Ru-landus*.

AURANTIA, the orange-tree.

AVRARIC, mercury.

AURES, the ears. See AURIS.

AUREUS (from *aurum*, gold) a

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pompous appellation for many medicinal compositions, either on account of their costliness, efficacy, or because the gold enters their composition.

AUREUS *ramus*, the art of making gold.

AURICHALCUM, brass. It is a mixture of copper and *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is put together in fusion by a very vehement fire, in a furnace made for that purpose.

AURICOLLA, the glue or cement of gold. It should seem to signify the same as *CHRYSOCOLLA*, which see.

AURICULÆ *cordis*, the auricles of the heart.

AURICULA *Judæ*, *Jew's Ear*. It is a sort of fungus, or a species of agaric, which is found adhering to the trunk of the elder-tree. This is of the figure, and oftentimes the size, of a man's ear; but they are found larger and smaller. It is very resolute, proper for tumours, and for inflammations of the throat, and other parts, being broken and applied thereto. It should be used internally with caution, for it is a sort of poison.

AURICULA *leporis*. See *BUPLEURUM*.

AURICULA *muris*, mouse-ear. See *PILOSELLA*.

AURICULI *ursi*, yellow bear's ear. This herb is reckoned of good service in divers cases; but it is not ordinarily kept in the shops. It grows in great abundance at or about *Utrecht*, in *Tyrole*, *Savoy*, and *Switzerland*, about the middles, and on the tops of large mountains.

AURICULARIA, ear-wort, marlow, or *Cyclonian* plant. It is

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a species of the mint. See *Mentha*.

AURICULARIUS, of, or belonging to the ear. As *Auricularius Medicus* is a physician for the ears.

AURIGA, 1 A sort of bandage for the sides, described by *Galen*.

2 It signifies the fourth lobe of the ear. *Castellus*.

AURIGO, the jaundice. See *ICTERUS*.

AURIPIGMENTUM (from *aurum*, gold, and *pingo*, to paint) orpiment. The painters use it for gold colours, from whence its name is derived.

AURIPIGMENTUM rubrum, the same as *REALGAR*, which see.

AURIS, the ear. See *Otos*.

AURISCALPIUM (from *auris*, an ear, and *scalpo*, to scratch) an ear-picker, an instrument to take wax, or any other extraneous body, out of the ears.

AURORA *confurgens*, a whimsical phrase of the *Alchymists*, by which they would express the vegetation of their gold.

AURUM, gold. The *Chymists* call it *Sol*. It is the most noble, most perfect, and heaviest of all metals; ductile, sonorous, and of a reddish-yellow colour.

AUSTER, the south wind, which is hot and moist, and very productive of diseases, according to *Hippocrates*.

AUSTER (from *austerus*, harsh) austere, harsh, or rough.

AUSTROMANTIA (from *auster*, the wind, and *μαντεία*, divination) a pretending to foretell events from a superstitious observation of the winds. *Rulandus*.

AUTARCIA (*αὐτάρκεια*, from *αὐτός*, himself, and *ἀρκέω*, to be

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sufficient) self-sufficiency, contentment with our own condition. It is opposed to *Aplestia*, insatiability. *Castellus*.

AUTHADES (*αὐθάδης*, from *αὐτός*, himself) one who sets a high value upon himself, and despises others.

AUTETES, the same as *AUTITES*, which see.

AUTHEMARON (*αὐθήμερον*, or *αὐθμερόν*, from *αὐτός*, the same, and *ἡμέρα*, a day) the same day. Hence a medicine is called *Authemerom*, which gives relief the same day it is taken.

AUTHIS (*αὐθις*, again) *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify hereafter.

AUTITES (*αὐτίτες*, from *αὐτός*, the same, and *ἔτος*, a year) of the same year. Thus *αὐτίτης ὄντος*, in *Hippocrates*, signifies, according to *Galen*, "Wine of this present year." Though *Pollux* says it signifies "Wine of the same country." While others says it means "Unmixed, and without being diluted."

AUTOCINETOS (*αὐτοκίνητος*, from *αὐτός*, itself, and *κινέω*, to move) self-moved.

AUTODROMOS (*αὐτόδρομος*, from *αὐτός*, and *δρέμω*, to run) see the preceding word.

AUTOGENES (*αὐτογενής*, from *αὐτός*, itself, and *γίνομαι*, to be produced) an epithet of the *Narcissus* with a white flower, because its bulbous root, before it is set in the earth, puts forth leaves, so that the plant, in one sense, seems to spring from itself. *Blancard*.

AUTOLITHOTOMOS (*αὐτολιθότομος*, from *αὐτός*, himself, *λίθος*, a stone, and *τεμνω*, to cut) a name bestowed on one who had the

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the dexterity to cut himself for the stone. *Castellus*.

AUTOMATOS (αὐτόματῶς, spontaneous) Things are said by *Hippocrates* to be done spontaneously, which are owing to the efforts of nature, rather than the violence of the disease, or the assistance of the physician.

AUTOPHOSPHORUS (αὐτοφωσφόρος, from αὐτός, itself, and φάω, to shine) the same as **PHOSPHORUS**, which see.

AUTOPSIA (αὐτοψία, from αὐτός, himself, and ὀπτομαι, to see) ocular evidence; or the observations and memory of what every one sees with his own eyes.

AUTOPYROS. See **ARTOS**.

AUTOUR, a sort of bark, in shape and colour much resembling cinnamon, only a little thicker and paler. The inside is of the colour of a broken nutmeg, with a multitude of spangles. It is almost insipid, and has no smell at all. We have it from the *Levant*; and it is one of the ingredients in the carmine dye.

AUTUMNUS, the autumn; or the time from the sixth of *August* to the sixth of *November*.

AUVER, pure, or soft water. *Rulandus*.

AVULSUM, or **AVULSIO**, See **APOSPASMATA**.

AUXESIS (αὐξήσις, from αὐξάνω, to increase) the same as **AUGMENTUM**, which see.

AUXILIUM, assistance. In a medicinal sense, it signifies whatever assists nature against a disease; and so is the same as *Remedium*, or *Medicamentum*.

AUXYRIS, a corrupt word for **OSYRIS**, poets rosemary, which see.

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AXEA *commissura*, a sort of articulation. See **TROCHOIDES**.

AXICULUS (a dim. of *axis*, a plank) a roller or cylinder. *Rulandus*.

AXILLA, the cavity under the arm, called the *Arm-hole*, or *arm-pit*.

AXILLARIS *vena* (from *axilla*, the arm-pit) the axillary vein, or that which passes through the arm-pit.

AXIOLOGOS (ἀξιόλογῶς, from ἀξίῳ, worthy, and λόγῳ, a word) worthy of notice.

AXIOMA ἀξίωμα, an axiom) a maxim, or proposition which neither requires, nor admits of, demonstration.

AXIOPISTIA (ἀξιοπιστία, from ἀξίῳ, worthy, and πίστις, faith, or confidence) authority.

AXIRNACH, superfluous fat, which sometimes grows in the tunics of the upper eye-lids. This frequently is found in children. *Castellus*.

AXIS (from *ago*, to drive) This properly signifies an axle-tree, about which the wheel turns; but it is used, by medicinal authors, to signify a tooth-like eminence in the second vertebra of the neck.

AXUNGIA (from *axis*, the axle-tree of a wheel, because it is often anointed with it) It properly signifies old hog's-lard, but is commonly used for any lard or fat in general.

AXUNGIA *de mumia*, marrow.

AXUNGIA *vitri*, scandiver, or salt of glass. A kind of salt which separates from the metal of glass whilst in fusion.

AXYRIS, the same as **AUXYRIS**, which see.

AYBOR-

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AYBORZAT, galbanum. *Johnson.*

AYCOPHOS, burnt brass. *Rulandus.*

AZAA, red marl. *Rulandus.*

AZAGOR, verdigrease. *Rulandus.*

AZAMAR, vermilion, or native cinnabar. *Rulandus.*

AZANEC, sal armoniac. *Rulandus.*

AZARNET, auripigmentum. *Rulandus.*

AZAROLUS, a name for the *Mespilus Aronia*, or *Neapolitan* medlar.

AZCI, Ink. *Rulandus.*

AZEC, green ink. *Rulandus.*

AZADARACH, the bead-tree.

The flowers of this tree are said, by some, to be aperient and deobstruent; but others say they are poisonous.

AZEDEGRIN, the *Lapis Hæmatites*. *Rulandus.*

AZEFF, scissile alum. *Rulandus.*

AZEG, vitriol. *Rulandus.*

AZEGI, the same as *ASAGI*, which see.

AZEMASOR, native cinnabar. *Rulandus.*

AZENSALI, a sort of black stone found amongst gold. It signifies also a sort of moss which grows on rocks.

AZERNEC, the same as *ALFATIDA*, which see.

AZIMAR, *Flos Æris*, or *Æs Ustum*. See *Æs*.

AZIUS lapis. See *Assius lapis*.

AZUCH, AZOCK, or AZOTH, 1 Barbarous names given by *Paracelsus* to the *Mercurius Philosophorum*, that is, quick-silver extracted from any metalline body,

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which is the proper corporeal mercury.

2 *Paracelsus* uses it to signify the universal remedy prepared of mercury, the sun, and moon, void of all specific differences, and endued with a most intense efficacy, and a most general kind of central virtue, including all other remedies in it self. This *Paracelsus* was reported to have carried about with him, in the pomel of his sword.

3 It is also taken for the liquor of sublimed mercury (or quick-silver mixed with vitriol and salt, and so sublimed).

4 It is the same as *Laton*, i. e. copper tinged with a gold colour by its mixture with *Lapis Calaminaris*, which is the same as *Aurichalcum*, or brass. *Johnson.*

AZRAGAR, verdigrease. *Rulandus.*

AZUB, alum. *Rulandus.*

AZUBO, a chymical vessel, but whether a particular vessel, or any one in general, *Rulandus*, who expounds the word, does not tell us.

AZUR, red coral. *Rulandus.*

AZYGES, a name for the *Os Sphenoides*.

AZYGOS (ἀζυγος, from α priv. and ζυγος, a pair) a vein situated within the *Thorax* on the right side, having no fellow on the left, whence it is called *Azygos*, or *Vena sine Pari*, a vein without a fellow

AZYMAR, native cinnabar. Vermilion.

AZYMOS (ἀζυμος, from α priv. and ζυμω, ferment) It generally signifies unfermented bread, such as *Sea-Biscuit*, which, *Galen* justly observes, is extremely unwholesome.

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BACANON (*βάκανον*, cabbage-seeds) the seeds of cabbage. There is in *Myrepsus* an antidote which takes its name from *Bacanon*, and is said to be a good hepatic medicine.

BACAR. *Castellus*, from *Rulandus*, says, this is the same as *Pondus*, a weight.

BACCA, a berry. It is a round fruit, for the most part soft, and covered with a thin skin, containing seeds, in a pulpy substance; but if it be harder, and covered with a thicker skin, it is called *Pomum*, that is, an apple.

BACCIFEROUS (from *baccifer*, of *bacca*, a berry, and *fero*, to bear) an epithet added to the name of any trees, shrubs, or plants, that bear berries.

BACCHARIS, plowman's spikenard. Some call it *Baccar*. The leaves and flowers have a strong pleasant smell. It grows in hilly, chalky places, and flowers in *July*. Though this plant is but rarely used, yet some account it a good vulnerary, and useful in bruises, contusions, ruptures, and inward wounds, pains in the side, and difficulty of breathing. *Miller*.

BACCHICA, the same as *Hedera*, the ivy. *Blancard*.

BACCHUS (*βάχος*, from *βάω*, to speak) wine. It also signifies a sort of fish, the same as *Mugil*, the mullet. *Castellus*.

BACCINIA, the same as *Vaccinia*, which see. *Blancard*.

BACHARIS, the same as *Baccharis*, which see.

BACILLUM (a dim. of *baculus*, a staff) a small stick, or any

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thing in the shape of one. Thus a sort of troche, made of pectoral ingredients, long and round, that is, in the form of a small stick, are called *Bacilla*, or improperly *Bacilli*. Many iron instruments of the same form, which are used in *Chymistry*, are, also, thus called.

BACULUS, the same as *Bacillum*, and is more generally used to express the same thing.

BADISIS (*βάδις*, from *βαίω*, to walk) the action of walking.

BADITIS, a name for the *Nymphæ*, or *Clava Herculis*, in *Mercellus Empiricus*; who says the root of this, bruised, and eaten with vinegar, for ten days, by a boy, makes him an eunuch, without excision.

BADUKKA, the proper name for the *Capparis arborescens Indica*, *Flore tetrapetalo*. *Ray*.

BÆOS (*βαίος*, little) in *Hippocrates*, signifies few. But *Paulus Aegineta* uses *βαίον*, as an epithet for a malgama.

BAGEDIA, a pound of twelve ounces. *Johnson*.

BAHEI coyolli, the same as the *ARICA*, or *FAUFEL*. *Ray*.

BAHEL schulli. A thorny shrub, that grows in watry places, in the *Indies*; but there is another species of it, which grows in sandy ground, with stalks and leaves of a bright green, and white flowers, inclining somewhat to a sky-blue. A decoction of the root provokes urine, and frees the patient labouring under a suppression of the same. *Ray*.

BAIAC, cerufs. *Rulandus*.

BALA, a name for the *Musa*, or *Muza Arbor*. *Ray*.

BALÆNA (from *φάλανα*, the whale) the whale. The whale. The *Sperma Ceti* is, on all hands, agreed

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agreed to be the product of another whale, which is called *Cetus*, or the *Parmasitty Whale*. The *Spermi-Ceti* is a particular substance, found principally in the head of the fish; and flakes like boil'd salmon, or cod, when taken out. It is also found in other parts of the fish, but not in so large quantities, or so good, as in the head. When genuine, it is very white, and in very small flakes, not much larger than crystals of tartar: It dissolves, by rubbing upon the hand, into a sort of oil, and does not adhere to the palate when chew'd, as the common sort will; so that that is suspected to be mix'd with some other substance, perhaps wax, by those who make it for sale.

BALAM *pulli*, a name for the tamarind-tree. *Ray*.

BALANDA, and VALANI-DA, are names for the *Æsculus*, or beech. *Blancard*.

BALANI, or *Glandes*, (from *βάλανος*, an acorn, or *glans*, an acorn) a sort of shell-fish, so called from their shape, which is like that of an acorn.

BALANOCASTANUM, the same as BULBOCASTANUM, which see.

BALANOS (*βάλανος*, an acorn)
1 *Hippocrates* uses this word to express an oak.

2 It is used to signify any glandiferous tree.

3 From the similitude of form, it is frequently used to express suppositories and pessaries.

4 It signifies the *Glans Penis*.

BALANUS *myrsica*, the ben-nut. It is not much used in physic; but the oil, which it yields by expression, is greatly used by perfumers and others, for preserv-

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ing the scents of jessamine, oranges, tuberose, and the like. This fruit grows in *Spain*, *Arabia*, *Ethiopia*, and *India*, where they come to perfection, which they scarcely ever do in colder climates.

BALASIUS, a gem of a purple, or rosy colour. It is a sort of carbuncle.

BALATRO, the same as BAMBALIO, which see. *Blancard*.

BALAUSTIA, the balaustine tree. The balaustine is the flower of the wild pomgranate, of which there are several kinds; for you meet with the white, the red, and the rose-colour'd. It is like the *Cytinum* (flower) of the garden pomgranate, and the juice thereof is extracted in the same manner as *Hypocistis*.

BALBIS (*βαλβίς*, a bar) *Galen* says *Hippocrates* uses this word for an oblong cavity.

BALBUTIES (from *balbutio*, to stammer) a defect in speech; properly that sort of stammering, where a person sometimes hesitates, and immediately after speaks precipitately.

BALISTÆ *os*, the ASTRAGALUS, which see.

BALLOTE, stinking harehound, or black harehound. It grows by path-ways, and in hedges, and flowers in *July*. The leaves and tops are used, though but seldom. *Dr. Bowle* commends it as a singular remedy against hysteric and hypochondriac affections. *Miller*.

BALNEABILIS, an epithet for such waters as are proper for bathing.

BALNEA, baths. The antients had baths in great esteem, but they have long been banished out of medicine by a monkish philosophy and chymistry; but by the help of

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geometry and mechanics, which is the basis of our present philosophy, they are again highly esteemed; and the present age can boast of abundance of noble cures performed by them. The Chymists have applied the word *Balneum* to several things relative to their art; as

BALNEUM arenæ, or sand-heat, for the purification of mercury.

BALNEUM mariæ, or *maris*, as it is sometimes written, imports the heat of boiling water.

BALNEUM siccum, or a dry bath, is, when sand, ashes, or filings of steel, are heated, and the vessel, containing the substances to be acted on, is placed therein.

BALNEUM vaporis, a vapour-bath, imports the heat of the vapour, or steam of water.

BALSAMATIO, embalming.

BALSAMALÆON, the same as *Balsamum e Mecha*, balsam of *Meccha*.

BALSAMELLA, according to *Blancard*, is the same as *Balsamina*.

BALSAMICA, balsamics, that is, balsamic medicines.

BALSAMINA. There are two plants which are called by this name, the first of which is the *Male Balsam-apple*. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *August*. The fruit, which is the part in use, is of a refrigerating and somewhat drying quality, a vulnerary, and mitigates pains, especially of the hæmorrhoids.

The other *Balsamini* is thus distinguished: *Coddèd Arsmart*, *Quick in hand*, or *Touch me not*. It is cultivated in gardens, and the herb is in use, which is so forcible a diuretic, as to induce a diabetes,

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and is thought to be of a pernicious and deleterious quality.

BALSAMITA mas, costmary. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The whole plant has a soft pleasant smell. The leaves are chiefly used, being warm and drying, of use to heat and strengthen the stomach, and to ease the head-ach, arising from the disorders thereof, to expel wind, and and prevent sour belchings.

BALSAMUM (from בעל שמן *baal schemen*, which signifies the chief or prince of oils) a general name for all such medicines as are possessed of sulphurous, resinous, and oily principles, which at the same time are fragrant and friendly to nature, and by means of which they operate.

BALSAMUM è Mecha, balsam of *Mecha*, commonly called *Opobalsamum*. It is the thin or liquid rosin of a small tree or shrub, which grows at present about *Meccha* in *Arabia*; for in *Judea*, which is its native soil, it is not now to be found, the *Jews* having destroyed all the trees, after the *Romans* had taken *Jerusalem*, lest they should make advantage of them. It is a most noble medicine, but almost impossible to procure it genuine.

BALSAMUM toluatanum, balsam of *Tolu*. This is a noble medicine, and used by many as a *Succedaneum* to the *Opobalsamum*. It is brought from the town of *Hiobi* or *Tolu*, in a province of *New Spain*, situated between *Carthagera* and *Nombre de Dios*, and is yielded by a tree resembling the pine. It is of the colour of gold, of a most fragrant smell, and aromatic taste. It is dry, solid, and pellucid. This balsam, dissolved in

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in tartarized and highly rectified spirit of wine, affords an essence, which is both grateful and efficacious in several internal and external disorders.

BALSAM *Peruvianum*, balsam of *Peru*. This balsam is brought from *Peru*, a province in *Mexico*. It is of two sorts, the white and the black; the former is accounted the best. This balsam is possessed of very singular and efficacious qualities, as is sufficiently obvious from its fragrant smell, and aromatic taste. It was at first only used as an external medicine; but in process of time some physicians began to use it internally, with very good success.

BALSAMUM *de Copaiba*, balsam of *Capivi*. It is produced in *Brazil*, and brought to us in earthen vessels, by way of *Portugal*, from *Rio de Janeiro*, *Fernambouc*, and *St. Vincent*. It is of a whitish-yellow colour, and of a fluid, resinous, and balsamic consistence, like *Venice turpentine*. It is of an acrid and somewhat bitter taste, and flows from a tree of a moderate size, upon making an incision into its bark. When dissolved with tincture of tartar, it is successfully exhibited internally for a *Fluor Albus*, *Gonorrhœa*, and disorders of the kidneys and bladder. Externally it is a fine liniment, and much used for consolidating wounds and ulcers, and corroborating the nervous parts, which have been weakened by the shock of some disease.

BALUX, a name for the sand of some rivers, which is mixed with gold.

BAMBALIO (from *βαμβάλω*, to stammer) a person that stammers, or lisps.

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BAMBAX, or **BOMBAX**, cotton.

BAMBU, the *AURUNDO taboxifera*, which see.

BAMIA, the same as *ALCEA Indica*, which see.

BAMMA, the same as *EMBAMMA*, which see.

BAN, the name of an *Ægyptian* plant, called also *CALAF*, which see.

BANANA, the banana-tree. It grows in *America*, and is said to nourish much, to excite urine, and provoke to venery.

BANANIERA, a name for the *FIGUS Indica*.

BANAUSIA (*βαναυσία*, from *βάνανος*, mechanical) an illiberal, or mechanical art.

BANILIA, the same as *VANILLIA*, which see.

BAPTISECULA, a name for the *CYENUS Minor*.

BAPTISTERIUM (*βαπτιστήριον*, from *βάπτω*, to wash) a font, or bath to wash in.

BARBA hirci. See *TRAGOPOGON*.

BARBA, the beard, a part too well known to need description.

BARBAREA, winter-creffes. It grows in the fields, and is cultivated in kitchen-gardens for sallad. It is used both externally and internally for many disorders.

BARDADIA, a pound. *Rulandus*.

BARDANA major, the great burdock. This plant grows everywhere by the way-sides; and flowers in *June* and *July*. The roots, leaves, and seed are used.

BARDANA arctium, the woolly-headed burdock. It grows in ruinous places, and by the sides of paths; and flowers in *July*. The root and seed are used in medi-

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cine, and agree in virtues with the former.

BARDANA, louse-bur. It grows but in few places in *England*, and that only in a rich and fat soil. It is very rarely used in medicine.

BARNACLES. These are birds very common in the north of *England* and *Scotland*, remarkable for being the subject of an extravagant fable, gravely related by *Gerard*, which is, that they are produced from the shell of a fruit, which falling into the sea, opens and lets out the young barnacle.

BAROMETRUM (from βάρος, gravity, and μετρέω, to measure) a barometer; an instrument for measuring the gravity of the air.

BARONES, small worms; called also, by some, *Nepones*.

BAROS (βάρος, gravity) *Hippocrates* uses this word, to express an uneasy sensation of weight, or gravity, in any particular part.

BARUS (βαρὺς, from βάρος, gravity) with medicinal writers, signifies vehement, violent, acute, or heavy.

BARURAC, glass. *Rulandus*.

BARYECOIA (βαρυηκοία, from βαρὺς, dull, or heavy, and ἀκούω, to hear) dullness of hearing.

BARYOCOCCALON, a name for the *STRAMONIUM*, or thorn-apple, which see. *Blancard*.

BARYPHONIA (from βαρὺς, dull, or heavy, and φωνή, the voice) difficulty of speaking. *Blancard*.

BARYPICRON, a name for the *Abinthium latifolium*. *Blancard*.

BASAAL, the name of an *Indian* tree, which grows in sandy places, especially near *Cochin*. It flowers, and produces fruit, once a year, from the first year of its

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bearing, to the fifteenth. A decoction of the tender leaves in water, with an addition of ginger, is used as a gargarism in affections of the *Fauces*. And the kernels of the same kill worms. *Ray*.

BASALTES, a rough stone, of the colour, and almost the hardness of iron, which renders it difficult to be cut.

BASANISMOS (βασανισμός, from βάσανος, a touch-stone) It signifies the investigation, examination, or trial of a thing.

BASCANON (βάσκανον, from βασκάνω, to fascinate) fascination.

BASELLA, climbing nightshade, from *Malabar*. There is no medicinal virtues attributed to this plant.

BASIATIO, the same as *AMPLEXATIO*, which see.

BASILAREOS, a name for the *Os Cunliforme*.

BASILICA vena (from βασιλεύς, a king, because, according to the notion of the antients, it peculiarly belonged to the liver, the principal organ of sanguification) the basilic vein in the arm. See *VENA*.

BASILICON, an epithet for a great many compositions, to be found in medicinal authors. It signifies *Royal*.

BASILICUM, common basil. It is sown in gardens, and flowers in *July* and *August*. It has a fragrant, and, to most, a pleasant smell; yet it is but little used in physic.

BASILISCUS, the basilisk; a very poisonous serpent, which is the subject of many extravagant fables. In Chymistry, the philosophical sublimate of mercury is called by this name. And a stone is

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so called, which some chymists have boasted would kill mercury, and congeal it into silver, without fire. The philosopher's stone is also called by this name. *Paracelsus* calls the venereal disease *Basiliscus*.

BASIOGLOSSUS (from βάσις, the bottom, or root, and γλῶσσα, the tongue) one of the heads of that muscle of the tongue called **CERATOGLOSSUS**, which see.

BASIS (βάσις, from βαίνω, to go) the support of any thing, upon which it stands, or rather goes. The *Basis* of a compound medicine, is that which enters it in the largest quantity; or, sometimes, which is of the greatest importance.

BASSURA. *Rulandus* explains this by *Semen*, seed.

BATHMIS (βαθμῖς, a seat, basis, or foundation) It is used by *Hippocrates* and *Galen* to express a sinus or cavity of a bone, which receives the protuberance of another at the joints; particularly those at the articulation of the *Humerus* and *Ulna*.

BATHRON (βάθρον, or βάθειον, as it is written in *Hippocrates*, from βαίνω, to walk) 1 The seat, or support.

2 It signifies the *Samnum Hippocratis*, or instrument invented for the extension of fractur'd limbs.

BATHYPERICON, a name for the *Absinthium latifolium* *Blancard*.

BATIA, a retort.

BATINON *moron*, the raspberry. *Blancard*.

BATIS, 1 The *Crithmum* is thus called, and also *Baticula*.

2 It signifies the *Thornback*.

BATOS (βάτος, a bramble) a bramble, or briar.

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BATRACHIOIDES. This is, according to *Blancard*, a species of *Geranium*, resembling the *Ranunculus*.

BATTATA Hispanica, Spanish potatoes.

BATTATA Virginiana, virginia, commonly called *Irish*, potatoes.

BATTATA Canadensis, Jerusalem artichoke.

BATTITURA (from βατέω, which, in the *Delphorum* language, is πατέω, to beat) the *Squamæ* or scales of metals, which fly off, whilst under the hammer.

BATCIA, a name for the *Pastinaca Sylvestris*, according to *Blancard*.

BAUDA, a vessel for distillation. *Rulandus*.

BAUHINIA, mountain ebony. This plant was so named by father *Plumier*, in honour of the two famous botanists, *John* and *Casper Baubine*.

BAUL, urine. *Rulandus*.

BAURAC, the *Arabic* word for nitre; or any salt. *Rulandus*. Hence borax took its name.

BAXANA, the name of an *Indian* plant. It grows near *Ormuz* in *Queionne*, a desert island. The smallest quantity of its fruit is said to suffocate the person who tastes it; and the same effect is said to be produced by remaining a quarter of an hour under its shade.

BDALSIS (βδάλσις, from βδάλλω, to suck, or milk) suction, or milking.

BDELLA ((βδέλλα, from βδάλλω, to suck) a horse-leech.

BDELLIUM, a horse-leech. *Johnson*.

BDELLIUM (βδέλλιον, from בדרב a spice) the name of a gum of a reddish-brown colour, deeper

B E E

deeper than myrrh, and of a tougher and more tenacious consistence; and is, with difficulty, dissolved in any liquor, coming nearest to myrrh in scent, but not so pleasant; of a bitterish hot taste. What comes from *Turky* and *India*, is by much the best. *Miller*.

BDELLOS (βδέλλω, from βδέω, to fart) 1 A discharge of wind by the anus.

2 The smell of a lamp just extinguished. Hence,

BDELYGMIA, a horrid, disagreeable, and fetid smell, sufficient to induce a nausea, or, as it is usually expressed, to turn the stomach; such as that of some ulcers, or excrement.

BECABUNGA, a name for the *Anagalis Aquatica*, or brook-lime.

BECHICA (βηχικά, from βήξ, a cough) a name for all medicines which are designed to relieve coughs.

BECHION, a name for the *Tussilago*, colt's-foot, because it has the reputation of being good for coughs.

BECOIS. This, according to *Galen*, signifies sheep.

BECUIBA nux. This nut is as large as a nutmeg, and of a brown colour. It consists of an oily kernel, inclosed in a woody, brittle husk. A balsam is drawn from it, very much esteemed in rheumatic and paralytic cases. *Geoffery*.

BEDEGUA, a name, among the *Arabians*, for a species of thistle. *Blancard* says it was the *Spina alba*.

BEDEGUAR, the spongy excrescences of the *Rosa Sylvestris* are thus called, by some writers on the *Materia Medica*.

BEENEL, an evergreen shrub, which grows in *Malabar*. A lina-

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ment is prepared of the root of this, boiled in oil of *Sesamum*, which is said to be good for headaches, and effectual in removing inveterate pains in the limbs.

BESHA, a species of the *Bambu*, which grows in *Malabar*. A decoction of this is used in obstructions of the menses; as also in erosions of the gums, and tooth-ach, by way of gargarism.

BEGMA (βήγμα, from βήξ, a cough) This word, in *Hippocrates*, signifies both a cough, and the spit brought up by it.

BEQUILL, a fruit about the size of an apple, with a rough and knotty rind, inclosing a pulp like the strawberry. *Ray*.

BEHEN album, the white ben, or spatling poppy. It grows in corn-fields and meadows, and flowers in summer. The roots only are used, which are accounted cordial, cephalic, alexipharmic, and a provocative to venery. It is but seldom used.

BEHEN rubrum, red ben, or sea-lavender. It grows everywhere in salt-marshes, and flowers in *July* and *August*. The root and seed is restraining, binding, and of service in a diarrhoea, dysentery, against the too great abundance of the menses, and the fluor albus.

BELEMNOIDES, **BELENOIDES**, or **BELOIDES** *processus*, (from βέλεμνον, a dart, and εἶδος, form, or shape) a name for the *Processus Styloides*. The process, also, at the lower part of the *Ulna*, from which some ligaments arise, which connect this bone to the wrist, is called by these names.

BELESON, balsam *Rulandus*.

BELLADONNA, deadly nightshade. The fruit of this plant, taken internally, is very dangerous.

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BELLARIA, sweet cakes, dainties, candy'd or preserv'd fruits, &c. the desert.

BELLERICÆ, an epithet for a particular species of *Myrobolani*.

BELVEDERE, the *Italian* name for the *Scoparia*, bushy, or besom-toad-flax.

BELLIS *major*, ox-eye daisy. It grows in pasture-grounds, and in the borders of fields; and flowers in *June*. The flowers of this daisy are chiefly used, and commonly go under the name of the ox-eye; they are of a balsamic nature, and are accounted good for all disorders of the breast and lungs.

BELLIS *minor*, the common daisy. They grow every-where in the fields and meadows, and flower in *April* and *May*. The leaves, and sometimes the roots, are used, and are reckoned among the traumatic and vulnerary plants.

BELLON, a distemper very common in *Derbyshire*, and other countries where they smelt lead-ore, to which beasts, and even poultry, as well as men, are subject.

BELLONIA, a plant so named by father *Plumier*, in honour of the famous *Petrus Bellonius*, who has left many valuable tracts on natural history. There are no medicinal virtues attributed to this plant.

BELMUSCUS. See ABELMUSCUS.

BELONE (βελόνη, a dim. of βέλος, a dart) a needle.

BELONOIDES. See BELEMONOIDES.

BELOERE, an *Indian* ever-green plant. The leaves powdered purge with too much violence; but the seeds bruised and taken

B E N

warm, purge more moderately. Ray.

BELOS (βέλος, from βάλλω, to cast, or throw) a dart. This word only belongs to medicine, as it is a cause of wounds.

BELULCUM (from βέλος, a dart, or arrow, and ἔλκω, to draw) an instrument for the extraction of darts or arrows, of which many are described by surgical writers.

BELUTTA *tsjampacam*, the name of a very large tree, which grows in *Malabar*.

BELZOINUM, the same as BENZOINUM, which see.

BEN, the *BALANUS myrepfica*, which see. See also BEHEN.

BENATH, the *Arabic* name for small pustules, which rise in the night after sweating.

BENEDICTUS (from *bene*, well, and *dico*, to speak) blessed. A pompous epithet given to some plants, and to many medicinal compositions.

BENEOLENTIA (from *bene*, well, and *oleo*, to smell) sweets, or sweet-smelling medicines.

BENGI-EIRI, a species of ever-green *Indian* ricinus is thus called, which grows in *Malabar*.

BENIGNUS (from *bonus*, good) mild, gentle. It is applied to diseases which are not virulent, and to medicines which operate gently.

BENINGANIO, a fruit which grows in the bay of *St. Augustine*, of the size of a lemon, red without, and which is very grateful to the stomach.

BENZOINUM, benzoin. It is the resinous gum of a tree which grows in the *East-Indies*; the best in *Siam*. It is of an agreeable taste, a little acrid, and is much

BER

used in perfumes. The flowers of *Benzoin* are a wonderful pectoral, and particularly in asthmas; for they greatly attenuate, and open viscous obstructions, and cleanse the *Bronchia*.

BER, the name of a tree which grows in many parts of the *East-Indies*. It bears a fruit like the jujeb.

BERBELICE, a name in *Nicholaus Myrepsus* for the *Tussilago*, coltsfoot.

BERBERIS, the barberry, or pepperidge-bush. They grow wild in several places, and are frequently planted in gardens. They flower in *April* and *May*, and the berries are ripe in *September*. The inner bark and the berries, with the seed, are used.

BERENI *Secum. Artimesia*, mugwort. *Castellus*.

BERENICIUM, a species of nitre in *Galen* and *Aëturius*.

BERGAMOTE. The name of a certain fragrant and cordial essence; it is also called *essentia de cedra*. It is extracted from a kind of lemon in *Italy*, called *Bergamote*; which, they say, owes its original to an *Italian*, who took a fancy to graft a branch of a lemon-tree upon the stock of a *Bergamote* pear-tree, whence the lemons produced from this union participate of both the nature of the citron-tree and the pear-tree. The inventor kept this discovery secret for a long time, and enrich'd himself by it.

BARIBERII, a kind of palsy, common in some parts of the *East-Indies*. The name, in the language of the country, signifies a sheep, and was given by the natives to this distemper, as *Bontius* thinks, because the patients, in throwing out their knees, and lifting up their

BES

legs, seem to imitate sheep in their walk.

BERMUDIANA, a plant so called, because the seeds of the first species were brought from the *Bermudas* islands.

BERNA, or BIRNIMA, these *Rulandus* explains by *vas vitreatum*, ed vessel.

BERNARDIA, a plant, so named by *Dr. William Houstoun*, in honour of *Dr. Barnard de Jessieu*, demonstrator of plants in the royal garden at *Paris*.

There are no medicinal virtues attributed to this plant.

BERRIONIS, colophony, gum juniper, or vernice. *Rulandus*.

BERS, a sort of electuary which the *Egyptians* make use of out of gaiety, in order to raise a temporary delirium; in which they probably take the same monstrous satisfaction as the *Europeans* do in getting drunk.

The composition differs little from the *Philonium Romanum*.

BERULA, upright water-parsnip.

It grows, for the most part, in moist and wet places, and flowers in *June*. Its leaves are only now in use.

BERYLLUS, the beryl.

This is a precious shining and transparent stone, the colour of which is commonly a sea-green; but there are some of other colours. It is found in the mines of the *Indies*, in the island of *Zeilor*.

It is good to stop fluxes and hæmorrhages, being bruised and given inwardly; but it is seldom used in medicine.

BES, a weight. It is two thirds of an integer, generally of a pound.

BESACHAR, a fungus, or sponge. *Rulandus*.

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BESASA, the *ruta sylvestris*, wild rue.

BESLERIA. This plant was so named after *Basilus Bester*, an apothecary at *Nuremberg*, who was the author of a book intituled, *Hortus Eystetensis*.

It has no medicinal virtues ascribed to it.

BESONNA. *Rulandus* explains this by *muscarum fungus*, by which, I suppose, he means a sponge, which is the nidus of some sort of flies.

BESSANEM. This, in *Avicennas*, signifies a redness of the external parts, resembling that which precedes the leprosy. It occupies the face and extremities. This should seem to be what we call chilblains.

BESTIA, any sort of beast.

BESTO, a name, in *Oribasius*, for the *Saxifraga*, saxifrage.

BETA, beet. A plant well known.

There are two species of beets, the first of which is called

BETA ALBA, the white beet.

This is usually planted in gardens; though we have a species of it which grows wild in several places by the sea-side.

The second species is called

BETA RUBRA, the red beet.

The whole plant, stalk, leaves, and especially the root, is of a deep red, or purple colour. It grows with the former.

Neither of the species are much used in physic.

BETLE. This is a plant of the scandent kind, much celebrated in the *East-Indies*; but of no great use with us.

BETONICA, wood betony.

It grows in woods and thickets, and by hedge-sides, and flowers in

B E Z

May and June. The leaves and flowers are used.

BETONICA *Aquatica*. See SCROPHULARIA.

BETONICA *Pauli*. See VERONICA *Mas*.

BETULA, the birch-tree.

It grows in woods in divers parts of the land.

BETULUS, a tree; call'd also OSTYS, which see.

BEX, βήξ, a cough. It is nothing else but a vehement efflation, in which a great quantity of breath, being hurried forth with vast swiftness, attracts and pushes forward, by its impetuosity, whatever obstructs its passage; and if it be too weak to expel the offensive matter at the first discharge, it fails not to renew its effort even once and again.

BEXUGO. This is the root of the *Clematitis Peruviana* of *Casp. Baubine*. It is purgative, taken in the quantity of a dram. The *Indians* prefer it to *Mechoacan*.

BEYA, in the *alchymistical* jargon, is the *aqua mercurialis*, mercurial water, which is the wife to the *gabrien*, or *sulphur philosophorum*, sulphur of the philosophers.

BEZOAR (from *Badzcher*, or *Bazcher*, which, in the *Persian* language, signifies an antidote, or any substance intended to prevent the fatal effects of poison). It is nothing else but a stone form'd in the gall of several species of animals, found in the *East* and *West-Indies*, such as goats, hogs, apes, &c. The virtues of the *bezoar* consist in the volatile alkaline salts of which 'tis compos'd, since 'tis in reality nothing but the bile of these animals. 'Tis by means of these volatile alkaline salts that it destroys acids, and promotes transpiration.

spiration. We have no occasion to go far in quest of *Bezoar* stones, since all stones, form'd by the gall of any animal whatever, are such, tho' their activity and virtues differ, according to the different animals from which they are taken, and the different climates in which these animals live. The *bezoar* stone is also sometimes found in other parts of these animals beside the gall-bladder. *Hist. de l'Acad. an. 1703.*

There are several compound substances, which are called *Bezoars*, or *bezoardics*.

BEZOARTICUM, bezoartic, that is, possessed of the virtues of the *bezoar*. *Alexipharmic.*

BIA, βία, force, violence.

BIARGHETNUSIM, cerufs. *Ruland.*

BIBINELLA, or **BIPENULLA**, the same as **PIMPERNELLA**, which see. *Blancard.*

BIBITORIUS Musculus. The *adductor oculi*, is sometimes called by this name.

BICAUDALIS Musculus. The *triceps auris* has sometimes been thus called; and also *tricaudalis*, and *intricatus*. *Castellus.*

BICEPS (from *bis*, twice, and *caput*, a head). The name of several muscles, one of which is called,

BICEPS internus humeri, to distinguish it from the *biceps externus*, otherwise called *gemellus*. See **GEMELLUS**. It is more frequently called *biceps humeri*, without the epithet of *internus*.

The *biceps humeri* hath two heads or beginnings: the first or outmost arises with a long round tendon, from the upper part of the brink of the *acetabulum scapulæ*, and runs under the ligament of the articulation, in a *fulcus* or chanel, on the head of the shoulder-bone, wherein

it is inclosed by a proper ligament. The latter arises with a somewhat broad, flat, and long tendon, at the extremity of the *processus coracoides scapulæ*.

When this muscle acts the cubit is bended.

BICEPS Formis. This muscle has two heads, the superior and the longest of which arises, with a round tendon, from the protuberance of the *ischium*, in its descent it becomes large, fleshy, and, in above half its progress, lessens itself again, where it is joined with its other head, having a broad, partly tendinous, and partly fleshy, beginning, from the *linea aspera* of the *os formis*, becoming perfectly tendinous at its implantation into the superior *epiphysis* of the *fibula*.

Besides the office commonly assign'd to this muscle in the bending the *tibia*, together with the *sartorius* and *membranosus*; it is likewise imply'd in turning the leg, together with the foot and toes, outward, when we sit with the knees bended.

BICONGIUS (from *bis*, twice, and *congius*, a gallon) two gallons. It contains 12 sextums. *Castellus.*

BICORNE Os (from *bis* and *cornu*, i. e. two-horn'd) a name of the *os hyoides*, or bone of the tongue.

BICORNIS Musculus, a name for the *extensor carpi radialis*.

BIDENS, water-hemp, agrimony. It grows in watry places, and flowers in *August*. The herb is in use, it is vulnerary and hepatic.

BIFIDUS, forked, *Spina bifida* is a name applied, in the *acta eruditorum*, to certain tumours at the spinal processes of the *vertebræ* of the back, in new-born children. *Castellus.*

BIFOLIUM (from *bis*, twice, and

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and *folium*, a leaf, because it has two large oval leaves) ordinary wood bifoil, or tway-blade. It grows in woods and thickets, and in moist meadows, and flowers in June.

It is astringent and agglutinating, but it is seldom used.

BIFURCATUS, the same as *bifidius*, forked.

BIGNONIA (Mr. *Tournefort* gave it this name, in memory of the Abbé *Bignon*, librarian to *Levis XIV.* king of *France*, he being a great encourager of learning) the trumpet flower, or scarlet jessamine.

There are eleven species of this plant; but no medicinal virtues attributed to it.

BIHAI, the name of an *American* plant.

It has no medicinal virtues attributed to it.

BILADEN, steel, or rather iron; for steel in medicine signifies iron. *Rulandus*.

BILIMBI, the name of a small tree that is cultivated in gardens at *Malabar*. *Bontius* calls it *billimbing*, but the *European* botanists call it, *malus indica, fructu pentagono*.

BILIS, the bile, or gall.

It is a thick, yellow, bitter liquor, separated in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharg'd into the lower end of the *duodenum*, or beginning of the *jejunum*, by the common duct.

BINSICA, a rabbinical term, according to *Helmont*, denoting mental sickness, and particularly a distemper'd imagination.

BIOLYCHNIUM (*βιολύχνιον*, from *βίος*, life, and *λύχνιον*, a lamp, or candle) the lamp of life; a term much used by some late writers,

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and signifies the same as the *vital flame*, or the *natural heat*. It signifies also a sort of secret prepar'd of human blood, mentioned by *Beguinus. Castellus*.

BIOS (*βίος*, life) this generally signifies life, and its course; but sometimes means no more than *victus*, victuals, or food necessary for life. *Castellus*.

BIOTE (*βίωτη*, life) in an affected sense, signifies the time of continuance of aliment in the body.

BIOTHANATI (*βιοθανάτι*, from *βίος*, life, and *θάνατος*, death) a term applied to those who die a violent death.

BIPENELLA, an herb, the same as *PIMPENELLA*, which see.

BIPULA, a sort of worm in *Aristot. hist. animal.* as *Gaza* interprets him. *Castellus*.

BIRA, beer. *Castellus*.

BIRSEN (from *bir*, a *Persian* word, which signifies the breast) an inflammation, or imposthume of the breast.

BISCOCTUS from *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, boiled) twice dressed, or has twice felt the fire.

BISEMATUM, the lightest, palest, and basest lead. *Rulandus*.

BISERMAS, a species of *HORMINUM*, which see.

BISLINGUA (from *bis*, twice, and *lingua*, the tongue) double-tongue. This plant is cultivated in the gardens of botanists, and is said to be of a vulnerary quality.

BISMALVA, the same as *ALTHÆA*, which see.

BISMUTHUM, bismuth, marcasite of silver, or tin-glass. It is a species of tin, or a white and brittle metallic substance, disposed in small *Laminæ*, shining like glass; for which reason it is called tin-glass. It seems to be compos'd of a mineral

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a mineral salt, a gross sulphur, mercury, a small quantity of arsenic, and a great deal of earth.

It is not much used in physic; but the ladies greatly value the flowers and majesty of it, as a cosmetic.

BISTACIUM, for PISTACIUM, or PISTACIA, which see.

BISTORTA, bistort, or snake-weed. It grows in several moist meadows, and flowers in *May*. The roots of bistort, which are the only part that is used, are drying and binding, and therefore of service in all kinds of fluxes and hemorrhages. They are also alexipharmic, and good in pestilential fevers.

BITHNIMALCA and GASTERANAX, are words coin'd by *Dolæus*, to signify a peculiar active principle residing in the stomach, and presiding over the several functions of chylification, distribution, and secretion.

BITI, the name of a tall and evergreen tree growing in *Malabar*, and other parts of the *East-Indies*; all the use it is known to have in medicine is, that an oil is prepared of the root, which cures an *Alopècia*. *Ray*.

BITRINATI, glazed. *Rulandus*.

BITTERN, that liquor which remains after the crystallization of the common salt. Or it is that liquor which runs from the common salt, when taken out of the boiling pans, and put into proper vessels.

BITUMEN, common fossile pitch. It is a bituminous substance, not unlike the common pitch. It distils from rocks, or springs from the earth in several countries.

BIVALVA, or BIVALVULA,

B L A

(from *bis*, twice, and *valvæ*, doors) bivalve. A term in botany, apply'd to the pods or husks of plants, which open lengthways in two parts, like the shell of the muscle.

BIVENTER (from *bis*, twice, and *venter*, the belly) double-bellied. The same as DIGASTRICUS, which see.

BIXA *Oviedi*, a name for the *ACHIOTL*, which see.

BLABE (βλάβη, from βλάπτω, to hurt) hurt, injury, prejudice.

BLACCIÆ, a name in *Rhazes* for the measles.

BLACHMAL. *Johnson* says, that this imports a matter consisting of various metals melted together, and cast into sulphur.

BLACTARA, cerufs, white paint.

BLÆSITAS, 1 stammering, or lisping. The same as BALBUTIES.

2 It signifies a person whose legs are distorted and crooked, being bent outwards.

BLANCA, 1 cerufs, white paint.

2 It is the name of a compound, lenitive, purging medicine, described in the *Antidotarium* of *Nicolaus*.

BLANCNON, a name for fern in *Oribasius*.

BLANDUS, gentle. An epithet in use among the chymists, and preparers of medicines, and commonly applied to fire or heat, by way of opposition to *fortis*, or *vehemens*, *strong*, or *vehement*. Thus in the affair of the philosopher's stone there is requir'd *blandus ignis*, a gentle heat.

BLAPTISECULA (from βλάπτω, to hurt, and *seco*, to cut, because it incommodes mowers, by blunting the edges of their scythes) a *Græco-Latin* name for *Cyanus*, blue-bottle. *Blancard*.

BLAS. A term coin'd by *Helmont*,

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mont, by which he means, as he says, the force of motion, both *alterative* and *local*.

BLASTEMA (βλάστημα, from βλάσσω, to germinate) this properly signifies a bud, an off-set, or shoot of a plant. But it is used by *Hippocrates* to express a cutaneous eruption or pimple.

BLATTA *Byzantina*, the *Constantinople* sweet-hoof. When exhibited internally; it renders the body soluble, softens the spleen, and dissolves peccant humours. When used externally by way of fumigation, it restores epileptic patients, and women labouring under a strangulation of the uterus.

BLATTA, the slow-legg'd beetle. The inside of the *Blatta*, which is found in bake-houses, bruised or boiled in oil, and dropp'd into the ears, eases the pains thereof. *Dioscorides*.

BLATTARIA, moth-mullein. There are several species of this plant; but as to its virtues authors have said very little, but inform us, that it is possess'd of the same as the *verbascum*.

BLECHNON, the lesser-branched fern. It grows in shady places, but very rarely.

BLEMA, see **INTRITUM**.

BLEPHARA, βλέφαρα, the eyelids. See **PALPEBRÆ**.

BLEPHARIDES, βλέφαρίδες, the hairs on the eyelids, as expounded by *Hesychius* and *Celsus*.

BLEPHAROXYSTUM (βλεφαρόξυστον, from βλέφαρον, an eyelid, and ξύω, to scrape) a *surgeon's* instrument for scraping or scarifying the eyelids.

BLESTRISMUS (βληστρισμός, from βόλλω, to toss) in *Hippocrates*, is a disorderly jactation, or tossing, and restlessness of the body, by

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which it is perpetually disturb'd, and thrown out of one posture into another.

BLETA, *white*. It is an epithet for milky urine, proceeding from diseased kidneys; and is reckoned among the causes of a phthisis, by *Paracelsus*.

BLETI (βλητοί, from βάλλω, to strike) struck. So the antients called those who were suddenly seized with a suffocation, stertor, and difficulty of breathing, from an inflammation of the *pleura*, the side being mark'd with black and blue spots, as from blows; for which reason they are called *Bleti*, struck, or smitten, and *Syderati*, planet-struck.

BLINCTA. This is explained by *Rulandus*, *terra rubra*, red earth.

BLITUM, blite. There are several sorts of blites, but as they are of no great use in medicine, I shall forbear enumerating them.

BLUMALI *Terreum*, a glazed vessel. *Rulandus*.

BOA, an *aquatic* serpent of a prodigious size; it sucks cows teats, for it loves milk very well. It is found sometimes in *Calabria*.

BOAX, see **BOOPS**.

BOCCA, the large mouth, or opening of a glass-house furnace.

BOCCARELLA, a small hole, or mouth, one of which is on each side of the *Bocca* of a glass furnace, lying almost horizontally with it. Out of these the workmen take colour'd or finer metal from the piling-pot.

BOCCONIA, a plant so called from *P. Boccone* of *Sicily*, who has published several curious books of botany. We have but one species of this plant, which is a native of *Jamaica*, and called by *Sir Hans Sloane*, in his *Nat. Hist.* *Chelidonium majus arborescens, foliis quercinis*.

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nis. There are no medicinal virtues attributed to it.

BOCHETUM, the second decoction of *lignum sanctum*, sarsaparilla, china-root, and other sudorifics. *Castellus.*

BOCIA. A glass vessel, firmly clos'd, and shap'd with a round belly, and long neck, about half a foot in diameter. It is otherwise called *ovum*, *sublimatorium*, *urinale*, and *cucurbita*. This must not be touched with the cold hand in time of working, for fear of breaking it. *Castellus.*

BOCIUM, the same as BRONCHOCELE, which see.

BODID, an egg. *Rulandus.*

BOE. See CLAMOR, and ANAPHONESIS.

BOETHEM Ἀβόνθημα, from βοηθῆω, to help, or relieve) a remedy.

BOETHEMATICA *Semeia* (βοηθηματικά σημεῖα, auxiliary signs in a disease) such signs in diseases as give us notice of a cure observable in them.

BOF, quick-lime. *Rulandus.*

BOICININGA, the rattlesnake.

BOLCHON, a name for *Bdelium*.

BOLESIS, a name for coral. *Ruland.*

BOLESON, a balsam. *Johnson.*

BOLETTO, trit. See TRITTO.

BOLETUS, a mushroom.

BOLUS, a bole, or bolus. The form of a medicine. A *Bolus* is an internal medicine, soft, coherent, a little thicker than honey, and whose quantity is a little mouthful; for which reason it is by some called *Buccella*.

BOLUS *armenus*, bole-armoniac. It is digged out of the mines in *Turky*, and thence brought to us. It is an alexipharmic, and corrects those acidities in the blood which

B O M

are prejudicial to health. It is an astringent in some degree, and for that reason used in fluxions of humours.

BOLUS *Armena alba*, white *Armenian* bole. This bole is brought from *Armenia*. Its virtues are the same with those of the *Bole Armoniac*, but it is not to be met with in our shops.

BOLUS *Armena lutea*, yellow *Armenian* bole. This *Bole* adheres to the tongue, is a strong astringent, and said to be a powerful resister of malignity.

BOLUS *Blesensis*, earth of *Blois*. This is an earth of a pale-reddish colour; but I have never met with any account of its virtues, or its use in medicine. *Dale.*

BOLUS *Bohemica*, *German Bole*. It is digged from the mines of *Bohemia*, and thence imported to us. Its virtues are the same with those of the *Bole Armoniac*, and is much kept in our shops.

BOLUS *candidus*, white bole. This *Bole* is digged from the earth at *Gran* in *Hungary*, and at *Goltherg* in *Liege*. It relieves and mitigates pains of the head, strengthens the brain, and is singularly efficacious in curing dysenteries, and the *Fluor Albus*. *Dale.*

BOLUS *Toccaviensis*, *Transylvanian* bole. This *Bole* has all the characteristics of the true *Armenian* bole, and melts in the mouth like butter. It is digged from the earth in *Transylvania* near *Tokai*. It is highly celebrated as an efficacious medicine in catarrhs and the plague.

BOLUS *fabrilis*, the same as RUBRICA *fabrilis*, which see.

BOLUS *judaicus*, a name for the *Althæa*, marsh-mallow. *Johnson.*

BOMBAX, cotton bush. Cotton is cultivated in *Greece*, *Turky*, *Sicily*,

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Sicily, and *Malta*. It flowers in *June*. The seed, which is the only part used, is of a balsamic nature, used in coughs, shortness of breath, and soreness of the lungs, causing expectoration, and freeing them from tough phlegm. It is also restraining, and good to stop fluxes of all sorts. *Miller*.

BOMBYX, the silk-worm.

BOMPOURNICKEL, a sort of very coarse black bread, much used in *Westphalia*.

BON, the coffee-tree, or JASMINOIDES, which see.

BONA, or BOONA, the bean, or kidney-bean. *Blancard*.

BONASSUS, a kind of wild ox, as high as a bull, and bigger than a common ox. He is found between *Pæonia* and *Media*, and lives among the mountains. His flesh is very good food. His horns are astringent, sudorific, and alexipharmic. *Lemery*.

BONATI, this is explained by *Rulandus*, *vitreati*; I suppose glazed.

BONDUCH, *Molucca*, *Marfao*, or *Bezoar* nuts. They grow in both the *Indies*; they are of an ash-colour, white on the inside, and extremely bitter. They are good in *Hernias*, discuss flatulencies, ease the cholic, comfort a weak stomach, provoke the menses, and expel the stone. *Dale*.

BONIFACIA, the same as *Laurus Alexandrina*. See LAURUS. *Blancard*.

BONTIA, *Barbadoes* wild-olive. There is no medicinal virtue ascribed to this plant.

BONUM, good. It signifies in general what a person ought to chuse, do, or on which he may rely.

BONUS *henrius*, *English* mer-

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cury. It grows in waste places, and among rubbish, and flowers in spring. It is of a deterfive, cleansing quality.

BORAX, borace. A kind of salt used in mechanic arts and medicine. It is an incisive and aperient salt, by virtue of which it is effectual against diseases which proceed from an inspissation of the humours, and obstructions thence arising, acting at the same time against the acid, without exciting any motion.

BORBONICUS, *Borbonensis*. A patronymic epithet of some hot springs, commonly called the waters of *Bourbon*. *Castellus*.

BORBORODES (βορβορῶδες, from βόρβορος, dirt, and εἶδος, form) muddy, dirty, earthy, feculent.

BORBORYGMUS (βορβορυγμός, from βορβορίζω, to make a noise) a rumbling noise, excited by wind, mixed with some degree of humidity contained in the intestines.

BOREAS, the north-wind.

BORITIS, the philosopher's stone, which melts the copper of the wise men, and renders it fluid like water.

BORIZA, the same as LUNARIA, which see.

BOROMETZ, the *Agnus Scythicus*. See AGNUS.

BOROS, voracious, edacious.

BOROZAIL, or the *Zail* of the *Ethiopians*. A disease epidemic in the countries about the river *Senega*. It principally infects the *Pudenda*, but is different from the *Lues Venerea*. This owes its rise to immoderate venery, to which they are very subject.

BORSELLA, an instrument belonging to the glass-makers, by which they contract or extend their glass vessels, as they see occasion. *Castellus*

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BOS, a bull, cow, bullock, heifer, or any thing of the neat-kind.

BOSA, an *Egyptian* word for a mass, prepared of the meal of daniel, hempseed, and water.

BOSCADES, an epithet for pigeons which build in towers, which used to be erected in the fields.

BOSCI *salvia* (from *boscum*, or *boscus*, a wood, and *salvia*, sage, because it grows in woods) a kind of sage. *Blancard*.

BOSMOROS, or **BOSPOROS**, (from *βοσχω*, to feed, and *μέρος*, a portion, or division; or, from *βῶς*, an ox, and *πείρω*, to pass over) a kind of corn, so called, because it is divided by the teeth of the mill, or by the stone; or because it is separated from the chaff by the treading of the oxen.

BOTAMUM, wash'd lead. *Rulandus*.

BOTANY (from *βοτάνη*, an herb) the science relating to herbs or plants, for which the antients had no name, as it was not in their days erected into a regular science.

BOTHOR. This word, among the *Arabians*, hath three significations; in the largest sense, it comprehends all tumours; in a more restrain'd one, a tumour with a solution of continuity; but, in the strictest acceptation, it signifies only small tumours. *Castellus*.

BOTHRION (*βοθρίον*, a small ditch) a hollow or pure ulcer in the black of the eye.

BOTIN, or **BUTINO**, turpentine; also the balsam of turpentine, when it is gathered at a certain season, according to its balsamic influence. *Rulandus*. *Paracelsus* mentions a distill'd *Botin* for extracting the *Flos Æris*.

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BOTIUM, a strumous tumour, or abscess in the throat. *Rulandus*.

BOTOTHINUM, an obscure term in *Paracelsus*, which he explains by the *Flower of a Disease*.

BOTOU, or **BOTOUA**, the same as *PARIRA brava*, which see.

BOTRYITES, or **BOTRITES**, (*βοτρυίτις*, from *βότρυς*, a cluster, properly of grapes) a sort of burnt *Cadmia*, resembling a cluster of grapes, and collected from the upper part of the furnace where it is burnt; as what is collected in the lower part is called *Placitis*. *Gorræus*. *Schröder* says, that the *Botryitis* is collected in the middle part of the furnace, the *Placitis* in the upper, and the *Ostracitis* in the lowest.

BOTRYS, oak of *Jerusalem*. It grows chiefly by the sides of precipices, and the banks of torrents. Drank in wine, it has a paregoric virtue in the case of an *Orthopnœa*. *Dioscorides*.

BOTRYS Mexicana, *Mexico* thea. This is only found in *Europe*, in the gardens of the curious. The herb and its root are in use, both which are said to corroborate the stomach, and to relieve in asthmas and obstructions.

BOTUS, a chymical vessel, otherwise called *Cucurbita*. Also a vessel upon a vessel, or a vessel for melting, a crucible. *Castellus*.

BOUBON (*βουβών*, the groin) 1 in *Hippocrates*, it sometimes signifies the groin, and the place where the thigh-bone and hip-bone meet; sometimes it means the glandules on either side, and a tumour and inflammation of the same.

2 It is taken universally for an inflammation of a glandule of any kind, whether it be in the neck, in

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in the arm-pit, in the groin, or behind the ears.

BOUCERAS (Βούκερας, from βῦς, an ox, and κέρας, a horn) fenugreek.

BOVILLÆ, with the ancient physicians, were the same as the *Morbilli*, or measles, with the moderns.

BOVINA affectio, a disease among black cattle, caused by a worm lodg'd between the skin and the flesh, and perforating the same.

BOVISTA, the same as *LYCOPERDON*, which see.

BOULISMOS (βούλισμος, from βῦς, a particle which in composition augments the sense, and λιμός, hunger) a disease which causes a desire of food at very short intervals. Persons thus affected, faint, and fall down, lose their colour, are cold in their extreme parts, feel oppression at their stomachs, and have a weak pulse. *Galen*.

BOUNIAS (βένιας, from βένεις, rugged places, because there it is generally found) a species of *Napus*, which has a round root. *Blancard*.

BOXUS, mistleto, growing on trees, such as the mistleto of the oak.

BRACHERIUM (from *brachiale*, a bracelet) a surgeon's bandage for an *Hernia*. *Castellus*.

BRACHIA (from *brachium*, the arm) the branches of plants, especially trees; so called, because they are extended like the arms of a man. *Blancard*.

BRACHIÆRUS. There are two muscles which go by this name. The first is the *Brachæus internus*; this derives its name from its situation, lying partly under the *Biceps*. It riseth fleshy from the internal part of the *Os*

B R A

Humeri, at the insertion of the *Deltoides* and *Caracobrachialis* muscles; and, descending over the juncture of the cubit with the arm-bone, it is inserted, partly fleshy, and partly tendinous, in the superior and fore part of the *Ulna*. This helps to bend the arm.

The second is the *Brachæus externus*. This seems to be third beginning of the *Gemellus*. Its origination is continued from above the middle of the insertion and back part of the *Os Humeri* to its cavity, which receives the *Olecranium* in the extension of the cubit, where, joining with the tendinous outside of the *Gemellus*, it is inserted into the superior and external part of the *Ulna*, call'd *Olecranium*, and *Ancon*, or the elbow. *Cowper*.

BRACHIÆLE, the same as *CARPUS*, which see.

BRACHIUM (βραχίον, the arm) in *Hippocrates*, signifies the bone which lies between the cubit and the joint of the shoulder.

BRACHUNA, the same as *ACRAI*, which see.

BRACHYCEPHALI (βραχυκεφαλοι from βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, a head) a kind of fish, condemned by *Oribasius*, as of bad juice, and a rank smell.

BRACHYCHRONIUS (βραχυχρόνιος, from βραχύς, short, and χρόνος, time) an epithet for a disease which continues but a short time.

BRACHYLOGIA (βραχυλογία, from βραχύς, short, and λόγος, a word, or sentence) a short sentence, such as the aphorisms of *Hippocrates*.

BRACHYPNÆA (βραχύπνοια, from βραχύς, short, and πνέω, to breathe) most frequently signifies a short,

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short and small respiration, and one fetch'd by long intervals. But sometimes it signifies a short respiration at small intervals, or small and frequent.

BRACHYPOTÆ, or BRACHYPOTI, (*βραχυπόται*, or *βραχύποτοι*, from *βραχύς*, little, and *πότος*, drink) little drinkers. It is applied to people in a phrenzy.

BRACHYS. See BREVIS.

BRACIUM, copper. *Rulandus*.

BRACTEA, the same as *Lamina*, a plate, or thin piece of metal. *Rulandus*.

BRADYPEPSIA (*βραδυπέψιν*, from *βραδύς*, slow, and *πέπτω*, to concoct) a slow, weak, and imperfect concoction.

BRADYS, slow.

BRANCA, an *Italian* word, signifying foot. Hence the *Acanthus* is called *Branca Ursina*, that is, *Bear's-foot*, from its leaves resembling the feet of a bear. *Blancard*.

BRANCA leonis, or PES leonis, the same as *ALCHIMILLA*, which see.

BRANCA ursina, *Germanica*. See SPHONDYLUM.

BRANCHUS (*βράγχυς*, from *βρέχω*, to drink) a defluxion of humours upon the fauces, being a species of a catarrh.

BRANCHI, or BRANCHÆ, (the plural of *branchus*) a name for those glandulous tumours in the *Fauces*, which resemble two almonds, and are accompanied with a difficulty of spitting, and a troublesome respiration. *Castellus*.

BRANCHIA, glass. *Rulandus*.

BRANTA, or BERNICLA, a kind of goose in *England* and *Scotland*, which has been the subject of many fabulous stories, as that

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it grows on trees, and hangs on the trunks or branches; or is generated of rotten wood.

BRASE, coals. *Rulandus*.

BRASILIA, *Brasil* wood. It is cold and dry, mitigates the heat of fevers, and is a restraining and strengthener, like the wood of *Sanders*. *Dale*.

BRASIUM, the same as *BYNE*, which see.

BRASMA, in *Dioscorides*, is a light empty sort of black pepper, which is good for nothing. *J. Bauhine* assures us, that it is the same with what is now observ'd to corrupt upon the plant, and never come to maturity.

BRASMOS (*βρασμός*, from *βράζω*, to ferment) fermentation.

BRASSATELLA, or BRASSADELLA, the same as *Ophioglossum*, or adder's tongue. *Rulandus*.

BRASSICA, a cabbage; a celebrated plant among the antients, and much in use among the moderns.

BRASSIDELLICA ars, a way of curing wounds in *Paracelsus*, by applying the herb *Brassidella*, or *Ophioglossum*, to the place.

BRATHU, the herb *savine*.

BREGMA (*βρέγμα*, from *βρέχω*, to irrigate, or moisten) the middle and fore part of the head, situated above the forehead, and extended on the sides as far as the temples: It is so called, because, in infants, it is not only tender, but very humid, so that it may seem to be irrigated.

BRELISIS, the *Cranna*, a sort of gum. *Rulandus*.

BREPPOS (*βρέπος*, a radical in the *Greek*) an infant.

BREVE was, or *Vasa brevia*. These are formed by some branches of

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of veins from the *coronary* veins of the stomach, which join with the *splenic* veins at the spleen. Through these vessels the ancients thought that a melancholic humour was conveyed from the spleen to the stomach, which serv'd to vellicate the membranes of it, and to excite appetite. But this fancy is refuted by the discovery of the circulation of the blood, which has demonstrated that nothing comes through those vessels from the spleen to the stomach; but that, on the contrary, blood is convey'd from the stomach into the *splenic* vein, and by that to the *Vena porta*.

BREXANTES (*βρέξαντες*, made from an *Onomatopœia* taken from the sound of the voice of these animals) an epithet for a kind of small green frogs, in *Galen*.

BREYNIA, a plant, so named in honour of Dr. *Breynius*, a learned botanist at *Dantzick*. It grows very common in *Jamaica*, and several other parts of *America*. It has no medicinal virtues attributed to it.

BRICUMUM, the name by which the *Gauls* called the herb *Artemisia*, or mugwort.

BRITANICA (*Pliny* conjectures that it has its name from the island of *Britain*, to which, as a respected neighbouring land, the *Frisians* dedicated it: But *Abr. Muntingius* says it comes from *brit*, which, in the *Frisian* language, signifies to consolidate, render firm and compact; *tan*, a tooth; and *ica*, or *ilica*, ejection. Hence *Britanica* is as much as to say, the herb which consolidates and confirms the loosen'd teeth, or cures the disease which makes the teeth fall out). Great water dock. Every

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part of this herb, as the stalks, leaves, flowers, seed, but especially the roots, are powerfully astringent, consolidating, and conglutinating.

BRITHOS (*βρίθος*, from *βρίθω*, to over-weigh) a weight, a load.

BRIZA, *St. Peter's corn*. It is cultivated in *Germany*; and the seed is used, which agrees in virtues with the *Zea*, or *Spelta*.

BROCHOS, the same as **LAQUEUS**, which see.

BROCHTHUS (*βροχθός*, from *βρόχω*, to drink) a small kind of drinking-vessel.

BROCHUS, one who has a prominent upper lip; or, as others will have it, one with a full mouth, and prominent teeth. *Castellus*.

BRODIUM, a pharmaceutical term, signifying the same as *Fuscum*; or the liquor in which some solid medicine is preserv'd, or with which something else is diluted. *Castellus*.

BROMA (*βρώμα*, from *βρώσκω*, to eat) food, any thing eatable.

BROMUS, drank, or wild oat-grass. This plant is much like the *Ægilops*, being of a drying quality.

BRONCHIA (*βρογχίη*) so *Hippocrates* calls the *Aorta*, or great artery.

BRONCHOCELE (*βρογχοκήλη*, from *βρόγχο*, the wind-pipe, and *κήλη*, a tumour) a tumour in the neck.

BRONCHOTOMIA (*βρογχοτομία*, from *βρόγχος*, the throat, and *τέμνω*, to cut) the operation of cutting the wind-pipe, or throat.

BRONTIS (from *βροντή*, thunder) the thunder-stone.

BROTOS (*βροτός*, from *βρώσκω*, to feed) an epithet of man, signifying his necessity of eating and

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drinking, and, consequently, his mortality.

BROUILLAMINI, a term given by the *French* to such masses of bole, which are thick, and long as a finger.

BRUCHUS, a sort of caterpillar.

BRUMA, the same as *hyems*, winter; but especially that part of winter which is about the solstice, when the days are shortest.

BRUMASAR, a *spagirical* term, signifying *silver*, or, the moon. *Castellus*.

BRUMATI *Terreum*, a glazed vessel. *Rulandus*.

BRUNELLA, the same as *Prunella*, which see.

BRUNSFELSIA, a plant which takes its name from Dr. *Brunsfelsius*, a famous physician. It grows very common in *Barbadoes* and *Jamaica*, but I find no medicinal virtues ascribed to it.

BRUNUS, St. *Anthony's* fire, or *Erysipelas*. *Rulandus*.

BRUSATHAER, the name of a tree that grows in *China*. *Ray*.

BRUSCANDULA, the same as *lupinus*, a lupin, which see. *Blancard*.

BRUSCUS, butcher's broom. It grows in hedges and thickets, and flowers in summer. The root of this plant, which is the only part in use, is one of the five opening roots.

BRUTA, is that virtue of the celestial influence which is manifested by brute animals to the rational; as the virtue of the celestialine communicated to mankind, by reason of the swallow; the use of salt in a clyster, taught by the stork.

BRUTIA (so called from *Bruttia*, a country in the extreme parts of *Italy*, where it was produced) an epithet for the fattest and most

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resinous kind of pitch, which was therefore thought fit to be used in making a factitious oil, called *oleum pisinum*.

BRUTOBON, a barbarous name for some *Greek* ointment, the preparation of which is unknown. *Castellus*.

BRUTUM, an epithet for animals void of reason, signifying the same as *irrational*.

BRUXANELI, the name of a tall tree, about the bigness of an apple-tree, growing in the mountainous and woody parts of the kingdom of *Malabar*; it flowers in *July* and *August*, and the fruit is ripe in *November* and *December*.

BRIGMUS. *Galen* says, this signifies the grating noise made by the gnashing of the teeth.

BRYON, a moss which grows to the barks of trees, being the grey hairs of trees, as *Pliny* expresses it, which appear most remarkably upon oaks.

BRYONIA *Alba*, white bryony. It grows in lanes, and by hedgesides, flowering in *May*, and its berries are ripe in *September*. The root alone is, at present, used for medicinal purposes.

BRIONIA *Nigra*, black briony. It grows in the same places as the former, and flowers about the same time. It is but rarely used.

BRIOPTERIS, or DRYOPTERIS from *βρύον*, moss, and *πτερίς*, fern, or, from *δρῦς*, an oak, and *πτερίς*, fern) white fern of the oak, which grows on the moss of the oak. *Blancard*.

BRYTIA, the solid parts of grapes, remaining after the must is expressed.

BRYTON (*βρύτον*, from *βρύω*, to brew) a kind of drink made of barley.

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BUBALUS, the buffal.

BUBO (from βιβών, the groin) a tumor in the groin.

BUBONIUM. See ASTER *Atticus*.

BUBONNOCELE (βιβωνοκήλη, from βιβών, the groin, and κήλη, a tumor) a soft tumor in the groin, caused by a wound or rupture of the *Peritonæum*, which was never conglutinated.

BUCCA, the part that lies under the ball of the cheek. It is, also, taken for the cheek itself, and sometimes for the mouth.

BUCCATUM, glazed. *Rulandus*.

BUCCEA, or BUCCELLA, a *Græco-barbarous* word, signifying such a fragment of any thing as a man can put in his mouth, and eat at one time. *Paracelsus* calls by the name of *Buccella* the carneous excrescence of a polypus in the nose; because he supposes it to be a portion of flesh parting from the mouth, insinuating itself into the nose.

BUCCINA. See BUCCINUM.

BUCCINATOR (from βέκωνον, a trumpet) the name of a muscle, which, by its substance, constitutes the *Buccæ*, or cheeks. It is so called, because, in trumpeters, it forces the breath. This muscle does not spring from the gums of the upper, and end in those of the nether jaw; nor is it of that figure which vulgar anatomists would persuade us; or interwoven with various orders of fibres, as others pretend. It ariseth broad and fleshy, from the fore part of the *Processus Coronæ* of the lower jaw-bone; from hence, proceeding with direct fibres, it adheres to the gums of both jaws, and so is inserted to the angle of the lips.

Besides the use trumpeters make

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of this muscle, it also pulls the lips or mouth to one side.

BUCCINUM, the whelk. The whelk is a sea shell-fish, of which there are many sorts: but they all seem to agree exactly as to their medicinal virtues, being alcalies and absorbents; and, by calcination, are converted into lime; and those properties they possess in common with all other shell-fish.

BUCCULA (a dim. of *Bucca*, the cheek) the fleshy part under the skin. *Castellus*.

BUCELLATIO, a way of stopping the blood, by applying lint upon the vein or artery. *Castellus*.

BUCERAS, or BUCEROS, the same as BOUCERAS, which see.

BUCRANION (βεγκράνιον, from βῆς, an ox, and κράνιον, a head) the herb *Antirrhinum*, so called, because the outer face of the flower resembles an ox's head. *Blancard*.

BUFFELI, a ring made of the horn of a *Buffalo*, which being worn on the ring-finger, is said to cure the cramp. *Johnson*.

BUFO, the toad.

BURGANTIÆ, chilblains. *Castellus*.

BUGLOSSUM, bugloss. It is usually planted in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The leaves, flowers, and sometimes the root, are used.

Bugloss is much of the nature of *Borrage*, being accounted cordial, and good to exhilarate the spirits, and drive away melancholy; and is useful against hypochondriac and hysteric disorders. The flowers are among the number of the four cordial flowers. *Miller*.

BUGLOSSUM *Sylvestre*, wild bugloss. It grows by hedges and way-sides, and among the corn; and flowers in *May*. This plant

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is but seldom used, tho' it is said to have the same virtues with the former, but in a lower degree, and for want of that, may serve to supply its place. *Miller.*

BUCONES (βυγόνες, or βυγενεῖς, from βῆς, an ox, and γίνομαι, to be bred, or generated of) an epithet for bees, in use among the antients, who supposed these insects to be bred of the putrefaction of an ox.

BUGULA, bugle. It grows in woods and hedges, and flowers in *May*.

Bugle is a noted vulnerary plant, and used inwardly and outwardly for all kinds of bruises, wounds, and contusions, as, likewise, for sores and ulcers, for spitting of blood, and hemorrhages from any part. It is, also, aperitive and diuretic, and good to open obstructions of the kidneys, and provoke urine. *Miller.*

BULAPATHUM (βελάπαθον, from the intensive particle βῆ, and λάπαθον, a dock) a species of dock.

BULBASPODELUS, an asphodel with a bulbous root. See **ASPHODELUS**.

BULBINA, **BULBINÉ**, diminutives from **BULBUS**, which see.

BULBOCASTANUM, earth-nut, kipper-nut, pig-nut, or hawk-nut. It grows in sandy, gravelly places, and flowers in *May*.

The root, which is only used, and either roasted or raw, is of a pleasant, sweetish taste, is accounted nourishing, and to be a provocative to venery. It is, also, commended against the strangury, and bloody urine. *Miller.*

BULBOCODIUM, wild daffodil. It grows by the sides of fields, in meadows and moist places, and in the woods and gardens. The plant abounds with oil, and essen-

B U L

tial salt. The root is purgative and aperitive, and evacuates viscid phlegm. *Lemery.*

BULBONACH, fatten or honesty. This plant grows plentifully in *Germany* and *Hungary*; in *England* it is cultivated in gardens. It absterges, moderately heats, and provokes urine. *Ray.*

BULBUS, a scallion; any root that is round, and wrapped with many skins, coats, or pills one upon another; as onions, &c.

BULBUS Vomitorius, ash-coloured grape-flower. It grows in the gardens about *Constantinople* plentifully, and beyond the *Bosphorus* in *Asia*, from whence, according to *Clusius*, it was originally imported into *Europe*. *Ray.*

It flowers in *April*. The root of it (which is the only part used) chew'd in the mouth, or drank by way of decoction, cures disorders of the bladder.

BULEUMA, the same as **CONSILIUM**, which see.

BULIMA, **BULIMIASIS**, or **BULIMUS** (from the augmentive particle βῆ, and λιμός, hunger) the same as **BOULISMOS**, which see.

BULITHOS (βέλιθος, from βῆς, an ox, and λίθος, a stone) a stone often found not only in the gall-bladder, but also in the kidneys and bladder of an ox. *Castellus.*

BULLA, a bubble. It is used in the plural number, by *Galen*, to signify pustules arising in the eye, or proceeding from combustions in any part.

BULLIMENTA. Some chymists use this word to signify gold and silver vessels, as they appear after washing and scouring, that is, with a glittering brightness. *Castellus.*

BU-

B U P

BUMELIA (βυμελία, from βῆ, an augmentive particle, and μελία, an ash) a species of ash.

BUNA. See **COFFEE**.

BUNIAS, navew-gentle. It is sown in gardens, and flowers in *April*; the root is used in food, and the seed in physic. The seed is commended, by the antients, as good against all kinds of poisons, and the bites of venomous creatures, to provoke urine, and the menses, *Miller*.

BUNITES Vinum, wine of *Bunium*. It is made by putting two drams of *Binium* into two quarts of must, and letting it stand for a quarter of a year, and then straining it off. It is good in disorders of the stomach, and relieves such as are fatigued with riding or fencing. *Diascorides*.

BUNIUM, wild parsley.

BUPEINA (βέπεινα, from the augmentive particle βῆ, and πεινάω, to hunger) the same as **BOULISMOS**, which see.

BUPHTHALMUM (from βῆς, an ox, and ὀφθαλμός, an eye) ox-eye. This plant has large yellow flowers resembling an eye, whence it took its name. It grows wild in some parts of the north of *England*, and flowers in *June* or *July*. It is seldom or never used. *Miller*.

BUPHTHALMUM Germanicum, common ox-eye. This herb, though said to be aperitive, vulnerary, and good for a jaundice, is seldom to be met with in our shops.

BUPLEUROIDES (βεπλευροειδής, from βεπλευρον, bupleuron, and εἶδος, form, or shape) a plant resembling the *Bupleuron*. It has no medicinal virtues ascrib'd to it.

BUPLEURON (βέπλευρον, from

B U T

βῆς, an ox, and πλευρόν, a side, because it affords the ox a bed; or because the leaves bear some resemblance to the ribs of an ox). The plant usually understood by this name is called, in *English*, *Hares-ear*. It grows in hilly places, and flowers in *July* and *August*. The herb is in use. It is accounted a good drier, aperitive, and discutient; it expels urine and sweat, and mundifies wounds. *Dale*.

BUPRESTIS (βέπρησις, from βῆ, an intensive particle, and πρησῆς, a burner, of πρήθω, to burn) the burn-cow. It is an insect of the same nature as the cantharides, and used for the same intentions.

BURAC, all kinds of salts. *Rulandus*.

BURINA, pitch. *Rulandus*.

BURIS, a name given, by *Avicenna*, to a schirrhous *Hernia*, caused by the lapidosity of a hard abscess. *Castellus*.

BURNEA, pitch. *Johnson*.

BURSA Pastoris, shepherd's-purse. It grows every-where amongst rubbish, banks, and walls, and flowers all the summer. It is vulnerary and astringent; and some say it is febrifugous and lenitive.

BURSA Testium, the purse or bag of the *Testes*.

BURSALIS Musculus (from bursa a purse) a muscle of the thigh, so called from its resembling a purse.

BUSTA, boil'd with poison. *Rulandus*.

BUTIGA, an inflation of the whole face; call'd, also, *gutta ruonia*, or *rubea*. *Rulandus*.

BUTOMUS, water-gladiole, or water-gladiola. It grows in the channels of rivers among the mud near the edges. It flowers in *June*,
H 4 and

C A B

and the herb is only in use. It is of an aperient and doobstruent quality. *Dale.*

BUTYRUM (*βούτυρον*, from *βῦς*, an ox, and *τυρός*, cheese, or coagulation of milk) butter. It is of a mollifying nature, and has the qualities of oil.

BUXUS, the box-tree.

BYNE, malt.

BYSAUCHEN (*βυσσάχην*, from *βύω*, to hide, and *αυχήν*, the neck) a person who labours under a morbid stiffness of the neck.

BYSSUS 1 (in *Botany*) the lowest species of moss.

2 The *Pudendum Muliebre*.

C A

CAA-APIA, the name of a plant, the root of which is of the same virtues of the *Ipecacuanha*, but not quite so strong.

CAACO, the sensitive plant. There are no medicinal virtues ascribed to it.

CAB, gold. *Rulandus*.

CABALA, or CABBALA. This properly signifies a mysterious doctrine among the *Jews*, received by oral tradition from their fathers. But some enthusiastic philosophers and chymists have introduced it into medicine, to signify that science which discovers the most conceal'd knowledge of bodies, and mysteries of nature, either by a communication with incorporeal beings more knowing than ourselves, or by their mystical characters.

CABALATOR, or CABULATOR, nitre. *Rulandus*.

CABEBI, or CABER, scales of iron. *Rulandus*.

C A C

CABULATOR. See CABA-
LATOR.

CABURIEBA *pison*, the name of the tree, according to Mr. Ray, that affords the balsam of *Peru*.

CACAGOGA (from *caco*, to go to stool, and *ago*, to force) ointments, which applied to the fundament, procure stools.

CACALIA, strange colt's-foot. It grows by the sides of woods, and amongst shrubs in shady places. The root macerated in wine, like tragacanth, and made into an *Eclegma*, or chewed by itself, cures coughs, and roughness of the *Aspera arteria*. *Dioscorides*.

CACAO, the pear-bearing wholesome almond-tree; or the cacao-tree.

CACAOTETI, the name of an Indian stone, which, when heated, is said to give a noise like thunder.

CACATORIA *febris*, a name given by *Sylvius* to a kind of intermittent fever, attended with copious stools. *Castellus*.

CACEDONIUS *tartarium*, peccant matter in the human body, generated from separations by the secretive faculty, which are not immediately succeeded by the expulsive faculty. *Rulandus*.

CACHECTICUS, one under a *Cachexia*.

CACHEXIA (*καχεξία*, from *κακός*, bad, and *ἔξις*, a habit) a cachexy, or an universal bad habit of body, proceeding from a defect in nutrition, which must arise, either from a depravation of the nutritious juices, or a defect in the vessels which ought to receive these juices; or a deficiency in that action of the animal oeconomy, by which a part of the circulating

C A C

culating juices is apply'd to the solids for their nutrition. *Boerhaave*.

CACHIMIA. See **CACHYMIA**.

CACHLEX, a little stone or pebble, particularly such as are found in waters, and on the sea-shore. *Galen* says, that those heated in the fire, and quenched in whey, are endued with an astringent virtue against a dysentery. *Castellus*.

CACHOS, a shrub that grows on the mountains of *Peru*. It bears a round thin leaf, of an extraordinary greenness. The *Indians* have it in great esteem, for its extraordinary virtues; for it provokes urine, expels the stone in the kidneys, and, what is still better, they say that the use of it diminishes the stone in the bladder, while it is yet soft, and capable of yielding to any medicine. *Ray*.

CACHOU. See **TERRA Japonica**.

CACHRYS, signifies sometimes roasted or parched barley. *Galen*.

CACHUND, the name of medicine highly celebrated among the *Chinese* and *Indians*. See the preparation in *Zacutus Lusitanus*.

CACHYMIA, *Cachimia*, or *Kakimia*, a term used by *Paracelsus*, to express an imperfect metallic body, or an immature metallic ore, which is neither a saline substance, nor metal.

CACIA ferrea, an iron spoon. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

CACOA. See **CACAO**. *Blancard*.

CACOALEXITERIUM (*κακοαλεξιτήριον*, from *κακός*, bad, and

C A C

αλεξιτήριον, a medicine or remedy) a bad medicine or remedy.

CACOCHYLIA (*κακοχυλία*, from *κακός*, bad, and *χυλός*; chyle) a depraved chylication. *Blancard*.

CACOCHYMIA (*κακοχυμία*, from *κακός*, bad, and *χυμός*, juice) an ill habit of body, or a depraved state of the humours. See **CACHEXIA**.

CACODÆMONUM *magia*, (from *κακός*, evil, and *δαίμων*, a spirit) diabolical magic, or, that which uses the assistance of evil spirits; and is opposed to natural magic, which is promoted only by natural means. *Castellus*.

CACODES (*κακώδης*, from *κακός*, ill, and *ὄζω*, to smell) fetid, or having an ill smell.

CACOETHES (*κακόηθης*, from *κακός*, ill, and *ἦθος*, a word) an epithet applied by *Hippocrates* to malignant and difficult distempers.

CACONIÆ, a corrupt word for **CANONIÆ**, which see.

CACOPATHIA (*κακοπαθία*, from *κακός*, ill, and *πάθος*, affection) an ill affection, an affliction.

CACOPHONIA (*κακοφωνία*, from *κακός*, bad, and *φωνή*, a voice) a deprivation of the voice, of which there is two kinds, dumbness, and difficulty of speech. *Galen*.

CACOPRAGIA (*κακοπραγία*, from *κακός*, ill, and *πράττω*, to do, or act) a depravation of the *Viscera*, by which nutrition is performed. *Blancard*.

CACORRYTHMUS (*κακόρρυθμος*, from *κακός*, bad, and *ῥυθμός*, order) an epithet of a disorderly pulse.

CACOS, evil, bad, hurtful.

CACOSINON, the same as **CACOS**, which see.

CACO-

C A D

CACOSIS (κάκωσις, from κακό-μαι, to be disordered, or indispos'd) an indisposition.

CACOSITIA (κακοσιτία, from κακός, ill, and σιτίον, food) a loathing of food. *Castellus*.

CACOSPHYXIA (κακοσφυξία, from κακός, ill, and σφύξις, from σφύζω, to leap, or beat) a disorder of the pulse in general. *Galen*.

CACOSTOMACHUS (κακοστόμαχος, from κακός, ill, and στόμαχος, the stomach) an epithet of such food as is hurtful or disagreeable to the stomach.

CACOTHYMIA (κακοθυμία, from κακός, ill, and θυμός, the mind) any vicious disposition of the mind in general.

CACOTROPHIA (κακοτροφία, from κακός, ill, and τροφή, nutriment) any sort of vicious nutriment in general. *Galen*.

CACTOS, the chardon. It is a species of the artichoke, and agrees with it in medicinal virtues.

CACUBALUM, berry-bearing chickweed. It grows in *Italy* and the southern parts of *France*; but has no particular virtues ascribed to it.

CACUMEN, the point, or top of any thing.

CADEVER (from *cado*, to die) a carcase.

CADEL *avanuca*, a species of *Ricinus*, growing in *Brasil*; it flowers and bears fruit twice in the year, viz. in *January* and *July*. The leaves bruised, and drank in water, are purgative.

CADMIA, a name for **LAPIS calaminaris**, which see.

CADUCUS. The word alone put substantively, or, as an adjective, with the substantive *Morbus*,

C E S

signifies the falling sickness, or epilepsy. *Castellus*.

CADUS (from קד, a water-pot) an antient measure, equal to about ten gallons two pints, *English* wine-measure.

CÆCILIA, the blind-worm, or slow-worm. This is a sort of serpent, whose bite has much the same effect as that of the viper; and is to be cured by much the same methods.

CÆCUBUM, old *Aminæan* wine.

CÆCUM *intestinum*, or blind-gut. It is a round, short bag, the bottom of which is turn'd downward, and the mouth and opening upward. It lies under the right kidney, and is hid by the last convolution of the *Ileum*. It is about three fingers-breadth in length, and its diameter is more than double that of the small intestines. *Winslow*.

CÆMENTUM, 1 The matter used by Chymists for the joinings of their vessels.

2 A preparation of corrosive salts, &c. used by the metallurgists in a particular kind of calcination.

CÆRULEUM, a name for the **CYANUS**, which see.

CÆSALPINA. This plant was so named by father *Plumier*, who discovered it in *America*, in honour to *Andreas Cæsalpinus*, who was an eminent botanist, and one of the first writers on a method of classing plants. I find no medicinal virtues attributed to this plant. *Miller's Dict*.

CESAREA sectio, the *Cæsarean* section (so called from *Cæsar*, or rather *Cæso*, the first of that name, who was cut out of his mother's womb)

C A T

womb) is that chirurgical operation, whereby the *Fætus*, which can neither make its way into the world by the ordinary and natural passage, nor be extracted by the attempts of art, whether the mother and *Fætus* are yet alive, or whether either of them is dead, is, by a cautious and well-tim'd section, taken from the belly of the mother, with a view to save the lives of both, or either of them.

CÆSUS, a colour frequently applied, by medicinal authors, to the eyes, to the excrements, and to the urine. It is the same as GLAUCUS, which see.

CAFA, CAF, or CAFAR, camphire. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

CAFFE. See COFFEE.

CAGASTRUM, a term used by *Paracelsus* to signify the morbid seed, which is not innate or hereditary, but adventitious from corruption; and, upon that account, distinguished from the *Iliastrum*.

CAHOS, a term in *Paracelsus*, by which he intends not only the universal mass, or *Chaos*, but the air, as the *Iliastrum*. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

CAJACIA, the same as CAACIA, which see.

CAJAHABA, an *Indian* plant, which adheres to trees like ivy. The natives bruise it, and bind it upon fractures. *Ray.*

CAJEPUTI *oleum*, an aromatic oil, imported from the *East-Indies* into some parts of *Europe*.

CAINITO, the *American* name for the plant called, by us, star-apple. It has no medicinal virtue attributed to it.

CAJOUS. See ACAJAIBA.

CAIRION. *Hippocrates* uses this

C A L

word to signify mortal, or very dangerous.

CAIROS. This word *Hippocrates* uses to signify the season and opportunity for doing a thing: He also uses it, in the plural number, to denote the times or stages of diseases, universal and particular, the different ages of human life, and the seasons of the year.

CAKILE, a name for the *ERUCA marina*, which see.

CAL, yellow arsenic; also vinegar. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

CALABA, *Indian* mastich-tree. This tree grows to a great magnitude in the warm parts of *America*, where it is a native. From the trunk and branches issues out a clear gum, somewhat like mastich, whence its name, the gum being used in those countries as mastich.

CALÆ, CALAEM, or CALAEMUM, a kind of *Indian* tin, which being subjected to the fire, is transmuted into a kind of ceruss, such as is made of lead and *European* tin.

CALAF. See CALLAF.

CALAMAGROSTIS, or CALAMOGROSTIS, (from κάλαμος, a reed, and ἄγρωσις, grass) a reedy kind of grass. *Blancard.*

CALAMBAC, a name for the AGALLOCHUM, which see.

CALAMBOUR. See AGALLOCHUM.

CALAMEDON (καλαμηδών, from κάλαμος, a reed) a species of fracture, which runs along the bone in a right line, but is lunated at the extremity.

CALAMINA, *Lapis calaminaris*. *Johnson.*

CALAMINARIS lapis. See LAPIS calaminaris.

CALAE

C A L

CALAMINTHA, calamint. It grows by hedges and highway sides, especially in *Kent*; and flowers in *June* and *July*. This plant is full of an aromatic, oily, volatile salt. It is stomatic, diuretic, aperitive, and provokes the menses. It must be used after the manner of tea. The decoction of it, given in a clyster, assuages the cholic, resolves œdematous tumours, and strengthens the parts. *Martyn's Tournefort*. There is another species of calamint, called

CALAMINTHA *magno flore*, mountain calamint. This plant is of a sweet and grateful smell, and is cultivated in the gardens of some, not only on this account, but also because this sort is recommended for the *Theriaca*. In its other virtues it agrees with the first species. Another species of calamint is the

CALAMINTHA *offic*, field calamint. This agrees with the *Mountain Calamint* in its virtues, especially as to the opening, deobstruent qualities, and they are used promiscuously: But this species being to be had in greater plenty than the mountain sort, the apothecaries shops are mostly supplied with it. *Miller*.

CALAMINTHA *palustris*, *offic*. water-calamint. It grows in moist places, and where water has stagnated in winter; and flowers in *June*. As the scent of this plant comes near pennyroyal, and field-calamint, so it is concluded to partake of their qualities. This is very rarely used. *Miller*.

CALAMINTHA *incana*, *ocymi foliis*, hoary calamint, with leaves like basil. This species is possessed of the same virtues with the mountain calamint.

C A L

CALAMITA, an appellation for the dry sort of styrax, to distinguish it from the liquid. See *STYRAX*.

CALAMITAS, any calamitous or unfortunate event.

CALAMITIS (from *calamus*, reed) an appellation of that sort of factitious *Cadmia*, which by adhering to iron rods, acquires the figure of a reed; but the word is used to express either *Pompholyx* or *Lapis Calaminaris*. *Agricola* also gives this name to a marine stony plant, from its form.

CALAMOCHUS, a name for the *ADARCES*, which see.

CALAMUS, the reed.

CALAMUS *aromaticus*. See *ACORUS verus*.

CALAMUS *Asiaticus*. See *ACORUS Asiaticus*.

CALAMUS *odoratus offic*. aromatic reed. The true *Calamus*, or rather the bitter *Calamus*, is a reed of the thickness of a quill, of two or three feet high, composed of joints; from whence grow green leaves, and little clusters of yellow flowers. This little reed grows in several parts of the *Levant*, from whence it is brought, sometimes whole, but generally in small bags of about half a foot long. Chuse the largest which is fresh, cleanse it from the small root and the branches, and made up in bags. It is of a brownish-red without, and whitish within, furnished with a white pith, which, when it is stale, the said pith will turn yellow, and after the reed is broke, and you put it into your mouth, it has an intolerable bitterness. It is chiefly used for *Venice treacle*. *Pomet*.

CALANDRA, a large sort of cal-

C A L

ark, reckoned among the most wholesome foods.

CALATIÆ (from *caleo*, to be in love) wanton and shameless persons. *Johnson*.

CALAZIA, a precious stone, with spots like hail. *Johnson*.

CALBIANUM, the name of a plaister in *Myrepsus*.

CALCADINUM, CALCATOR, or COLCOTAR, red ink, vitriol. *Rulandus*.

CALCADIS, white vitriol, or, according to others, *Sal alcali*. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

CALCANEUM (from *calx*, the heel) the same as *Os Calcis*, the heel bone : It lies under the *Astragalus*, and is articulated to it by *Ginglymus*. Behind, it has a large protuberance, which makes the heel, and into which the *Tendo Achilles* is inserted.

CALCANTHOS, or CALCANTHUM. *Rulandus* puts these words instead of *Chalcanthum*, the same as *VITRIOLUM*, which see.

CALCANTUM, a kind of ink. *Rulandus*.

CALCAR, the same as *CALCANCUM*, which see.

CALCARIA, a sort of calcining furnace in glass-houses, which is useful in making glass-work. *Castellus*.

CALCARIS *flos* (from *calcar*, a spur) lark-spur. See *FLOS regius*.

CALCARIUS *lapis*, lime-stone. See *CALX*.

CALCATA, yellow ink. *Johnson*.

CALCATAR. See *CALCADINUM*.

CALCATON, troches of arsenic. *Johnson*.

CALCATREPOLA, *Math*. The same as *CALCITRAPA*, which see.

C A L

CALCATRIPPA, the same as *DELPHINIUM*, which see.

CALCEDONIUS. See *CHALCEDONIUS*.

CALCENA, CALCENON, CALCENONIA, or CALCINONIA, terms used by *Paracelsus* to express a morbus, tartareous matter, or tartareous calx.

CALCEOLUS *D. Mariæ Sacerdotis*, our lady's or priest's slipper, is a species of *Alisma*, having, in the middle of its flower, a concavity, resembling that of a *Calceolus*, or slipper. *Blancard*.

CALCETUS, CALCENONIUS, or CALCENOS. *Paracelsus*, *lib. 2. de Tartar. Tr.* says, the blood is *calcetus*, by which he means impregnated with tartareous particles.

CALCHITHIOS, verdigrease ; also a marcasite. *Johnson*.

CALCHOIDES *officula*, the same as *CUNEIFORMIS officula*, which see. *Blancard*.

CALCIDICUM, a medicine prepared of arsenic. *Rulandus*.

CALCIFRAGA (from *calculus*, a gravel, or little stone, and *frago*, to break) break-stone ; an epithet applied, by *Scribonius Largus*, to the herb *Scoloperdium*, or *Spleenwort*.

CALCIGRADUS (from *calx*, the heel, and *gradus*, a step) one who in walking lays much stress upon the heels.

CALCINATIO. See *CALX*.

CALCINATUM *majus*, is whatsoever is dulcified by the chymical art, which was not so by nature ; such are dulcified mercury, lead, *Anima Plumbi*, salts, and the like substance, which are speedily consolidated. *Johnson*.

CALCINATUM *majus poterii*, is nothing but mercury dissolved in

C A L

Aqua-fortis, and precipitated with salt-water. This preparation *Poterrius* used with great success in the cure of obstinate ulcers. *Etmuller*.

CALCINATUM *minis*, is any thing which is sweet by nature, without edulcoration, and speedily cures; as sugar, manna, &c. *Johnson*.

CALCITARI, sal alcali. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

CALCITEA, vitriol. *Johnson*.

CALCITEOSA, litharge. *Rulandus*.

CALCITHOS, verdigrease. *Rulandus*.

CALCITRAPA. *Dale* takes notice of two plants which are call'd by this name. The first is the *Carduus stellatus*, offic. star-thistle. It grows near highways, and upon commons, and flowers in *June*. The root is commended by some as a singular remedy against the stone, gravel, or cholic, by giving it either in wine or water, or in powder, with a convenient vehicle. *Miller*.

The *Star-thistle* contains a salt very like that which is natural in the earth; for its solution is very bitter, and loaded with sal ammoniac and nitre.

The second species is the *Calcitrapa*, offic. *St. Barnaby's thistle*. It is esteemed aperient, deobstruent, lithontriptic; and is said to assuage the fervor of the blood. *Dale*.

CALCOCOS, brass, *Rulandus*.

CALCOIDEA *ossicula*, three little bones belonging to the ancle, so called by *Fallopian*, and are the same with the *Ossicula Cuneiformia*.

CACKEUMENOS, burnt copper. *Rulandus*.

CALCULIFRAGUS (from *cal-*

C A L

culus, a little stone, or gravel, and *frago*, to break) stone-breaking, lithontriptic.

CALCULOSUS, afflicted with the *Calculus*, or stone.

CALCULUS, the stone, either in the kidneys, ureters, or bladder.

CALDAR, tin. *Johnson*.

CALDARIUM, the same as **LAONICUM**, which see. *Blancard*.

CALDERIÆ *Italicae*, hot bath near *Ferrara* in *Italy*, good in difficulty of urine. *Castellus*.

CALDUS, frequently used, by *Scribonius Largus*, for **CALIDUS**. *Castellus*.

CALEFACIENTIÆ (from *calidus*, warm, and *facio*, to make) warming medicines.

CALENDULA, garden marigold. It is planted in gardens, and continues flowering all the summer months. The flowers are only used in shops. These are of a aromatic smell; and, when chewed, exert a penetrating, and a most burning acrimony: Hence they derive their sudorific virtues in which they are scarce inferior to saffron itself. For this reason the flowers of marigold have merited a place among the catalogues of alexipharmics; and some celebrated physicians have ascribed uncommon efficacy to them in the cure of malignant and pestilential fevers.

CALENDULA *arvensis*, wild marigold. Its leaves are stinking bitter, and give a faint tincture red to the blue paper. If burnt on the candle, they crackle, a little like nitre; which seems to shew that the natural salt of the earth is arrived there, with hardly any other change than being united.

C A L

with a great deal of fetid sulphur and earth. Some prefer the wild marigold to that of the gardens. *Martyn's Tournefort.*

GALENDULA *palustris*, marsh marigold. It grows in watery soils, and flowers in the month of May. The herb is only used in the shops; and is said, by *Dioscorides*, to be good for removing pains of the loins. According to *Boerhaave*, it is of a caustic quality, highly acrid, and resembling hellebore. *Dale.*

CALENTURE (from *caleo*, to be hot) a sort of fever, attended with a sudden delirium, which is common to sailors in warm climates, especially upon passing the line.

CALARUTH, an indication of a desire to the first perpetual; as when any thing has a desire to return to the first matter from which it proceeded. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

CALESIAM, the name of a tree growing in *Malabar*. The *Indians* use the bark of this tree in divers disorders; but it is taken no notice of in our present pharmacy.

CALI, pot-ash. *Rulandus.*

CALICHAPA, the true white thorn. *Castellus.*

CALIDARIUM, the name by which *Celsus* calls that part of the antient baths which the Greeks named *Pyriaterium*, or *Hypocaustum*.

CALIDUM (from *caleo*, to be hot) hot. See **CALEFACIENTIA**.

CALIETA, or **CALIETTA**, the yellow fungi on the juniper-shrub. *Paracelsus.*

CALIGO. This word properly signifies darkness, but is used, by

C A L

medicinal writers, for an obtenebration of the eyes.

CALIN, a kind of metal, like lead and tin, prepared by the *Chinese*, of which they make several sorts of utensils in *Japan*, *Cochin-China*, and *Siam*. *Lemery.*

CALIX. See **CALYX**.

CALLÆON, the gills of a cock, which, *Galen* says, is a sort of food which can neither be commended, nor condemned.

CALLAF, a sort of aromatic willow, growing in *Egypt*, where it is in great esteem; but is not used with us.

CALLARIAS, a kind of sea-fish, which *Aldrovandus* and *Rondeletius* take for the whiting, others for a different kind, of which they give no description. *Castellus.*

CALLECAMENON, burnt copper. *Rulandus.*

CALLENA, a kind of saltpetre. *Rulandus.*

CALLIA, a name in *Dioscorides* for the **ANTHEMIS**, which see.

CALLIBLEPHARON (*καλλι-βλέφαρον*, from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *βλέφρον*, an eye-lid) a medicine appropriated to the eye-lids.

CALLICREAS, the same as **PANCREAS**, which see.

CALLIETTE. See **CALIETA**.

CALLIOMARCUS, the *Gaulish* name, in *Marcellus Empiricus*, for the herb *Equiungula*, or colt's-foot.

CALLIGONUM (from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *γόνυ*, a joint, or knot) the same as **POLYGONUM**, which see.

CALLIONYMUS (*καλλιόνυμος*, from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *ὄνομα*, a name) a fish; called also *Uranoscopus*, that is, the star-gazer, frequently

C A L

quently found in the *Mediterranean* sea. It is said to be a present remedy for a cataract.

CALLIPHYLLUM (καλλιφύλλον, from κάλλος, beauty, and φύλλον, a leaf) a species of *Adiantum*, otherwise called *Trichomanes*.

CALLITRICHUM (καλλιτριχον, from κάλλος, beauty, and τρίξ, hair) a name for *Adiantum*, or maiden-hair.

CALLONE (καλλόνη, from κάλλος, beauty) decency, decorum. *Hesychius*.

CALLOPISMUS (καλλωπισμός, from κάλλος, beauty, and ὤψ, countenance) aspect, fine dress, or furniture, which makes a gay show. *Hippocrates*.

CALLOS (κάλλος, from καλός, fair) beauty.

CALLOSITAS (from *callus*, hardness) callousness. See **CALUS**.

CALLOSUM corpus, part of the brain called by this name.

CALLUS. This signifies in general any cutaneous, carneous, or osseous hardness, whether natural or preternatural; but commonly it means a glutinous substance generated about the edges of a fracture. *Paracelsus* gives this name to an ulcer, or abscess, that owes its original to an acrimonious and arsenical nutritious juice, which excites a vehement itching.

CALMET, antimony. *Rulandus*.

CALOCATANOS, the *Gaulish* name, in *Marcellus Empiricus*, for the wild poppy.

CALOMELAS (καλομέλας, from καλός, good, and μέλας, black, because of its colour and virtues) mercury well pounded with sulphur, and reduced to a black substance. *Blancard*. But in the common ac-

C A M

ception **CALOMELAS** signifies *Mercurius Dulcis*, six times sublimed.

CALONIA, a sort of myrrh.

CALOR (from *caleo*, to be hot) heat. See **CALEFACIENTIA**.

CALTHA, or **CALTHULA**, the same as **CALENDULA**, which see.

CALVA, or **CALVARIA**, the same as **CRANIUM**, which see.

CALVATA, the same as **PHALACRA**, which see.

CALUFAL, **CALUFAR**, or **CALUFAX**, *Indian oil*. *Johnson*. *Rulandus*.

CALVITIES, or **CALVI-TIUM**, (from *calvus*, bald) baldness or want of hair, particularly on the sciniput. *Castellus*.

CALUSA, crystal. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

CALX, lime. This word, among apothecaries, chymists, and physicians, denotes whatever is subjected to a certain operation called *Calcination*, or *Chymical Corrosion*.

CALYPTER (καλύπτῆρ, from καλύπτω, to hide) a carnos excrescence covering the hæmorrhoidal vein.

CALYX, or **CALIX**. This word properly denotes the hollow part of a cup, which holds the liquor; but the Botanists use it to signify those little green leaves that encompass the bottom of a flower.

CAMARA (καμάρα, an arch, or vaulted roof) This word, in Anatomy, signifies the *Fornix* of the brain; and the camerated or vaulted part of the *Auricle*, leading to the external *Foramen*.

CAMARA-japo, *poison*; a species of *Mentastrium*, or horse-mint.

CAMARIUM, the same as **CAMARA**, which see.

CAMA-

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CAMAROSIS, or **CAMAROMA**, (καμάρωσις, or καμάρωμα, from καμάρα, a vaulted roof, or arch) a fracture in the skull, when a part of the bone is struck into the form of an arch.

CAMARU, a species of the **SOLANUM**, which see.

CAMATOS (κάματος, from κάμω, to labour, or fatigue) labour, fatigue, or disease.

CAMBIL, *Terra rubra*, red earth. *Rulandus*.

CAMBIUM, a term formerly used to signify the nutritious humour, which deriving its origin from the blood, is so concocted, prepared, and assimilated, as to supply what that part has lost, and changes nature with it. *Senner-tus*.

CAMBOGIUM, gamboge. See **GUMMI gutta**.

CAMBUCA, or **CAMBUCA membrata**, a bubo, an ulcer or abscess of the pudenda, a boil in the groin. *Castellus*.

CAMELINA, or **CAMELINE**. See **ERYSIMUM**.

CAMELOPARDALIS, or **CAMELOPARDUS**, (καμηλοπάριδαλις, or καμηλόπαρδος, from κάμηλος, a camel, and πάριδαλις, or πάριδος, a leopard) a beast so called, according to *Varro*, not because it is generated between a camel and a leopard, but because it is shaped like a camel, and spotted like a leopard; or, according to *Pliny*, because it has a head like a camel, but has its body variegated with spots like a leopard. It is found in *Ethiopia*, and other parts of *Africa*, and is very gentle and tractable. The horns and hoofs rasped, pulverized, and taken inwardly, are good for the epilepsy, stop a

C A M

looseness, and resist poison. *Lemery*.

CAMELUS, the camel, or dromedary. It is found in *Asia* and *Africa*. The parts used in medicine, are the blood, gall, dung, and urine. The blood helps the dysentery, promotes conception, and cures the epilepsy. The dung is recommended in apoplexies: The urine is supposed to be effectual for cleansing and whitening the teeth. *Dale* from *Pliny*.

CAMERATIO, the same as **CAMAROSIS**, which see.

CAMET, or **CAMES**, silver. *Rulandus*.

CAMINUS (κάμινος, from καίω, pro καίω, to burn) It signifies both the furnace, and the place thro' which the smoke passes off. In *Rulandus* it signifies a bell.

CAMISIA fœtus, the skirt of the *Fœtus*; it is put for the *Chorion*, which see.

CAMNO (κάμνω, to labour) This, in *Hippocrates*, signifies to be sick, or labour under any disorder.

CAMOMILLA, a corrupt word for *Chamæmelum*, chamomile.

CAMOTES. See **BATTATAS Hispanica**.

CAMPANA, a bell, in Chymistry, is a receptacle for the Gas of sulphur, where it is concentrated and collected together into a thin, aqueous matter, in order for the preparation of the acid spirit of sulphur. *Castellus*.

CAMPANIFORM (from *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, shape) such flowers as in shape resemble a bell.

CAMPE (καμπή, from κάμπτω, to bend) a flexure, or bending

CAMPORA, camphire. This is a pellucid gum, or resin, extract-

C A N

ed from a tree that grows in the western parts of *Japan*, and the adjacent islands. It is a noble drug; and used with great success in divers diseases, being endued with virtues highly penetrating, discutient, resolvent, stimulating, corroborating, alexipharmic, and proper for resisting putrefaction; but it does not act in a strong and drastic manner, because it does not remain long in the parts into which it has penetrated, but is soon after exhaled. If camphire, when put upon hot bread, becomes moist, it is a sign of its being good and genuine; but if it become dry, it is a proof of its being bad and spurious.

CAMPHORATA offic. stinking ground-pine. It bears a great many woody, and somewhat hairy branches, covered with fine leaves, like those of tamarisk, of a strong smell, somewhat resembling camphire. The flowers are small and staminous, of four leaves a-piece, set on among the leaves. It grows in the southern parts of *France*. The tops are used, though but rarely, and then only outwardly, in baths and fomentations, for disorders and swellings of the joints, for cramps, palsies, and other affections of the nerves. *Miller*.

CAMPTER (*καμπτήρ*, from *καμπτω*, to bend) any flexure or incurvation in general.

CANABIL, a sort of medicinal earth. See **ERETRIA**. *Castellus*.

CANADELLA, a kind of sea-fish. *Castellus*.

CANALICULUS, or **CANALIS arteriosus**, a vessel between the pulmonary artery and the *Aorta* in a *Fœtus*, for in the adult it is obliterated. Its use is to convey the blood, which in a *Fœtus*,

C A N

has no passage through the lungs, from the pulmonary artery to the *Aorta*.

CANALIS, a canal. This in general signifies a round, hollow, oblong instrument for the conveyance of fluids; in which sense all the vessels of the human body, which serve for transmitting any fluid, are called *Canals*.

2 (With Surgeons) It signifies a round, hollow instrument, for embracing and holding a broken limb.

3 (With Anatomists) It signifies the middle cavity, or perforation, which extends through the *Vertebræ* of the neck, and through which the spinal marrow reaches from the brain. *Gorræus*.

CANALIS arteriosus. See **CANALICULUS**.

CANALISCULUS, a notch in a piece of wood. *Rulandus*.

CANANGÆ oleum, a very scarce oil, brought from *India*. *Hoffman*.

CANATION, a word in *Myrepsus*, which *Fuchsius* renders *Mensura*.

CANCAMUM, a sort of gum mentioned by *Dioscorides*, and others; but at present we are ignorant of what it was.

CANCELLUS, the wrong heir. It is a small species of cray-fish. It contains abundance of volatile salt; and is aperitive, and good for the stone.

CANCER, the crab, of which there are two species, the sea-crab, and the river-crab. The parts generally used in medicine, are the claws of the former, and a certain substance formed in the stomach of the latter, called crab's-eyes.

CANCER. By this term the *Roman*

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Roman writers understood what the Greeks called *Gangrene*, or *Sphacelus*; and the disease which now passes under the name of *Cancer*, is the very same as what the Greeks and Romans meant by the word *CARCINOMA*, which see.

CANCHRYS, or CANCHRY, the same as CACHRYS, or CACHRY, which see.

CANCINPERICON, hot horfe-dung. *Rulandus*.

CANCRENA, a word often used by *Paracelsus* for *Gangriena*.

CANDELA, a candel.

CANDELARIA, or CANDELA regia, names for mullein, or *VERBASCUM*, which see.

CANDIDUS, or CANDOR, the same as ALBUS, or ALBEDO, which see.

CANDISATIO, candying, applied only to sugar. See *SACCHARUM*.

CANDUM, or rather CANTHUM, sugar-candy. *Blancard*.

CANELLA. See *CINNAMOMUM*. *Blancard*.

CANELLA alba, the wild cinnamon tree. It grows on the low land, or *Savanna* woods, very frequently, on each side of the road, between *Passage-Fort* and the town of *St. Jago de Vega*, in *Jamaica*, in *Antigua*, and other of the *Charibee Islands*. The bark is accounted a specific against the scurvy, and is a good nervous medicine, and useful in palsies and convulsions. It is likewise of service against diseases of the stomach and bowels. *Miller*.

CANICACEUS (from *canicæ*, bran) turfuraceous, or branny. *Blancard*.

CANICÆ (from *canis*, a dog, because given to dogs for food)

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bran, or rather coarse meal. *Blancard*.

CANICIDA (from *canis*, a dog, and *cædo*, to kill) the same as *ACONITUM*, which see.

CANICIDIUM (from the same derivation as the preceding) a word used by some anatomists for a dissection of living dogs. *Castellus*.

CANICULA (a dim. of *canis*, a dog) 1 A little dog.

2 The dog-star; whence

CANICULARIS, applied to the time when the *Canicula*, or dog-star, rises and sets with the sun; which begins the nineteenth of *July*, and ends the twenty-seventh of *August*. *Hippocrates* pronounces it improper to purge during these days. *Paracelsus* affirms, that these days favour the generation of worms.

CANINA appetentia. See *BOULIMOS*.

CANINA brassica. See *MERCURIALIS*.

CANINI dentes. See *DENS*.

CANINA lingua. See *CYNOGLOSSUM*.

CANINA malus. See *MANDRAGORA*.

CANINA rabies. See *HYDROPHOBIA*.

CANINUS sentis. See *CYNOSBATON*.

CANINANA (from *canis*, a dog, because it follows men, and suffers itself to be taken in the hands like a dog) a serpent in *America*, a foot and a half, or two feet in length, green on the back, and yellow on the belly. It is accounted one of the least venomous, creeps after men, and suffers itself to be handled without doing any harm. The *Americans* eat it, after

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cutting off the head and tail. It contains much volatile salt and oil. It is used in the antidotes of the *Indians*, as the viper is in *Europe*, upon a supposition, that it resists poison.

CANIS *carcharias*, the white shark. This fish is found both in the *Mediterranean*, and in the main ocean. The teeth of the serpent, and also of this fish, when petrified, are the *Glossopetræ* of the shops. Its teeth are esteemed good against poisons. *Rondeletius*.

The *Glossopetræ* are by some thought to possess an alexipharmic quality. *Dale*.

CANITIES (from *canus*, hoary, grey, aged) greyness of the hairs; which is either ordinary, as in old age; or extraordinary, as in youth.

CANNA, the same as ARUNDO, which see.

CANNA *fistula*, the same as CASSIA *fistula*, which see. *Reiger*.

CANNA *Indica*, the same as CANNACORUS, which see.

CANNABINA, bastard hemp. The root boiled, and applied by way of cataplasm, mitigates inflammations, dissolves tumours, and dissolves staphaceous concretions about the joints. The bark thereof is also twisted into cordage. *Dioscorides*.

CANNABIS, hemp. The seed of hemp, which is the only part used in physic, being boiled in milk till it cracks, is accounted good for old coughs, and a specific to cure the jaundice. It has been formerly believed to render persons unactive in venereal affairs; but that is not at all likely, for it not only causes hens to lay eggs in plenty, if given moderately; but

C A N

the famous *Bangue*, so much used by the *Persians* and *Indians* to promote venery, is a species of hemp. *Miller*.

CANNACORUS, the *Indian* reed. This plant grows only in warm places, the cold being very injurious to it. It is supposed, that the leaves which are wrapped about the gum elemi, belong to this reed. Its root is deterfive and aperitive. *Lemery*.

CANNULA (a dim. of *canna*, a cane, or reed) a name for several instruments in surgery, of various figures, according to the different uses made of them in operations. It is a tube made of different metals, but principally of silver and lead.

CANOPICON, a name in *Dioscorides* for the *Pityuse*, a species of spurge.

CANSCHENA *pou*, a species of MANDARU, which see.

CANSJAVA, the same as BANGUE, which see.

CANTABRICA, an herb discovered, according to *Pliny*, in the time of *Augustus*, in the country of *Cantabria* in *Spain*, whence it takes its name.

CANTABRICA, *convolvus minimus*, offic. lavender-leav'd bindweed. It grows wild in the fields, and flowers in *June*. Some recommend it as good against worms.

CANTABRUM, bran. It is used by *Cælius Aurelianus*.

CANTACON, garden-saffron. *Rulandus*.

CANTARELLI, a kind of worms, called also *Vermes Maiales*, May-worms, which being macerated in oil, are said to endue it with the virtues of oil of scorpions. *Castellus*.

CANTHARIDES, *Spanish* flies. These

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These are chiefly used in external applications, being the principal ingredient in vesicatories ; but there are some instances of their being used internally, with great success.

CANTHI (*καὶθί*, the plural of *καίθος*, a radical in the *Greek*) the cavities at the extremities of the eye-lids, commonly called the corners of the eye ; the greater of them, or the great *Canthus*, is next to the nose ; the lesser, or little *Canthus*, lies towards the temple. *Ruffus Ephesius*.

CANTIANUS *pulvis*, the counterfeits of *Kent's powder*.

CANUM *cerasa*, dog-cherries.

CANUTUM, or **CANNUTUM**, a reed, or cane. *Rulandus*.

CANZE, **CARNIT**, **CANNA**, or **CUSANUM**, several kinds of vessels. *Rulandus*.

CAOVA, or **COAVA**, a drink, the same as *COFFEE*. *Ray*.

CAPELLA, a chymical vessel, the same as **CAPITELLUM**, or **ALEMBICUS**, which see. Others by *Capella* understand the same as **CUPELLA**, which see. *Rieger*.

CAPER, offic. the goat.

CAPHORA, or **CAPHURA**, the same as **CAMPHORA**, which see.

CAPILACTEUM. See **APHROGALA**.

CAPILLAMENTA (from *capillus*, hair) capillaments, in Botany, signify, first, those slender sort of filaments which spring up within the leaves of a flower, and are now usually called *Stamina*, whence a *capillaceous* flower is the same as a *staminous* ; and secondly, by *Capillamenta* are meant those slender parts or filaments which resemble hairs, and are produced from ve-

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getables ; as for instance, from seeds and roots. *Reiger*.

CAPILLAMENTUM (from the same derivation as the preceding) any hairy or villous integument belonging to animals.

CAPILLARIS. This word is applied in general to any thing resembling hair, as to the extreme parts of the veins and arteries, &c.

Capillaris Vermiculi, with some, signify those small worms in infants, which are otherwise called *Crines*, *Crinedones*, and *Dracunculi*. *Castellus*.

CAPILLATIO, a capillary fracture of the *Cranium*.

CAPILLITIUM, properly the same as *Capillamentum*, which see : But it is sometimes used for **TRICHIASIS**, which see.

CAPILLORUM defluxum, the same as **ALOPECIA**, which see.

CAPILLUS (qu. *capitis pilus*, a hair of the head) signifies properly a hair of the head, but it is also used to signify any sort of hair in general. *Castellus*.

CAPILLUS Canadensis, the same as **ADIANTHUM Ganadense**.

CAPILLUS veneris, the same as **ADIANTHUM**, which see.

CAPIPLENIUM, a barbarous word, used by some for a catarrh.

CAISTRATIO, the same as **PHIMOSIS**, which see.

CAISTRUM. This properly signifies a bridle, but it is also a name for some chirurgical bandages used about the head. *Castellus*.

CAISTRUM auri, borax. *Rulandus*.

CAPITA (the plural of *caput*, an head) the heads in plants.

CAPITALIA, the same as **CEPHALICA**, which see.

CAPITATÆ plantæ, are plants whose

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whose seeds, with their down, being included in a squamous *Calyx*, are conglobated into a roundish figure resembling a head. *Ray*.

CAPITELLUM. This word, in *Johnson's* lexicon, signifies soapy water; in *Labavius*, and some other authors, it signifies a lixivium; it is also taken for an alembic. *Castellus. Rieger*.

CAPITILUVIUM (from *caput*, the head, and *luo*, to purge) a bath, or lotion for the head. *Rieger*.

CAPIS Dolor. See **CEPHALAGIA**.

CAPITIS Vena. See **VENA cephalica**.

CAPNELÆUM (καπνέλαιον, from καπνός, smoke, and ἔλαιον, oil) smoaky oil.

CAPNIAS (καπνίας, from καπνός, smoke) 1 a sort of Jasper of a smoaky colour.

2 A sort of vine which bears part white and part black grapes.

CAPNISTON (καπνιστόν, from καπνός, smoke) an epithet of a sort of oil, prepared of several sorts of spices and oil, by kindling the spices, and suffumigating the oil.

CAPNITES, the same as **LAPIS Caliminaris**, which see.

CAPNOIDES (καπνοειδής, from καπνός, fumitory, and εἶδος, resemblance, on account of its likeness to fumitory) podded fumitory.

CAPNORCHIS, *Indian* bulbous-rooted fumitory.

CAPNORCHIS Americana. *American* bulbous-rooted fumitory. I find no medicinal virtues ascrib'd to the three foregoing plants.

CAPNOS, the same as **FUMARIA**, which see.

CAPO, a capon, or castrated cock.

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CAPOTES, the same as **CYDONIA exotica**, which see.

CAPPARIS, *Offic. capers*. These are only used as pickles, and as such are very beneficial to those whose stomachs abound with gross petuitous humours, who have weak stomachs, and want a due appetite.

CAPRA Alpina, *offic. the chamois*, or gems. It is frequently met with among the *Alps*, belonging to *Switzerland*, and the country of the *Grisons*, being a sort of wild goat, in shape and size resembling the tame one, with short horns, the extremities of which are hook'd. This is the animal in whose stomach the *Ægagropa*, or *Bezoar*, is found.

CAPREOLARIS, *five Hedearius Anfractus*, the connection of the spermatic veins and arteries, which descend to the testicles, not by a strait passage, but winding and twisting about in the manner of the tendrils of a vine or ivy. *Galen*.

CAPREOLUS, or **CLAVICULA** (a dimin. of *caprea*, a vine, or of *clavis*, a key) in *Botany*, is that long smooth production in plants which is like a string, and grows out of the stalk. It consists of rough vesicles, and bundles of small fibres, of an elegant and orderly contexture, and is the instrument with which some plants of weak stalks, are furnished, that they may not creep on the ground, but use it to lay hold of, and by that means twine themselves about the neighbouring plants. *Rieger*.

CAPRICERVA (from *caper*, a goat, and *cervus*, a stag) a name for two different species of animals in

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in the *East* and *West-Indies*, whence two kinds of *Bezoar* are taken. It has its name from its resembling partly a goat, and partly a stag.

CAPRICORNUS, lead. *Ru-*
landus.

CAPRIFICUS, the wild fig-tree. It grows in *Greece*, and other warm countries. The fruit agrees in virtues with that of the garden fig-tree. See *Ficus*.

CAPRIFOLIUM, honeysuckle, or wood-bine. It grows every where in the hedges, flowering good part of the summer. The leaves, which are the only part used, are sometimes put into gargarisms for sore throats; tho' others affirm, they are not so proper for that purpose, by reason of their great heat. Some commend a decoction of them for a cough and asthma, and to open obstructions of the liver and spleen. The oil, made by infusion of the flowers, is accounted healing and warming, and good for the cramp, and convulsions of the nerves. *Miller*.

Its bark is acrid, saltish, styptic, and stinking. Its salt resembles sal ammoniac, but is united with some fetid oil and earth. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

CAPRIMULGA, a large species of viper, not poisonous. *Cassellus*.

CAPRIZANS (from *caper*, a goat). So *Herophilus* called a sort of irregular pulse, when the motion of the artery is, as it were, disturb'd and interrupted, but is soon renew'd with more swiftness and vehemence, after the manner of goats, who seem, in their leaping to make a double motion. *Galen*.

CAPSICUM, *piper indicium*, of-

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fic. Guinea pepper. It is sown every year in gardens, and flowers in *August*, producing its red pods towards the latter end of *September* and *October*, perishing with the first fruit.

Guinea pepper is more used as a sauce, and in pickle, than in physic, being frequently put into fish sauce, or into any thing that is flatulent and windy, being ordered divers ways, either green or ripe, pickled or rubbed to powder with salt. A decoction of it, with penny-royal, is commended by some to expel a dead child. The skins boil'd, and used as a gargle, help the tooth-ach. A cataplasm of the seeds powder'd, and mix'd with honey, apply'd to the throat is good for a quinsy. It is not much used. *Miller*.

CAPSULA (a dim. of *capsa*, a box or coffer) This properly signifies a little box, or any receptacle of that kind. In Botany it imports the seminal vessel, or repository, in which is inclosed one or more seeds, such as you see in siliquous or pod-bearing plants, whose pods, from the number of their *Capsules*, or cells, are called *Unicapsular*, *Bicapsular*, &c. *Rieger*.

CAPSULA cordis, the same as PERICARDIUM, which see. *Blancard*.

CAPSULA communis, *Glissonii*, is a production of the *Pentonæum*, including the *Vena porta* and biliary duct in the liver. *Blancard*.

CAPSULÆ seminales, are the extreme parts of the *Vasa differentia*, which have their cavities dilated in manner of *Capsules*. Their use is to transmit the *Semen* from the *Testes* to the *Vesiculæ seminales*. *Blancard*.

CAPSULATE pods, (a dim. of *capsa*,

C A R

cap/a, a chest, or coffer) are the little, short seed-vessels of plants. *Miller's Dict.*

CAPSULATED, is inclosed in any thing, as a walnut is in its green husk. *Miller's Dict.*

CAPULUM (from *καμπω*, to bend) a contorsion of the eye-lids, or other parts. *Blancard.*

CAPUR, the same as CAMPHORA, which see.

CAPUS. See CAPO.

CAPUT, in Botany, imports the head of a plant.

CAPUT *gallinacium*, the same as ONOBRICHIS, which see.

CAPUT *monachi*, a name for the TARAXACUM, which see.

CAPUT *mortuum*, dead head, is the *Residuum*, after distillation, of any kind whatsoever; or earth, when all other principles are separated from it.

CAPUTPURGIA (from *caput*, the head, and *purgo*, to purge) a barbarous term, made use of by some writers to express all things that purge the head, by sneezing, or any other means.

CARAB, a pod. *Johnson.*

CARABE. See SUCCINUM.

CARABUS, sometimes signifies an insect which lives in dry wood, and belongs to the genus of *Scarabæi*. Sometimes it is taken for the CAMMARUS, or ASTACUS, and sometimes for the LOCUSTA *marina*, which see. *Castellus. Rieger.*

CARACOSMOS, a name for the *Oxygala equinum*, or four mare's milk; which the great men among the Tartars account a delicious food. *Castellus.*

CARAMBU, a species of *Ly-smachia*, growing in Malabar.

CARANAIBA, a species of the *Palma*, or date tree.

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CARANNA, offic. the caranna-tree. *Des Marchais* tells us, that the caranna-tree is a species of palm, and spontaneously pours out its resin or gum, when an incision is made in its bark. This gum or resin is externally of a cineritious or blackish colour, but internally of a colour resembling that of pitch, of a bitter, pinguous, and oleaginous taste, of a fragrant smell, resembling that of lavender. This gum is imported in soft masses, wrapped up in the shreds of reeds or bulrushes, from Carthage, a province of New-Spain. The whiter the Cranna is, the better it is thought, especially if it be soft, and of the consistence of a plaister. In virtues it agrees with the *Tacamahac*, but is more efficacious. *Geoffery* observes, that this is termed a gum, but very improperly, because it is dissoluble only in spirit of wine, which is the property of resinous substances.

CARA-NOSI, the name of an Indian shrub; the same as NEGUNDO, which see. *Ray.*

CARAPATINA, the same as BUFONITES, which see.

CARBO, a coal.

CARBUNCULUS (a dim. of *carbo*, a coal) a carbuncle, or a crusty ulcer, attended with a great inflammation of the adjacent parts. It derives its original, according to *Galen*, from melancholy blood putrefying, and inflam'd to such a degree as to burn the skin.

CARBON *humanum*, in *Paracelsus*, signifies (according to *Schroder*) human dung.

CARBONES *cæli*, the stars. *Rulandus. Johnson.*

CARBUNCULATIO, a carbuncle incident to the eye. *Paulus* defines it to be a malignant crusty

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crusty ulcer, affecting sometimes the ball of the eye, sometimes the eye-lid, as well as any other part of the body.

CARBUNCULUS *rubinus*, offic. the ruby. It is a glittering diaphanous gem, of a red colour, and proof against the file. The most beautiful are found in the island of *Ceylon*. They say, that being worn or drank, it resists poison, is a preservative against the pestilence, expels sadness, restrains lascivious and evil thoughts, prevents frightful dreams, exhilarates the mind, and preserves the body in health. *Schroder*.

CARCAPULI, the *Indian* yellow orange of *Mallabar*. It is covered with a thin, light, and shining rind. After it is dried, it is exported into other countries from *Malabar*. The ripe fruit is either eaten alone, or its juice, or the powder of it dried, is taken in four milk; mixed with which, and boil'd rice, it mightily recovers a lost appetite. The juice and powder are said to be efficacious in specks and cataracts of the eyes. The midwives make great use of the powder for expelling the after-birth, increasing the purgations, and increasing the milk; and they tell us it is very serviceable in facilitating the birth.

CARCAPULI *linfchotani*. See **GUTTA** *gamba*.

CARCAROS (κάρκαρος, from κάρκαίω, to tremble) a kind of fever, which is attended with a horror, or trembling.

CARCER, a word used by *Paracelsus*, to signify a remedy proper to restrain the loose and disorderly motions both of body and mind.

CARCHARODONTA (καρχαρόδοντα, from κάρχαρος, sharp, and

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ὄδον, a tooth, sharp-toothed) an epithet applied, by *Galen*, to such animals as have sharp and serrated teeth.

CARCHICHEC *Turcarum*, the blue primrose.

Carchichec, with the *Turks*, signifies snow-flower; which name they give it on account of the vivacity of its flowers, which exalt themselves above the snows in the middle of winter. The herb bears flowers almost during the whole year, which are succeeded by white seeds like those of the white poppy, and are inclosed in a thin *Cap-sula*. It is hot and dry, and considerably astringent to the taste. It is of good effect in the cure of atrabilious and pituitous affections, and is very serviceable in putting a stop to a looseness, corroborating the stomach, and by consequence the whole intestines. *Ray*.

CARCINETHRON, a name in *Oribasius*, for common knot-grass.

CARCINOS, or **CARCINOMA**, (from καρκίνος, a crab, because the veins, which are extended from the tumour, represent with it a figure much like a crab) a cancer. A cancer is an unequal tumor, with very elevated edges, loathsome to the sight, somewhat livid, and painful, sometimes without an ulcer, which sort *Hippocrates* calls *occult*, and, if it be chirurgically treated, it grows the worse. Sometimes it is attended with an ulceration; for being generated of black bile, it is, for the most part, of a corrosive quality. It rises in many parts of the body, but principally infests the uterus and breasts of women, having veins around it extended in manner of the claws of a crab, whence it took its name. *P. Æginet*.

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CARCRINODES (*καρκρινώδες*, from *καρκίνος*, a cancer, and *ἔϊδος*, form, or shape) a tumor resembling a cancer.

CARDAMANTICE, the same as **CARDAMINE**, which see.

CARDAMINDUM. See **ACRIVIOLO** *maxima odorata*.

CARDAMINE, offic. lady's smock, or meadow-creffes. It grows every-where in meadows, and flowers in *April*. This plant, as it somewhat resembles water-creffes, so it agrees with it in its qualities, being heating, warming, and good for the scurvy; and, where water-creffes cannot be had, may supply their place. It is seldom used in the shops. *Miller*.

CARDAMOMUM, cardamums. The best cardamums are imported from *Camagena*, *Armenia*, and the *Bosphorus*: They grow also in *India* and *Arabia*. Chuse what is close, full, and difficult to be broken. What has not these properties, is stale and decay'd. It ought also to have a piercing smell, with an acrid and bitterish taste. *Dioscorides*.

We have three sorts of seeds in the shops called by this name. The first is the

CARDAMOMUM maximum, *Grana paradisi*, offic. grains of paradise. These are squarish, corner'd, reddish-brown grains, white within, of a hot biting taste, but not so aromatic as the *Cardamums*. They grow in roundish pods, in the shape of an unripe fig, and come from *Guinea*; but we are ignorant of the plant they grow upon. They are hot and drying, warm the stomach and bowels, help the cholic, and are of service in paralytic and nervous affections. *Miller*. The second is the

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CARDAMOMUM majus, offic. great cardamums. They are long, roundish, somewhat triangular pods, full of corner'd, reddish-brown, hot, aromatic grains. They grow in the island of *Java*, in the *East-Indies*, and from thence used to be brought to us; but we have had none come over for many years, being now grown quite out of use, and not to be met with in the shops. *Miller*. The third is the

CARDAMOMUM minus, offic. common cardamum. These are small triangular *Capsulæ* or pods, growing on little short stalks, tough, and full of *Striæ*, containing several corner'd, brown, small grains, of a hot, spicy, aromatic taste, and a pleasant smell. These are brought to us from the *East-Indies*, but we have no certain knowledge what sort of plant they belong to. They are in frequent use, being of a warming nature, comforting and strengthening the stomach and bowels, helping digestions, expelling wind, and are good in all distempers of the head and nerves. They provoke urine and the menses, and are of use in the jaundice. *Miller*.

CARDAMON, the same as **CARDAMINE**, which see.

CARDEL, mustard. *Johnson*.

CARDIA (*καρδία*, a radical in the *Greek*) the heart; but it generally signifies the left and superior orifice of the stomach.

CARDIACA, offic. motherwort. It grows in waste places and lanes, and by wall-sides, and flowers in *June*. *Miller*. It is said to be cardiac, and good against many hysteric disorders; but is now little used. *Quincy's Dispens.*

CARDIACA passio. See **SYNCOPE**.

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CARDIACA. Cardiacs, in Pharmacy, are properly such medicines preserve or increase the strength of the heart, and by that means the vital forces, though they do not immediately work upon the heart, nor are particularly appropriated to the corroboration of that part. This effect they perform either by replenishing the exhausted vessels with good humours, or exciting motion where it is required.

CARDIALGIA (*καρδιαλγία*, from *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἀλγέω*, to be pained) the heart-burn, a pain supposed to be felt in the heart, but more properly in the stomach, and sometimes rises all arising from thence up to the *Oesophagus*; caused by the acrimony of some explosive matter in the stomach, which vellicates, and as it there burns the fibres which it passes.

CARDINALIS flos, the *Trachelium Americanum*, or *American* throat-wort; so called, because its power, by the intense redness of its colour, seems to emulate the scarlet robes of a cardinal, especially when the sun shines on it. *Blancard.*

CARDIAMENTUM (from *cardo*, a hinge, and *mentum*, the pain) the second *Vertebræ* of the neck, so called, because the head turns upon it.

CARDIOGGMUS (*καρδιογγμός*, from *καρδιώσσω*, to have a gnawing pain at the mouth of the stomach) a biting or vellicating sensation at the mouth of the stomach, from an acrimonious humour infesting that part.

CARDIOTROTUS, a person who has a wound in his heart. *Calen.*

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CARDIR, tin. *Johnson.*

CARDIS, iron. *Johnson.*

CARDO, a hinge. The articulation called *Ginglymus*, is sometimes called by this name, on account of its resembling a hinge.

CARDONIUM, wine medicated with herbs, according to *Paracelsus*.

CARDUELIS, offic. the goldfinch. This bird roasted, and eaten, is said to be a remedy against iliac and cholic pains. *Dale.*

CARDUUS, the thistle. See **ACANTHUS**.

CARDUUS hæmorrhoidalis, offic. the common creeping way-thistle. This thistle is too frequent in tillage grounds, and is often found in uncultivated places, and by the way side; it creeps deeply under the earth, whence it is very difficult to be extirpated; and it flowers in *July* and *August*. It is called *Hæmorrhoidalis* (hæmorrhoidal) from its effects; for the herb bruised, or boiled in water, and reduced to the form of a cataplasm, mitigates the pain of the *Hæmorrhoids*.

CARDUUS mariæ, offic. ladies thistle. It grows frequently upon banks and borders of fields, and flowers in *June*. The leaves and seed are used. When the leaves of this thistle come first out of the ground, and are young and tender, they are boiled with salt meat, like cole-wort, the prickles being first cut off, and are esteemed by many as a dainty. It is supposed to partake of the virtues of the *Carduus Benedictus*, but in a lower degree. It is commended by some as a specific for the pleurisy, especially an emulsion of the seeds: It is helpful also for the jaundice, the stone, and stoppage of

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of the urine. It is but seldom used in the shops. *Miller.*

The leaves seem to contain a salt, resembling the *Oxyfal diaphoreticum Angeli Salæ*, that is, an acrid salt, abounding with an acid; thus it is sudorific and diaphoretic. Four ounces of the juice of its leaves give great relief in the dropsy. *Martyn's Tournefort.*

CARDUUS *altilis*, the artichoke. See CINARA.

CARDUUS *benedictus*. See CNICUS.

CARDUUS *domesticus*, the artichoke. See CINARA.

CARDUUS *fullonum*, the teasel. See DIPsACUS.

CARDUUS *stellatus*. See CALCIHAPA.

CARDUUS *veneris*. See DIPsACUS.

CAREBARIA (*καρηβαρία*, from *καρη*, the head, and *βάρος*, heaviness) an uneasy, and somewhat painful heaviness of the head.

CARENA, the twenty-fourth part of a drop. *Rulandus.*

CARENUM (*κάρονον*, a radical in the Greek) the head. *Galen.*

CARETTI, a name for the BONDUCH, which see.

CAREUM, caraway.

CARICA, a fig, generally one that is dried.

CARIDES, shrimps. *Galen.*

CARIES, foulness of the bones.

CARIMPANA, a species of the palm-tree. See PALMA.

CARINA, with the antient Botanists, signified the ossious, hard shell of walnuts: With the moderns, it denotes any thing, whose cavity runs into an angle, like the keel of a ship; whence the under leaf of a papilionaceous flower is called *Carina*. *Rieger.*

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CARIUM *terræ*, lime. *Rulandus.*

CARLINA, offic. the carline-thistle. The root is long and large, of a reddish-brown colour on the out-side, whitish within, and of an aromatic taste. It grows in Germany, and other parts beyond the seas, flowering in July. The roots, which is the only part used, is accounted sudorific, alexipharmic, and useful against all contagious and pestilential diseases, and even the plague itself. It is likewise diuretic, helps the dropsy, promotes the Catamenia, and is serviceable in hypochondriac diseases. It is rarely used in England. *Miller.*

CARMINANTIA, or CARMINATIVA, (from *carmen*, a verse, or charm, because medicines of this denomination having, in some instances, very surprizing effects, the jugglers in physic ascribed their operation to a charm, or enchantment) all such medicines as conduce to expel wind.

CARMOT, the matter of which the philosopher's stone consists. *Castellus.*

CARNEOLUS *lapis*, the carnelian. It is a precious stone, half-transparent, and like the washings of flesh, or bloody flesh; it is found in *Sardinia*.

CARNICULA, a word used by *Fallopious*, instead of *Caruncula*, to signify in particular the flesh which furrounds the teeth, and is called the glue of the teeth. *Castellus.*

CARNIFEX, the *Spargiric Vulcan*, or fire, in the affair of the philosopher's stone. *Castellus.*

CARNIFORMIS *abscessus* (from *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, shape, or likeness) an abscess with a hard deno

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and orifice, and of a firm substance, or hard consistence, like a ball, not much elevated into a tumour, but broad and expanded, with membranes, fibres, and capillaries, usually interspersed. It is generally rises where the muscles apply themselves to the joints. *Castellus* from *Severinus*.

CARNIVORUS (from *caro*, flesh, and *voro*, to devour) flesh-eating, an epithet applied to the *Assius lapis*, which see.

Those animals, whose food is flesh, are stiled *carnivorous*, to distinguish them from those who feed on vegetables, which are called *herbivorous*.

CARNOSA cutis, the same as **ANNICULUS carnosus**. *Castellus*.

CARO, 1 Flesh.

2 (With Anatomists) the red part or belly of a muscle.

3 (In Botany) the pulp of a fruit.

CAROBA, the carob-tree. It grows in *Sicily*, and the kingdom of *Naples*; the fruit is used, though not so often; it is drying and astringent, and is principally used in hot disorders of the stomach, and in coughs. *Dale*.

CAROLI, a term used, by some authors, to signify the venereal fistules on the *Pudendum virile*.

CAROS. *Galen* defines this to be, a sudden deprivation of sense and motion; affecting the whole body.

CAROSIS, the same as **CAROS**.

CAROTA, the carrot. See **DAUCUS**.

CAROTICUS, of, or belonging to a *Caros*, soporous, sleepy.

CAROTIDES (*καρωτιδες*, from *καρως*, the head) the carotid arteries,

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which convey blood to the head.

CAROUM, the caraway. See **CARUM**.

CARPENTARIA, a name for the **PRUNELLA**, self-heal, which see. *Gerrard*.

Blancard says it is the **HERBA Judaica**, iron-wort. *Lemery* says it is the **SIDERITIS**, yarrow.

CARPHALEON, dry. *Hippocrates*.

CARPHUS, a straw, moat, or very small substance. *Hippocrates*. It also signifies a small pustule.

CARPIA, lint. *Blancard*.

CARPINUS, the horn-bean-tree. *Gerard*.

CARPOBALSAMUM (from *καρπος*, fruit, and *βάλσαμον*, balsam) the fruit of the balsam-tree. See **BALSAMUM**.

This fruit is only used, with us, in the *Venice-treacle* and *mithridate*; though generally in these the cubebs, or juniper-berries, are substituted in its stead.

CARPOS, a seed, or fruit.

CARPUS, the wrist.

CARTHAMUS, bastard-saffron. It is sown in fields and gardens, flowering in *July*. The flower is called *Safflower*, and is much used in dying silk. The seed only is used in the shops. It is accounted a pretty strong cathartic, evacuating tough viscid phlegm both upwards and downwards, and by that means is said to clear the lungs, and help the phthisic. It is likewise serviceable against the jaundice; though grown pretty much out of use. *Miller*.

CARTILAGO, a cartilage, or gristle. A cartilage is a part of the body which truly deserves the name of simple or similar. It is harder

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harder than all the other parts, but softer than the bones, white, smooth, polish'd, and pliable, or flexible. The cohesion of its parts is different in different cartilages; and no sensible cavity, cell, or bone, appears in any part of its substance, except very small passages for the blood-vessels. *Carolus Stephanus*.

CARUI, caraway. See CARUM.

CARUM, offic. caraways. They grow wild in several places of *Lincolnshire* and *Yorkshire*, according to Mr. Ray. I have sometimes found it in the fields about *London*, but suspect it to arise from seed accidentally scattered, which is the only part used, and comes from *Germany*. The seed is one of the greater hot seeds; it is stomachic and carminative, expels wind, and is serviceable against the cholic, and weakness of the stomach, helps digestion, is good for dizziness in the head, weakness of sight, to provoke urine, and increase milk in nurses. Officinal preparations are, the seed candy'd with sugar, and an oil distill'd from the seed. *Miller*.

CARUNCULA, (a dimin. of *caro*, flesh) a caruncle, or little piece of flesh, or, at least, what has the appearance of it. Morbid excrescences of flesh are also called caruncles; and small portions of a fleshy substance, which are sometimes discharg'd in a dysentery by stool, or in diseases of the urinary passages, by urine, are called caruncles.

CARUS. See CAROS.

CARYA, the walnut-tree. *Theophrastus*.

CARYEDON *Catagma*, a spe-

C A R

cies of fracture, the same as PHITEDON, which see.

CARYITES, a name for female Tithymalus. *Dioscorides*.

CARYOCES, or CARYOS, names given by the *Portuguese* to the fruit of the *Guinea* palm-tree. *Ray*.

CARYON, a nut. A word apply'd to all such fruit as inclose somewhat eatable within a hard shell.

CARYON *Basilicon*, the walnut.

CARYOPHYLLATA, offic. *Avens*, or herb bennet. It grows in woods, and by hedge-sides; flowers a great part of the summer. The roots only are used, which, being infused in wine, give it a pleasant smell and taste, and render it more cordial and cheerful to the spirits. They ease pains arising from cold, or wind in the bowels: they are cephalic, alexipharmic; and, being moderately of a binding nature, are useful for all kinds of fluxes and morrhages. *Miller*.

The *Avens* is bitter, styptic, gives a deep red colour to blue paper. Its root smells like clove. Its salt resembles the *Sal Ammoniac*; but is very much loaded with acid, and involv'd in a great quantity of essential oil and salt. *Martini* and *Tournefort*.

CARYOPHYLLUS, the clove-gilly-flower, carnation, or pink. These flowers are esteemed cephalic, cordial, and are principally used against a vertigo, apoplexy, epilepsy, and other affections of the head and nerves; in a Syncope, and palpitation of the heart. They are good against wounds, facilitate delivery, and are recommended in women.

C A S

ness of the stomach, *cardialgia*, and pestilential fevers.

CARYOPHYLLUS *Sylvestris*, offic. white johns, or white pinks. It grows in pastures and uncultivated places, and flowers in *June*. It is said to be good for the stone and epilepsy, taken with water of rest-harrow or lillies of the valley. *Dale*.

CARYOPHYLLUS, offic. cloves. They are the unripe fruit of a large tree, with leaves like the leaves of a bay-tree, but of a thick, firmer texture. They grow in the *Molucca* islands, in the *East-Indies*.

Cloves are very heating and drying, cordial, cephalic, and stomachic, stop vomiting, strengthen a weak stomach, expel wind, prevent fainting, and are good in malignant distempers. The distilled oil cures the tooth-ach, a bit of lint dipp'd in it being put into the hollow tooth. *Miller*.

Chuse such cloves as have a fragrant smell, and, when press'd, yield an oily kind of humidity. *Dale*.

CARYOTI, a name in *Galen*, for the best dates, or fruit of the palm-tree, growing in *Syria* and *Palestine*.

CASCARILLA (a dimin. of *Cascara*, which, in *Spanish*, signifies a bark or shell) the *Peruvian* bark, which is at this time, enter'd at our custom-houses by this name.

CASCHU, the same as **CATECHU**, which see.

CASEUS, cheese.

CASIA, the same as **CASSIA**, which see.

CASIBO, cyprus, (a species of exotic privet). *Johnson*.

CASMINARIS, or **CASMUNAR**, the same as **CASSUMMUNAR**, which see.

C A S

CASSA, a barbarous word in *Fallopious*, for *Thorax*.

CASSALE *Vulnus*, a wound in the breast. It is derived from the *Arabic* word *Cas*, the breast.

CASSAMUM, a name given by some to the fruit of the balsam-tree. *P. Ægineta*.

CASSATUM, weak, spiritless, and grumous blood in the veins, hindering the passage and motion of good blood. *Paracelsus*.

CASSAVI, a sort of bread used in the *West-Indies*, and made of the root of the plant **MANIHOT**, which see.

CASSIA, *Cassia Fistula*, offic. the pudding pipe-tree. This is a kind of pod or cane, which grows upon a large tree in some parts of *Brasil*, not greatly unlike our *Walnut-tree*. The part used in medicine, is the pulp which grows with-inside, and is black, and extremely sweet, which makes some call it *wild honey*. That is best which is bright, black, and heavy, and does not rattle when shaken; because when the pulp decays with too much drying, the seeds which lie in certain interstices, have room enough to strike against the side, and so be heard by shaking. This pulp is a gentle purger, not much stronger than *syrup of violets*; and therefore is more used to procure a convenient laxness in some costive habits, than as a purge, to discharge any overload of humours. *Quincy*.

CASSIA Ligna, is a species of **CINNAMOMUM**, which see.

CASSIBOR, or **CASSIDBOTT**, coriander. *Johnson*. *Rulandus*.

CASSITA, the crested lark.

CASSITEROS, tin.

CASSOLETA, a kind of humid
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suffumigation describ'd by *Marcellus*.

CASSUMUNIAR, offic. cassumunar. This is a root which comes from the *East-Indies*, and has been much in request of late years. It is about the thickness of the little finger, cut into short pieces; its outside encompass'd with circles like galingal, of a brownish-yellow colour, and of a somewhat bitter, hot, aromatic taste. It is not known what plant this is the root of; but it is very much commended as an excellent nervous medicine, and good for the palsy, convulsions, cholic, griping of the bowels, and hysteric affections. *Miller*.

CASUTHA, the same as **CASCUTA**, which see.

CASTALTICUM, a barbarous word for **CATASTALTICUM**, which see.

CASTANEA, offic. the chestnut. *Chestnuts* are more used for food, especially in the warmer countries, than medicine; though they are but a windy, stuffing diet. They are accounted restraining and binding, especially the inward skin, which some pretend to be good for all kind of fluxes, either of blood or humours. *Miller*.

CASTOREUM, offic. castor. This is generally taken for the beaver's testicles, which is an amphibious animal, not much unlike an *English Otter*; but this is a vulgar error, for it is contain'd in a *Glandule*, whereof two grow in the hinder parts of both the male and female *Beaver*. It is brought from *Hudson's-Bay*, *New-England*, and *Russia*; the latter is much the best. The cods are much rounder than the other, and harder; and the inclos'd *Castor* is of a much redder

C A T

colour, and a more fragrant, volatile, and pungent scent. This is of very extensive use in medicine, and enters into almost all the nervous compositions of the shops, as well as extemporaneous prescriptions of like intentions. It is certainly a most noble drug, and of great use in all distempers of the head: and as many disorders of the womb have their rise from distemperature of the nervous system; so in all such cases it is likewise of great service. In the height of fevers, when the nerves begin to be convulsed, it is very effectual, not only to keep off a *Delirium*, but to forward a *Diaphoresis*, and bring the distemper to a *crisis*. *Quincy*.

CASTRATIO, (from *castro*, to geld) the taking away the testicles of any creature; called also *gelding*.

CASTRENSIS (from *castra*, a camp) military, or belonging to the camp, an epithet of some contagious and epidemic diseases, especially fevers.

CASUS (from *cado*, to happen, or fall out) this word has various significations, as

1. Symptom.
2. Fortune, or chance.
3. Spontaneous, or what happens without any deliberation, or consultation.
4. A fall from an eminence.
5. A medicinal cause, or observation.

CATABLEMA (κατάβλημα from *κατά*, upon, and *βάλλω*, to put, or place) this word, in *Hippocrates*, signifies the outermost fillet, which secures the rest of the bandage. *Galen*.

CATACHLOOS (κατάχλωος from *κατά*, and *χλόν*, grals) a very green colour.

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CATACHRESIS, the same as **ABUSUS**, which see.

CATACRISTON (κατάχριστον, from κατά, with, and χρίω, to anoint) a medicine apply'd by way of unction.

CATACHYSIS (κατάχυσις, from κατά, upon, and χύω, to pour) an affusion.

CATACLASIS (κατάκλασις, from κατακλάω, to break, or distort) any breaking or distortion in general, but it is particularly spoken of the eye.

CATACLEIS (κατακλείς, from κείω, below, and κλείς, the *Scapula*, or blade-bone of the shoulder) a cartilaginous bone, or the cartilage seated where the *Scapula* joins with the *Clavicle*.

CATACLINES (κατακλινής, from κατακλίνω, to lie down as in a bed) one who keeps his bed, by reason of weakness, and the violence of a distemper.

CATACLYSMA (κατακλύσμα, from κατακαλύζω, to wash) the same as **CLYSTER**, which see.

CATACLYSMI (κατακλυσμοί, from the same derivation as the preceeding) embrocations.

CATÆONESIS (καταιόνησις, from καταιονέω, to irrigate) irrigation, by a plentiful affusion of liquor on some part of the body.

CATAGLYPHE (καταγλυφή, from κατά, and γλύφω, to cut in wood, or metal) an excavation, hole, or pit.

CATAGMA (κατάγμα, from καταγνώω, to break) a fracture.

CATAGMATICA (καταγματικά, from κατάγμα, a fracture) any thing of use in the cure of fractures.

CATALENTIA, a word coin'd by *Paracelsus*, to signify a kind of epilepsy. *Castellus*.

C A T

CATALEPSIS (καταλήψις, from κατά, and λαμβάνω, to seize, hold, or interrupt) this word has many significations, as

1 A lighter species of the apoplexy or epilepsy.

2 It is used by *Galen* to express the perception or knowledge of a thing.

3 It signifies a retention of the breath, such as happens when a person strains; in order to procure a stool.

4 The interception of the blood in the veins by bandage, as it happens in making a ligature before bleeding.

5 It is also a Term belonging to bandages, and imports a laying hold, or fixing of the bandage to some particular part, that the rest of the bandage may be retain'd.

CATALOTICA, used by *Castellus* and *Rieger*; by mistake, for **CATULOTICA**, which see.

CATALYSIS (κατάλυσις, from καταλύω, to dissolve, or destroy) a resolution of the limbs, that is, a palsy; or a universal resolution or decay, such a one as frequently happens before the death of the patient.

CATAMENIA (καταμήνια, from κατά, and μήν, a month) the same as **MENSES**, which see.

CATANANCE, candy-lyon's-foot.

CATANGELIE, the same as **CACANGELIA**, which see.

CATANTLEMA (κατάντημα, from κατά, upon, and ἀντήλαω, to pour water) a kind of lotion, by infusion of water.

CATANTLESIS (κατάντησις, from the same derivation as the preceding) a lotion with hot water express'd out of sponges.

CATAPASMA (from κατὰ, upon, and πάσσω, to sprinkle) any dry medicine reduc'd to powder.

CATAPHORA (καταφορά, from καταφέρω, to render sleepy) the same disease with COMA, which see.

CATAPHRACTA (καταφράκτα, from καταφράσσω, to fortify) a bandage for the breast; so called from its resemblance to a coat of mail.

CATAPLASMA' (κατάπλασμα, from καταπλάσσω, to smear over) a topical form, best known by the name of a *poultice*.

CATAPLEXIS (κατάπληξις, from κατὰ, and πλήσσω, to strike) a sudden stupification, or deprivation of sensation, in any of the members or organs.

CATAPOSIS (κατάποσις, from καταπίνω, to swallow down) deglutition; or, according to *Aretæus*, the instruments of deglutition.

CATARACTA (from καταράσσω, to confound, because it destroys the sight) a cataract, a disease in the eye; *Galen* says, it is occasioned by a flux of humour about the pupil, which concretes, and either wholly intercepts the sight, or renders it dim and obscure. The moderns define a cataract to be an alteration of the crystalline humour, which looses its natural transparence, becomes opaque, and at length hinders the rays of light, reflected from luminous bodies, to pass to the bottom of the eye, there to make their impression; by which means there is no sight 'till the cataract is either depress'd by the operation, or falls spontaneously by its weight.

CATARIA, nep, or catmint. It grows in lanes and hedges, and flowers in the summer months. It has a strong scent, between mint and penny-royal. It is called *cat-*

mint, because the cats are very fond of it, especially when a little flaccid and wither'd; for then they will roll themselves on it, and chew it in their mouths, with great pleasure. It consists of warming and attenuating parts, somewhat like penny-royal, and, like that, is of great service in opening obstructions of the womb, and helping the green-sickness, as also hysteric fits, and vapours. It promotes the birth and *Lochia*; and, by some authors, is commended against barrenness. *Miller*

Catmint is aromatic, acrid, bitter, and gives no tincture to red or blue paper; which shews it to contain an aromatic, oily, volatile salt, in which the urinous part predominates, in the same manner as in the artificial, oily, volatile salt. This plant taken as tea, or infused in wine, is very aperitive, emmenagogic, and cures the vapours. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

CATARRHETICUS (καταρρηκτικός, from κατὰ, and ῥήγνυμι, to break) an epithet apply'd, by *Hippocrates*, to substances of a penetrating and dissolving nature.

CATARRHEUMA (καταρρῆυμα, from κατὰ, and ῥέω, to flow) a defluxion, the same as CATARRHUS.

CATARRHEXIS (καταρρηξις, from κατὰ, and ῥήγνυμι, to break) a violent and copious eruption and effusion.

CATARRHOPIA (καταρροπία, from κάτω, downward, and ῥέπω, to tend) a propensity or inclination downwards.

CATARRHUS (καταρρῆς, from κάτω, downward, and ῥέω, to flow) a distillation or defluxion of humours from the head, upon the mouth, and *aspera arteria*, and thro'

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thro' them upon the lungs. It is generally occasion'd by a diminution of insensible perspiration, commonly called a cold, wherein what should pass off by the skin, ouzes out upon those glands, and occasions irritations, coughs, and all the usual symptoms.

CATARTISMUS (καταάρτισμος, from καταρτίζω, to replace a luxated member) a translation of bones from a preternatural to their natural situation *Galen*.

CATASARCA. See **ANASARCA**.

CATASCHASMOS (κατασχασμός, from κατὰ, and σχάζω, to scarify) scarification. *Castellus*.

CATASEISIS (κατάσεισις, from κατὰ, and σείω, to shake) a concussion or shaking.

CATASTAGMOS (κατασταγμός, from κατὰ, and στάζω, to distil) distillation. *Celsus*.

CATASTLAGMOS (κατασταλαγμός, from κατὰ, and σταλάζω, to distil) the same as the preceding. *Celsus*.

CATASTALTICUS (κατασταλτικός, from κατὰ, and στέλλω, to contract) styptic, astringent, repressing.

CATASTASIS (κατάστασις, from καθίστημι, to constitute) the constitution, habitude, state, or condition of any thing.

CATASTEMA. The same as the preceding.

CATATASIS (κατάτασις, from κατατάσσω, to extend, or to place) *Hippocrates* uses this word in two senses; the first is, the extension of a fractured or dislocated limb, in order to replace it; the second is, the actual replacing it in a proper situation.

CATE, a name, by which the *Catechu*, or *Japan earth*, is sometimes called.

C A T

CATECHU, *Japan earth*. See **TERRA Japannica**.

CATHÆRESIS (καθαίρεσις, from κατὰ, and αἰρέω, to take away) the subtraction of a part of the body, by any kind of evacuation.

CATHÆRETICA (from the same derivation as the preceeding) remedies which consume superfluous flesh.

CATHARMA (κάθαρμα, from καθαίρω, to purge) the excrements, or what is purg'd off from any part of the body.

CATHARMOS (καθαρμός, from the same derivation as the preceding) purgation by medicines; or the cure of a disorder by superstitious ceremonies.

CATHAROS (καθαρός, from καθαίρω, to purge) a word used by *Hippocrates* to signify pure or unmix'd.

CATHARSIS (κάθαρσις, from the same derivation as the foregoing) purgation in general, whether natural or artificial.

CATHARTICA (καθαρτικά, of καθαίρω, to purge) a general term for all purging medicines.

CATHEDRA (καθέδρη, from καθέζομαι, to sit) a word used by *Hippocrates* to signify the *Anus*.

CATHEMERINOS (καθεμερινός, from ἡμέρα, a day) the same as **AMPHEMERINOS**, which see.

CATHESTECOS (καθεστηκός, from καθίστημι, to establish) settled, constant, or stay'd.

CATHETER (καθέτηρ, from καθένω, to let down) an oblong, hollow, crooked instrument or tube, used by surgeons in disorders incident to the bladder.

CATHETERISMUS. The introduction of the catheter into the bladder.

CATHIDRYSIS. The reducing a thing to its proper place.

C A T

CATHIMIA, a word used by the *Spagirics*, and signifies,

1 A subterraneous mineral vein, whence gold and silver are digged.

2 Concretions in the gold and silver furnaces.

3 Gold.

4 The spume of silver.

5. Soot adhering to the walls where brass is burnt.

CATHIMIA affidia, burnt lead.

CATHOCHITES. See **CATTOCHITES**.

CATHODOS (κάθοδος, from κάτω, downwards, and ὁδός, a way) a descent.

CATHOLCEUS, an oblong fillet, which encompass'd the whole bandage of the head. *Galen*.

CATHOLICUS (καθολικός, from κάτω, through, and ὅλος, the whole) universal. A boasting epithet applied to some medicines, pretended to cure all diseases.

CATHYGROS (κάθυγρος, from κάτω, an augmentive particle, and υγρός, humid) excessively humid.

CATHYPNIA (from κάτω, and ὕπνος, sleep) a profound sleep. *Blancard*.

CATIAS (κατίας, from καθίημι, to introduce) a word used by *Paulus* for an incision-knife, used in extracting the dead *fœtus*; and also in opening an abscess of the uterus.

CATILIA, nine ounces. *Johnson*.

CATILLUS Cinereus, or *Obrusæ* **CATILLUS**. See **CAPELLA**. *Blancard*.

CATIMEA, the same as **CAD-MIA**, which see *Rieger*.

CATINUM, pot-ash.

CATINUS Fusorius. See **CRUCIBULUM**.

CATISCHON, one who is cos-

C A T

tive, or hard to be purg'd. *Hippocrates*.

CATMA, filings of gold. *Rulandus. Johnson*.

CATOBLECTA Animalia, animals furnished with civet. *Castellus*.

CATOBLEPAS, or **CATOBLEPON**, a wild beast found in *Ethiopia*. It is said to kill by its looks, like the basilisk.

CATOCATHARTICA (from κάτω, downwards, and καθάρω, to purge) such medicines as operate only by stool.

CATOCHE, the same as **CATALEPSIS**, which see.

CATOCHEILON, the inferior lip.

CATTOCHITES (from κατέχω, to retain) a stone found in *Corfica*, which *Pliny* says will attract and retain the hand when laid upon it.

CATODON (from κάτω, below, and ὀδός, a tooth) the *spermæceti* whale; so called, because it has teeth only in the lower jaw.

CATTOECIDIOS (κατοικίδιος, from κατοικέω, to inhabit) domestic, familiar, not hard to be made or procur'd.

CATOMISMOS (κατωμισμός, from κάτω, under, and ὤμος, the shoulder) a putting under of the shoulder.

CATOPTER (κατοπτήρ, from κάτω, and ὀπτομαι, to see) a *Speculum Ani*. See **SPECULUM**.

CATORCHITES, a sort of medicated wine describ'd by *Dioscorides*.

CATORETICA (κατωρετικά, from κάτω, downwards, and ῥέω, to flow) purgative medicines, or such as work by stool.

CATOXYS, very acute.

CATROBIL, earth. *Rulandus*.

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CATULOTICA (καταλωτικά, from κατὰ, and ὄυλη, a cicatrix) such remedies as, by their corroding quality, eat away gross cicatrices, and render the place smooth and clear.

CATULUS (a dimin. of *canis*, a dog)

1 (In *Zoology*) a puppy.

2 (In *Botany*) a catkin.

CATUS, the cat.

CAVA Vena. The large vein which receives the reflux blood, and conveys it to the heart.

CAVALAM, the name of a Malabarian plant. It has no medicinal virtues ascrib'd to it.

CAUCAFON, a name for the *Moly Indicum*.

CAUCALIS, offic. bastard parsnip. It grows wild in the fields, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is either eaten raw, or boiled as a pot-herb. *Dioscorides* says, it provokes urine.

CAUCALOIDES (καυκαλοειδές, from καυκαλῖς, the herb *Caucalis*, and εἶδος, form, or shape) a word used by *Moschion*, for the *Patella*; so called from its suppos'd similitude to the flower of the *Caucalis*.

CAUDA, a tail. In *Botany*, *cauda equina* is the *EQUISETUM*, which see.

The *Cauda Muris* is a species of the *Ranunculus*.

The *Cauda Porcina* is the *PEUCEDANUM*, which see.

In *Rulandus*, *cauda vulpis rubicundi*, is red-lead.

CAUDATIO, in *Blasius*, signifies an elongation of the *Clitoris*.

CAVERNA, a cavern. This word is applied to the female *pudenda*, by some authors.

CAVIARIUM. The pickled spawn of a sturgeon.

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CAVICULA, or **CAVILLA**, the ankle.

CAULEDON (καύληδον, from καυλός, a little stalk or branch) a rugged transverse fracture, so call'd because it breaks like a small branch.

CAULIAS (καυλίας, from καυλός, a branch) an epithet for that juice of the *Silphium* which flows from the stalk.

CAULIS, 1 a cabbage.

2 A stalk. Hence such plants as have two stalks are called *Cauliferous*.

3 The *penis*.

4 The *Vagina*.

CAULOTON, an epithet of the beet.

CAUMA (καῦμα, from καίω, to burn) the fultriness of the atmosphere, or of a body in a fever, or of any part inflam'd, or any other violent heat.

CAUNGA, a name for the *ARECA*, which see.

CAUSA, a cause.

CAUSIS (καῦσις, from καίω, to burn) a burn.

CAUSODES Febris, the same as *CASUS*, which see.

CAUSOMA, a burning heat, an inflammation. *Gorræus*.

CAUSTICA (from καίω, to burn) caustics, or burning medicines.

CAUSUS (καῦσος, from καίω, to burn) a burning fever, of the continual kind, attended with a violent heat, and most intense thirst.

CAUTERISATIO, cauterising.

CAUTERIUM (καυτήριον, from καίω, to burn) a cautery either actual or potential.

CAVUS (from חב, the hollow of the hand) hollow, full of holes.

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CAYMANES, the alligator, or *West-Indian* crocodile.

CEANOTHOS. A name for the *carduus vinearum ripens*. See *CARDUUS*.

CEASMA (κέασμα, from κείζω, to split, or divide) a fragment or fissure. *Hesychius*.

CEBI *Gallinæ*, the broil'd liver of a hen.

CEBUS, a species of monkey. *Castellus*.

CECIS, a gall of the oak.

CECRYPHALOS, 1 *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify a net in which the women bound up their hair.

2 It signifies that stomach which lies next before the *Omasum*, in ruminating animals.

CEDMATA (κέδματα, a primitive in the Greek) 1 Inveterate defluxions of humours on the joints, especially that at the hip, where the *Os Femoris* is articulated to the *Acetabulum*.

2 It signifies defluxions on the genital parts.

CEDRELÆUM (from *cedrus*, the cedar, and *oleum* oil) oil of cedar.

CEDRELATE (from κέδρεον, the cedar, and ἐλάτη, the fir-tree, *Bellonius*) the great cedar, a tree of immense bulk, exceeding in bigness all other trees in the world.

CEDRIA, the resin, or pitch flowing from the great cedar.

CEDRINUM (*Vinum*) cedar wine.

CEDRIS, the fruit of the great cedar.

CEDRO, the citron tree.

CEDROMELA, the fruit of the citron tree.

CEDRONELLA, baum. See *MELISSA*.

CEDRUS, the cedar.

CEDRUS, offic. The great ce-

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dar-tree of *Libanus*. This wood is said to yield an oil, which is famous for preserving books and writings.

CEDUE, the air. *Rulandus*.

CEDURILI, a word used by *Paracelsus*; but as to its signification, it remains a secret.

CEIRIÆ, flat worms. *Galen*.

CELASTRUS, the staff-tree. See *ALATERNUS*.

CELATUS *Aer*. Air stagnating in caverns, or close buildings, neither warm'd by the sun, nor agitated by the wind.

CELE, any *Hernia*, or rupture in general.

CELERY. It is cultivated in gardens; and is of the same virtues with the *Apium* of the shops, which see.

CELIFOLI. The same as *COELIFOLIUM*, which see.

CELIS, (κηλῖς, from καίω, to burn) a mark, or spot upon the skin.

CELLA, a cell. 1 A name which *Anatomists* give to many small cavities of the body.

2 (In *Botany*) those hollow places or partitions in the husks or pods of plants, which contain the seed.

CELLULA (a dimin. of *cella*, a cell) a small or little cell.

CELLULOSA *Membrana*. The cellular membrane, call'd also *Membrana Adiposa*. This membrane is of a vascular contexture, and forms innumerable cells, communicating with each other, in which the fat is lodg'd. This membrane invests all the moveable parts of the body; and, by its interposition betwixt the internal part of the skin, and external surface of the muscles, renders the skin moveable, while the muscles are at rest.

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CELSA, a certain *Flatus* or vapour, seeking a passage through the integuments, within which it is confin'd. The vulgar call it the beating of the life-blood. A barbarous term of *Paracelsus*.

CELTIS, offic. the nettle-tree. It grows in *France* and *Italy*. The fruit, which is used in medicine, is astringent, and binds the belly; but has least of these qualities when ripe. The decoction thereof is good for a dysentery, and for women labouring under an immoderate flux of the menses. *Dale*.

CEMENTATIO, or **COEMENTATIO**. See **CALX**, and **COEMENTUM**.

CEMENTERIUM, an aludel. *Rulandus*.

CEMENTUM. See **COEMENTUM**.

CENCHRAMIS, a grain or seed of the fig.

CENCHRITES, or **ACONTIAS**, a venomous serpent, two cubits in length, of a tapering figure, of a green colour resembling millet. The same medicinal virtues are attributed to the flesh of this serpent, as to that of the viper.

CENCHROS (κένχρος, millet) a species of *Herpes*, or miliary eruptions, resembling millet.

CENEANGIA (κενεαγγείη, from κενός, empty, and αγγείο, a vessel) an inanition of the vessels.

CENEBRIA, an epithet for carrion, or the flesh of animals which die of themselves.

CENEONES (κενεῶνες, from κενός, empty) the flanks, or space on each side, between the spurious ribs and the *Os Ileum*.

CENIFICATUM, or **CINIFICATUM**, calcin'd. *Rulandus*.

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CENIGDAM. See **CENIPLAM**.

CENIOTEMIUM, a purging remedy, which *Paracelsus* says is effectual in venereal disorders, but he does not mention what it is. It is supposed to be some mercurial preparation.

CENIPLAM, **CENIGDAM**, **CENIGOTAM**, or **CENIPLAM**, a name for a surgical instrument, with which the *Cranium* is opened in an epilepsy. *Rulandus*.

CENOSIS (κένωσις, from κενός, empty) evacuation.

CENTAURIUM majus, offic. the greater centaur. It grows in some of the mountainous parts of *Italy*, and flowers in *July*. The root, which is the only part used, is drying and binding, and good for all kinds of fluxes; stops bleeding either at the nose or mouth, or any other part; and is of great use to heal wounds, taking its name, says *Pliny*, from the centaur *Chiron*, who cured himself of a wound he received by one of the arrows of *Hercules*, by the use of this plant. It is very rarely used. *Miller*.

CENTAURIUM minus, offic. the lesser centaur. It grows in fields and dry pasture grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

Centauris is of a very bitter taste, and of an aperitive, cleansing faculty, opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, provokes urine and the menses, helps the jaundice and intermitting fevers, strengthens the stomach, and destroys worms; outwardly it is used in fomentations, against swellings and inflammations. *Miller*.

CENTIMORBIA, a name of

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the NUMMULARIA, which see.

CENTINERVIA, plantain. See PLANTAGO.

CENTINODIA, a name for the POLYGONUM, which see.

CENTRATIO, a term used by *Paracelsus*, to express the degenerating of a saline principle, and contracting a corrosive and exultating quality. Hence *Centrum Salis* is said to be the principle or cause of ulcers. *Casellus*.

CENTRION (κέντριον, from κεντέω, to prick) an epithet for a plaster in *Galen*, calculated against stiches in the side.

CENTRUM (from κεντέω, to prick) the centre.

1 This word, in the chymical language, denotes the principal residence, foundation, or source of any thing.

2 It signifies that part of medicine in which its greatest virtues reside.

CENTUNCULUS, the same as the ALSINE, which see. *Blancard* says it is the GNAPHALIUM.

CEPA, offic. the onion. It is cultivated in gardens; the root only is used.

Onions are of great use in the kitchen, being not only put into sauces, and pottages, but eaten as food. They are somewhat windy, but very wholesome for those who abound with cold and moist humours, and are helpful against coughs and diseases of the breast: Beaten into a cataplasm with a little salt, they are a very good remedy to fetch out the fire in burns or scalds, when the skin is not off. *Miller*.

CEPA ascalonica, offic. barren onions, or eschalots. The root of this is employed for culinary uses. It is esteemed heating, drying, in-

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ciding, aperient, and provocative. It excites an appetite, and destroys worms in the intestines. *Dale*.

CEPÆA, base orpine. See SEDUM.

CEPHALÆA (κεφαλαία, from κεφαλή, the head) a sort of head-ach, that becomes inveterate, and each return is still more violent.

CEPHALALGIA (κεφαλαλγία, from κεφαλή, the head, and ἄλγος, pain) a head-ach.

CEPHALARTICA (from κεφαλή, the head, and ἄλγος, pain) remedies which purge the head. *Blancard*.

CEPHALICUS (κεφαλικός, from κεφαλή, the head) cephalic; of, or belonging to the head. Thus all remedies that are good for disorders of the head are stiled *Cephalics*.

CEPHALIC vein, the name of the vein which creeps along the arm between the skin and the muscles; so called because bleeding in that vein was supposed to relieve the head.

CEPHALINE, that part of the tongue which is next the root, and nearest the *Fauces*. *Gorræus*.

CEPHALOIDES (κεφαλοειδής, from κεφαλή, a head, and εἶδος, form, or shape) having a head, or shaped like a head. It is applied to those parts which are called capitated.

CEPHALONOSOS (κεφαλονόσος, from κεφαλή, the head, and νόσος, a disease) a term applied to a malignant epidemical fever, frequent in *Hungary*, thence called *Febris Hungarica*.

CEPHALO-pharyngæus (from κεφαλή, the head, and φαρυγξ, the throat) a muscle of the PHARYNX, which see.

CEPHALOPONIA (κεφαλοπονία, from

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from κεφαλή, the head, and πόνος, pain) a head-ach.

CEPHALOS, a fish called a mullet.

CEPHALOTOS, capitated. See CAPITATÆ.

CEPHALOTROTOS (from κεφαλή, the head, and τριτάτω, to wound) wounded in the head.

CEPINI, vinegar. *Rulandus*.

CEPULA, large myrobalans. *Nic. Myrepsus*.

CERA (κηρός, a primitive in the Greek) bees-wax.

All wax is heating, mollifying, and moderately incarning. It is mixed in forbile liquors, as a remedy for a dysentery; and ten bits of the size of the grain of millet, swallowed, prevent the curdling of milk in the breasts of nurses. *Dioscorides*.

The best wax is yellowish, somewhat pinguious, well scented, and smelling somewhat like honey, pure, and produc'd in *Crete* or *Pontus*. The next is what is white, and of a naturally fat substance.

CERÆ, the *Cornua* of the *Uterus*. *Ruffus Ephesius*.

CERAGO, the aliment of bees. *Castellus*.

CERAMICE, or CERAMITIS, (κεραμική, or κεραμίτις) join'd with γῆ, earth, signifies potter's clay. *Hippocrates*.

CERAMIUM (κεράμιον) a Greek measure, containing about nine gallons. It is equal to what the *Latins* call'd *Amphora*.

CERAMOS, a file.

CERANITES (κερανίτης) the name of a *Troche* in *Galen*.

CERANTHEMUS (κεράνθεμος, from κηρός, bees-wax, and ἄνθεμος, a flower) bee-glue, or bee-bread.

CERAS (κερός, from κέρα, a head) a horn.

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CERASIATUM (from *cerasus*, a cherry-tree) the name of a purging medicine in *Libavius*, so called because the juice of cherries is an ingredient in it.

CERASION (κεράσιον, from κέρασος, a cherry-tree) a cherry.

CERASIOS, a name given to two ointments by *Mesue*, which he calls the greater and lesser. *Castellus*.

CERASMA (κέρασμα, from κερώννυμι, to mix) a mixture of cold and warm water, when the warm is poured into the cold. *Castellus* from *Galen*.

CERASTES (κεράστης, or κεραιστής, from κέρας, a horn) a serpent, a cubit in length, or two cubits when longest, of a sandy colour in his body, and near the tail void of scales. At the head it has two eminences like horns, whence it has its name.

Lemery says, that it is prepar'd for medicinal uses like the viper; that it contains a great deal of volatile salt and oil; and that it is sudorific, resists poisons, purifies the blood, and is good in the small-pox, plague, leprosy, and itch.

CERASUS, the cherry-tree.

CERASUS *rubra*, offic. the red cherry-tree. The fruit of this tree are reckoned more cooling than the black, quenching thirst, are grateful to the stomach, and whet the appetite: They are seldom used in physic. The gum is accounted lithontriptic, and good for the stone and gravel, &c. *Miller*.

CERASUS *acida nigricantia*, the morello-cherry. The fruit preserved, and the rob of the inspissated juice, are used, and agree in virtues with the red cherry. *Dale*.

CERASUS *nigra*, the black cherry-tree. This tree grows wild in

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in several parts of *England*, and is likewise planted in gardens for their fruit. It flowers in *April*, the fruit being ripe in *July*.

Black cherries are accounted cordial and cephalic, and useful in all diseases of the head and nerves, as epilepsies, convulsions, palsies, and the like. They are commended by some for the stone, gravel, and stoppage of urine. *Miller*.

CERATIA, the carob-tree. See CAROBA.

CERATIO (from *cera*, wax)

1 The smearing any thing over with wax.

2 (In the chymical language) a mollification of a hard and not fusible substance, so as to make it capable of liquefaction.

3 In the alchymical sense, it imports the fixing of mercury with something which flows like wax, and detains it.

CERATITES (from *κέρας*, a horn) the fossil unicorn. A stone in the shape of a horn.

CERATITIS, the sea-violet, according to *Marcellus Empiricus*; but *Pliny* says, it is a name for the *Papever Corniculatum*.

CERATIUM, 1 The fruit of the carob-tree.

2 A carat, a sort of weight.

CERATOGLOSSUS (from *κέρας*, a horn, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue) the name of a muscle of the tongue. Its use is to draw the tongue obliquely to one side; but if both act at once, the tongue is pulled directly backwards into the mouth.

CERATOIDES (*κερατοειδής*, from *κέρας*, a horn, and *εἶδος*, form, or shape) a name for the *Tunica Cornea* of the eye.

CERATOMALAGMA, a cerate.

C E R

CERATONIA, the carob tree.

CERATUM (from *cera*, wax) a cerate, or plaister; so called because wax is generally an ingredient in the composition.

CERAUNIA *sive fulminaris lapidis*, offic. thunder-stones.

CERAUNO-chrysos, a name for the *Aurum Fulminaris*. *Johnson*.

CERBERUS *triceps*, 1 The *Pulvis Cornachini*.

2 (In the chymical language) it signifies a tripple mercury, from salt, quicksilver, and vitriol. *Castellus*.

CERCHNALEOS (*κερχναλέος*, from *κέρχιν*, a wheezing) any thing that causes a wheezing or hoarseness.

CERCHNOS (*κέρχιν*, from *κέρχινω*, to make rough) a wheezing or hoarseness.

CERCIS (*κερκίς*, the spoke of a wheel, because it resembles it)

1 The bone of the arm called the *Radius*.

2 A pestil, an instrument to pound any thing with.

CERCOPITHECUS, a monkey.

CERCOSIS (*κέρκωσις*, from *κέρκω*, a tail) a disease of the *Clitoris*, consisting in its preternatural enlargement.

CERDAC, mercury. *Rulandus*.

CEREA (from *cera*, wax) ear-wax.

CEREALIA (from *ceres*, the goddess of corn) all sorts of corn with which bread is made.

CEREBELLUM (from *cerebrum*, the brain) the posterior part of the brain.

CEREBRUM (from *κέφα*, the head) the brain. This name is given to all that mass which fills the cavity of the *Cranium*, and which

which is immediately surrounded by two membranes, called *Meninges* by the *Greeks*, and *Matres* by others, because they were of opinion, that these membranes were the origin, and, as it were, the mother of all the other membranes of the body.

This general mass is divided into three particular portions; the *Cerebrum*, or brain, properly so called, the *Cerebellum*, and *Medulla Oblongata*: To these three parts, contained within the *Cranium*, a fourth is added, which fills the great canal of the *Spina Dorsi*, by the name of *Medulla Spinalis*, being a continuation of the *Medulla Oblongata*.

The *Cerebrum*, properly so called, is a kind of medullary mass, of a moderate consistence, and of a greyish colour on the outer surface, filling all the superior portion of the cavity of the *Cranium*, or that portion which lies above the transverse *Septum*. The upper part of the *Cerebrum* is of an oval figure, like half an egg cut lengthwise, or rather like two quarters of an egg cut lengthwise, and parted a little from each other. It is flatter on the lower part, each lateral half of which is divided into three eminences called lobes, one anterior, one middle, and one posterior.

The substance of the *Cerebrum* is of two kinds, distinguished by two different colours; one part of which is softish, being of a greyish or ash-colour; the other, which is more solid, being very white. The ash-colour'd substance lies principally on the outer part of the *Cerebrum* like a kind of *Cortex*, from whence it has been called the *cortical Substance*, or *Cineritious*. The

white substance occupies the inner part, and is term'd *Sustantia Medullaris*, or simply *Substantia Alba*.

The *Cerebellum* is contained under the transverse *Septum* of the *Dura Mater*. It is broader laterally, than on the fore or back sides, flattened on the upper side, and gently inclin'd both ways, answerable to the *Septum*, which serves it as a kind of tent or ceiling. On the lower side it is rounder, and on the back side it is divided into two lobes, separated by the occipital *Septum* of the *Dura Mater*.

The *Medulla Oblongata* is a medullary substance, situated in the middle part of the basis of the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*, without any discontinuation, between the lateral parts of both these bases; and, therefore, it may be looked upon as one middle medullary basis, common to both *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*, by the reciprocal continuity of their medullary substances, through the great hole in the transverse *Septum* of the *Dura Mater*; which common basis lies immediately on that portion of the *Dura Mater* which lines the basis of the *Cranium*. The *Medulla Oblongata* is, therefore, justly esteemed to be a third general part of the whole mass of the brain, or as the common production, or united elongation, of the whole medullary substance of the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*.

The *Medulla Spinalis* is only an elongation of the extremity of the *Medulla Oblongata*; and it has its name from its being contained in the bony canal of the *Spina Dorsi*. It is, consequently, a continuation, or common appendix, of the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum*, as well because

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cause of the two substances of which it is composed, as because of the membranes by which it is invested.

The nerves arise either from the *Medulla Oblongata* or *Spinalis*; they go out in *Fasculi* disposed in pairs. See *NERVI*.

The arteries which supply the *Cerebrum*, *Cerebellum*, and *Medulla Oblongata*, come partly from the carotids, which enter the *Cranium* through the canals in the *Apophysis Petrosæ* of the temporal bones, and partly from the vertebrals, which enter by the occipital *Foramen*, and send off the *Arteriæ Spinalis* into the canal of the spine for the *Medulla* lodged there.

CEREFATIO. See *CERATIO*.

CERELÆUM (κηρίλαιον, from κηρός, wax) 1 The same as *CERATUM*, which see.

2 (In some modern authors) it imports the oil of wax.

CEREVISIA, drink made of any sort of corn.

CEREUS, the torch-thistle.

CERIFICATIO. See *CERATIO*.

CERIO, a disease of the head. See *ACHOR*.

CERION (κηρίον, from κηρός, wax) the honey-comb.

CERITUS, or **CERITUS**, (from *Ceres*, who was supposed to affect people in this manner) mad, enthusiastic, or drunk with malt liquor.

CEROBER, water. *Rulandus*.

CEROMA (κηρώμα, from κηρός, wax) a cerate.

CERONEUM, a cerate. *Blancard*.

CEROPISSUS (κηρόπισσος, from κηρός, wax, and πίσσα, pitch) a plaister made of wax and pitch.

C H A

CEROTUM, the same as *CERATUM*.

CERRUS, the same as *ÆGILOPS*, or hemlock.

CERVARIA, a name for the *SESELI Æthiopicum*. *Blancard*.

CERVICALIS (from *cervix*, the neck) of, or belonging to the neck.

CERVICARIA, throat wort.

CERVIX, the neck.

CERUMEN, ear-wax.

CERUSSA, ceruse, white lead. Its use is only external, being poisonous, given internally.

CERUSSA *urina*, white urine, or such as looks as if white lead were mixed with it.

CERVUS (of κέρας, a horn) the stag.

CESTREUS, the mullet.

CESTRITES *vinum*, wine impregnated with betony.

CESTRUM, betony.

CETE, or **CETUS**, the porpoise whale.

CETERACH. See *ASPLENIDIUM*.

CEVADILLA, *Indian* caustic barley.

CEVILLUS, a stone mentioned by *Paracelsus* and *Helmont*. See *LUDUS*.

CHAA, the plant of which tea is the leaves.

CHACEF, an earthen pot. *Rulandus*.

CHÆROPHYLLUM, chervil. It is sown in gardens.

Chervil is much of the nature of parsley, being aperitive and attenuating, good for the stone and gravel, and to provoke urine and the menses. It is more used as a salad-herb, than for any physical use. *Miller*.

CHAFAR *alpini*, a sort of *Egyptian* melon,

CHA-

CH A

CHALASIS (χάλασις, from χαλᾶω, to relax) relaxation.

CHALASTICOS (from the same derivation as the preceding) relaxing.

CHALAZA, or **CHALAZION**, (χάλαζα, or χαλάζιον, a hail-stone) a disease to which swine are very subject, in which the flesh is found full of small tubercles like hail-stones.

CHALBANE, galbanum.

CHALCANTHUM, vitriol.

CHALCEDONIUS, the chalcidony, a sort of precious stone.

CHALCEION, the herb pimpinella. *Boerhaave*.

CHALCIDICA *lacerta*, a sort of serpent, so called from its resembling the colour of the chalcidony.

CHALCITES (χαλκίτις, from χαλκός, brass) a metalline recement, of the colour of brass, diversified with oblong shining veins. It is an effectual medicine against the erysipelas and herpes. In conjunction with the juice of leeks, it stops hæmorrhages from the womb and nostrils. The powder of it cures disorders of the gums, spreading ulcers, and tumours of the tonsils. When calcin'd, and triturated with honey, it proves an excellent medicine for disorders in the eyes. *Dioscorides*.

CHALCOS, brass.

CHALCUS, a weight of about two grains.

CHALCUTE, burnt brass. *Rullandus*.

CHALEPOS, difficult, or dangerous.

CHALICRATON (from χαλκίς, pure wine, and κεράνωμι, to mix) a mixture of wine and water.

CHALYBS, steel properly, but used in medicine to signify iron.

CH A

CHAMA, bastard-cockle.

CHAMÆACTE (from χαμαί, upon the ground, and ἄκτῃ, the elder) dwarf-elder, or danewort.

CHAMÆBATOS, the dew-berry.

CHAMÆCEDRYS. The *Abrotanum Fœmina*. *Blancard*.

CHAMÆCERASUS, upright honey-suckle.

CHAMÆCISSUS, ground-ivy. See **CHAMÆCLEMA**.

CHAMÆCISTUS, several species of the *Helianthemum* are call'd by this name.

CHAMÆCLEMA, ground-ivy. It grows every where in hedges and shady places, and flowers in *April*. The whole herb is used.

It is accounted a very good pectoral herb, being much used for coughs, shortness of breath, and other disorders of the lungs; for which, a tea made of the leaves, and syrup of the juice, is very beneficial. It is frequently put into ale, which it refines and clarifies; it is reckoned anti-scorbutic and aperitive, and good to provoke urine, and cleanse the ureters. Some authors commend it, steep'd in brandy, as of great service against the Cholic. *Miller*.

Pitcairn says, that ground-ivy excels all vegetables, as a remedy for a consumption.

CHAMÆDAPHNE, a name for the **LAUREOLA**.

CHAMÆCYPARISSUS, a name for **ABROTANUM**, lavender cotton.

CHAMÆDRYITES, wine which has Germander infus'd in it. *Dioscorides*.

CHAMÆDRYS, germander. It grows with us only in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The leaves and tops are used.

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Germander is an herb of warm, thin parts, opening obstructions of the liver, spleen, and kidneys, and of use in the jaundice; dropfy, and stoppage of urine. It is a good emmenagogue, and is commended by some as a specific for the gout, rheumatism, and pains of the limbs. *Miller*.

CHAMÆDRYS, *palustris*, *alium redolens*, or, CHAMÆDRYS *frutiosa*, *sylvestris* *Melissæ*. See SCORDIUM.

CHAMÆDRYS *Frutescens*. See TUCRIUM.

CHAMÆDRYS *spuria angustifolia*, or CHAMÆDRYS *spuria latifolia*. See VERONICA.

CHAMÆFICUS. The *figus humilis*. See FICUS.

CHAMÆIRIS, a name for several species of the IRIS, which see.

CHAMÆITÆ, the strait dwarf willow with narrow leaves. *Park*.

CHAMÆLÆA, widow-wail. This herb, when apply'd to the *Pubes* and *Abdomen* of dropfical persons, no medicine is more effectual in provoking urine; in which manner *Rondeletius* used it with success.

CHAMÆLÆAGNUS. See GALE.

CHAMÆLAGÆNUS *Vinum*, wine impregnated with the *Chamæ-læa*.

CHAMÆLEON, *offic.* the chameleon. The gall, heart, and the animal itself, are in use. The gall removes suffocations.

CHAMÆLEUCE, colts-foot. *Blancard*.

CHAMÆLINUM, a name for the purging flax.

CHAMÆMELUM, *offic.* chamomile. It grows upon heaths and

CH A

commons, flowering in *June* and *July*.

Chamomile is a plant of many virtues, being stomatic, hepatic; nervine, emollient, and carminative; it strengthens the stomach and bowels, helps the cholic; jaundice; stone, and stoppage of urine. It is good against quartan and other agues. Outwardly it is used in clysters, in baths, and *Semicupia* for the stone, and stoppage of urine; also in fomentations for inflammations and tumours. Outwardly applied hot to the sides; it helps the pains thereof. The herb and flowers are used. *Miller*.

CHAMÆMELUM *fætidum*, may-weed. It grows frequently among corn, and in waste places, and flowers in *May* and *June*.

This is a plant but rarely used, tho' some authors commend it against vapours, and hysteric fits. *Mr. Ray* says, it was sometimes made use of in scrophulous cases. *Miller*.

CHAMÆMORUS, *offic.* knot-berries, or cloud berries. It is recommended as a noble and excellent remedy against the scurvy.

CHAMÆPITUINUM *Vinum* Wine in which the bruised green leaves of the *Chæmepitys* have been infused.

CHAMÆPITYS, ground-pine. It grows in fallow fields, and chalky grounds, particularly in *Kent*, in great plenty; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

Ground-pine is hot and dry, warming and strengthening to the nerves helps the palsy, *sciatica*, and rheumatism, the scurvy, and all pains of the limbs. It is a strong diuretic, opens obstructions of the womb, and powerfully promote the

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the menses, and that so strongly, that it is forbid to women with child, for fear of abortion. *Miller.*

Gound-pine yields, by the chymical analysis, several acid liquors, a little urinous spirit, a great deal of oil, and more earth. *Martyn's Tournefort.*

CHAMÆPITYS *altera*, offic. *French ground-pine.* It is often found in *France*, and flowers in *June.*

CHAMÆPITYS *tertia seu mas*, offic. *Italian ground-pine.* This is common in *Italy*, where it flowers in *June.* The two last are possess'd of the same virtues as the first, but in a weaker degree. *Dioscorides.*

CHAMÆPLION. A name for the **ERYSIMUM.** *Oribasius.*

CHAMÆPYXOS. A name for the *Pseudo-chamæbuxus.* *Parkinson.*

CHAMÆRAPHANUM. A name by which *Paulus Ægineta* calls the upper part of the root of *Apium.*

CHAMÆRODODENDROS.
See **ÆGOLETHRON.**

CHAMÆROPS. A sort of palm. See **PALMA.**

CHAMÆRUBUS, a name for the **RUBUS**, which see.

CHAMÆZELOS (χαμαῖζελος, from χαμαί, on the ground) low, depress'd. *Hippocrates.*

CHAMBAR. The same as **MAGNESIA.** *Rulandus.*

CHAMBELECH, an elixir. *Rulandus.*

CHAMBROCH, trefoil. *Castellus.*

CHAMELÆA. See **CHAMÆLOEA.**

CHAMEUNIA (χαμευνία, from χαμαί, on the ground, and ευνή, a bed) a lying on the ground, or any hard place. *Galen.*

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CHANCRES, a sort of venereal tumors on the glans, and other parts.

CHAOMANTIA, a term used by the enthusiastical chymists, importing the art of making presages from observation on the air.

CHAOS, this properly imports a dark and rude mass of matter; but *Paracelsus* uses it to signify the air.

CHAOSDA, an epithet for the plague, us'd by *Paracelsus.*

CHAOVA, the *Egyptian* name for coffee.

CHARABE, or **CARABE,** amber.

CHARACIAS (from χάραξ, a bulwark) an epithet applied to such plants as need a support, as the vine, &c.

CHARACTA, a caret, a sort of weight.

CHARACTER (χαρακτήρ, from χαρασσω, to engrave). 1 (In *Botany*) it signifies that assemblage of marks, which distinguish the species of plants from each other.

2 (In *Chymistry*) it imports a mark signifying some particular thing.

3 It signifies an hereditary disposition to some particular disorder.

CHARADRIUS, a sort of bird, the sight of which, according to the fabulous report of *Ælian*, cures the jaundice.

CHARAMAIS. The *Turkish* and *Persian* name from the **AMBELA**, which see.

CHARANTIA. The **MOMORDICA**, or **BALSAMINA mas.**

CHARISTOLOCHIA. A name for the *Artemisia*, mugwort.

CHARME, or **CHARMIS,** the name of an antidote mentioned by *Galen.*

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CHARONIUS, Charonean. An epithet for poisonous caves, or such as are so loaded with a suffocating vapour, that animals cannot live, even a few minutes in them.

CHARTA Virginea. A name for the **AMNIOS**.

CHASME (χάσμα, or χασμός, from χαίνω, to gape) oscitation, gaping.

CHATE. The *Egyptian* cucumber.

CHAULIODONTA (χαυλιόδοντα, from χαλάω, to send forth, and ὀδὴς, a tooth) a name for those animals whose teeth grow a great length out of their mouths, as the *Boar* and *Elephant*.

CHAUNOS (χαῦνος, a radical in the *Greek*) lax, soft, fungous, yielding to the pressure of the fingers.

CHADROPA, all sorts of corn and pulse.

CAELOCACE (χειλοκάκη, from χεῖλος, the lip, and κακόν, an evil) the *lip-evil*; a swelling of the lips.

CHEILOS (χεῖλος, a radical in the *Greek*) a lip.

CHEIMETLON (χείμετρον, from χεῖμα, the winter) a chilblain.

CHEIMON (χειμών, from the preceding derivation) cold, shivering.

CHEIMON, winter, or cold weather.

CHEIR (χείρ, from χῶ, to take) the hand.

CHEIRAPSIA (χειραψία, from χείρ, the hand, and ἅπτομαι, to touch) scratching.

CHEIRI, *Cheyri*, or *Keiri*, wall-flower.

CHEIRATER (χειράτερος, from χείρ, the hand, and ἰατρός, a physician) a surgeon.

C H E

CHEIRISMA, a manual operation.

CHEIRIXIS, surgery in general.

CHEIZI, in the phrase of *Paracelsus*, when, speaking of minerals, imports quicksilver; but relative to vegetables, it signifies their flowers. Some interpret it the *aurum potabile*, others antimony. *Rutlandus*.

CHELA (χηλή, from χῶ, to take, or seize). 1 A forked probe, used in extracting a *Polypus* of the nose.

2 The extremities of the *Cilia*, which touch each other when the eyes are shut.

3 Claws, particularly those of the crab.

4 Fissures in the heels, feet, or *Pudenda*.

CHELIDON. 1 The swallow.

2 The hollow at the flexure of the arm.

CHELIDONIUM majus, offic. the greater celandine. It grows among waste grounds and rubbish, upon walls and buildings, and flowers in *May*.

Celandine is aperitive and cleansing, opening obstructions of the spleen and liver; and of great use in curing the jaundice and scurvy. Some reckon it cordial, and a good antidote against the plague. Some quantity is put into the *aqua mirabilis*. Outwardly it is used for sore eyes, to dry up the rheum and take away specks and films; and also against tetters and ring-worms and scurfy breakings-out. *Miller*.

Celandine, by a chymical analysis, yields a good deal of salt, both fix'd and volatile; but it is involv'd in a great deal of sulphur and earth. *Martyn's Tournesfort*.

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CHELIDONIUM *minus*, offic. The lesser celandine, or pilewort. It grows in meadows and moist pastures, and by hedge-sides; and flowers in *April*. This herb, on account of its signature, is accounted good for the hæmorrhoids or piles, to ease their pain and swelling, and stop their bleeding, the roots being taken inwardly, and an ointment made of the leaves and roots, applied outwardly. Some commend it for the jaundice and scurvy, especially in the mouth, to strengthen the gums, and preserve the teeth. *Miller*.

CHELIDONIUS *lapis*, a stone said to be found in the craw of a young swallow.

CHELONE. 1 A tortoise.

2 A chirurgical machine, mention'd by *Oribasius*.

CHELONIUM (from *χηλῶν*, a tortoise, because it resembles its shell) the convex part of the back, which is situated immediately under the neck.

CHELONITES *lapis*. A name for the *Lapis Bufonites*.

CHELYS (*χέλυς*, from *χηλῶν*, a tortoise) the breast, so called from its figure resembling the back of a tortoise.

CHELYSCION (*χελύσκιον*, from *χέλυς*, the breast) a dry cough.

CHEMIA (*χῆμη*, from an uncertain derivation) an art which teaches how to separate the different substances that are found in mix'd bodies; as animals, plants, metals, and minerals, and to reduce them to their first principles.

CHEMOSIS (*χῆμωσις*, from *χαίω*, to gape) a disease of the eyes, proceeding from an inflammation, when the white of the eye swells above the black, and overtops it to such a degree, that there appears a

C H E

sort of *Hiatus*, or gap, between them, whence it has its name.

CHENALOPEX (*χηνολώπηξ*, from *χῆν*, a goose, and *αλώπηξ*, a fox). See **VULPENSER**.

CHENOCOPRUS (*χηνόκοπρος*, from *χῆν*, a goose, and *κόπρος*, dung) goose-dung. It is very acrimonious, and of a resolvent quality, and commended in the jaundice.

CHENOPINA. See **CHOPI-NA**.

CHERAMIS (*χηραμῖς*, from *χηραμός*, a hollow place) the hollow of a shell-fish called *Myax*.

CHERAS, a tumor in which kernels arise. *Johnson*.

CHEREFOLIUM. See **CÆREFOLIUM**.

CHERIO, the occult accidental virtue of the external elements, and the unmodify'd nature of heat and cold. *Johnson*.

CHERIONIUM is that in which nature cannot be altered: Thus crystal, harden'd by nature, cannot be melted, as that which is made by art. *Johnson*.

CHERMES & *cocus baphica*, offic. Kermes-berries. See **ALKERMES**.

CHERMES Mineralis. A celebrated preparation of antimony, invented by the industrious *Glauber*. See the preparation in *James's Dispensatory*.

CHERNIBION, an urinal. *Hippocrates*.

CHERSA, or *Fecula*, a root reduced to a farinaceous powder.

CHERSÆA (*χερσαῖα*, from *χέρος*, earth) earthy. An epithet of one of the three species of asps.

CHERSYDRUS (*χέρσυδρος*, from *χέρος*, earth, and *ὕδωρ*, water) an amphibious serpent, so call'd because it first lives in watry places,

but afterwards shifts its habitation, and lives on the dry ground.

CHERVA. *Cataputia*. *Johnson*.

CHERUHUNDA. The SOLANUM, which see.

CHEUSIS (χεῦσις, from χέω, χεύω, or χύω, to pour out) a liquation or fusion, that is, an attenuation or thinness of the tears. *Foefius*.

CHEZANANCE (χεζανάγκη, from χέζω, to go to stool, and ἀνάγκη, necessity) any thing in general that creates a necessity of going to stool.

CHIA TERRA, *Terra Chia*, offic. It is brought from the island of *Chios*, (*Scio*, in the *Archipelago*;) and among other things is good for ambustions. *Dale*.

Chuse such earth as is whitish, inclining to an ash-colour, and like the earth of *Samos*. It has the same virtues as the *Samian* earth. *Dioscorides*.

CHIACUM *collyrium*, in *P. Ægineta*, signifies a remedy for the eyes.

CHIADUS, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the same as *Furunculus*. *Castellus*.

CHIASMOS (χιασμός, from the letter X, *Chi*, because of its figure) the meeting of any two things under the form or figure of a cross. *Castellus*.

CHIASTOS (χιαστός, from the preceding derivation) the name of a bandage in *Oribasius*, so called from its resembling a cross.

CHIBOU. See ICICARIBA.

CHIFFIR, or CHIFIR. *Libavius* says it signifies the *Lapis Animalis*; but *Johnson* says it imports any sulphur of the metalline kind.

CHILIODYNAMON (χιλιοδύναμιον, from χίλιοι, a thousand, and δύναμις, virtue) an epithet applied, by *Dioscorides*, to the herb *Polemo-*

nium, on account of its many virtues.

CHILIOPHYLLON (χιλίοφυλλον, from χίλιοι, a thousand, and φύλλον, a leaf) the herb *Millefolium*.

CHILLI, a species of *Indian* pepper.

CHILON (χείλων, from χείλη, a lip) one that has great lips.

CHIMALATH, or CHIMALATE. See *CORONA solis*.

CHIMETHLON. See *PERNIO*.

CHIMIA, the same as *CHYMIA*, or *CHEMIA*.

CHIMOLEA *laxa*, a term used by *Paracelsus*, to signify the powder which is separated from the flowers of saline ores.

CHIMUS, an obscure term in *Paracelsus*, which seems to mean, the dross or feculent mass of the ore.

CHINA, offic. *China-root*. The best comes from the *East-Indies*.

CHINA *occidentalis*, *American China*. I have known some physicians prefer this to the *oriental China*, especially in scrophulous cases, and in consumptions, where there were any suspicions of their arising from a scrophulous cause. *Miller*.

CHINENSE, *vel Sinense Pomum*. The *China* orange.

CHIOLI, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the same as *Furunculi*. See *FURUNCULUS*.

CHIRAGRA (χείραγρα, from χείρ, the hand, and ἄγρα, a capture, or seizure) the gout in the hands.

CHIRAPSIA (χειραψία, from χείρ, the hand, and ἄψις, a handling, or touching) the rubbing of any diseased part.

CHIROMANTIA (χειρομαντία, from χείρ, the hand, and μαντεύομαι, to

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to prophecy) the art of divining by lines and figures of the hand.

CHIRONAX (χειρῶναξ, from χεῖρ, the hand, and ἀνάσσω, to command) an artificer or handicraftsman. *Hippocrates*.

CHIRONIUM (χιρώνιον, from Chiron the Centaur, because he is said to be the first that could cure them) an epithet for a malignant, inveterate ulcer.

CHIRONOMIA. See CHEIRONOMIA.

CHIROTECHNES (χειροτέχνης, from χεῖρ, the hand, and τέχνη, art) properly a manual artist; but *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify an artist in general.

CHIROTIBIA (χειροτριβία, from χεῖρ, the hand, and τρίβω, to exercise) the qualification of being well versed in the practice of medicine.

CHIRURGIA (from χεῖρ, the hand, and ἔργον, a work) surgery, that part of medicine which is employed in manual operation.

CHIST, the name of a measure. See **SEXTARIUS**.

CHITON (χιτών, a radical in the Greek) a coat or membrane.

CHIVES (in Botany) the fine threads of flowers, or the little knobs which grow on the tops of those threads.

CIVES *tipt with pendants*, are the *Apices* of flowers, having *Farina* hanging on their points, as the tulip, &c.

CIVETS, the small parts at the roots of plants, by which they are propagated. *Miller's Dict.*

CIUM vinum, wine of the growth of the island of Chios, now Scio.

CHLÆNA, new garments. *Etiolation on Hippocrates*.

CHO

CHLIAROS (χλιαρός, from χλιαίνω, to make warm) tepid, lukewarm. An epithet applied to mild fevers, in opposition to acute.

CHLIASMA (χλιάσμα, from χλιαίνομαι, to grow warm) a warming fomentation of the moist kind.

CHLOE (χλόη, from χιλός, food for cattle) the green herb, or grass.

CHLORASMA (χλώρασμα, from χλωρός, a palish green) a palish-green colour, shining with a sort of splendor, and inclining to a watry. *Galien*.

CHLOROS (χλωρός, from χλόα, the green herb) This word, in *Hippocrates*, has many significations. Sometimes it means a palish-green, sometimes pale, also yellow and palish, and often an herbaceous green, according to its various ways of application.

CHLOROSIS (χλώρωσις, from χλωρός, a palish-green) that disorder incident to virgins, for want of the menstrual discharge; commonly called the *Green-sickness*.

CHOA. See **CHUS**.

CHOACUM, the black plaister, so called by *Celsus*.

CHOANA (χοάνα, from χέω, to pour out) a cavity in the brain like a funnel; it conveys the excrement of the brain to the *Glandula pituitaria*.

CHOCOLATA, or **SUCCOLATA**, chocolate.

CHOCUS. See **CHUS**.

CHÆNICIS, a name for the trepan.

CHÆNIX (χοίνιξ, from χῶ, to hold or contain) an Attic or Greek dry measure, containing, according to *Cleopatra*, three *Cotylæ* or *Heminae*, that is, one *Sextarius* and a half.

CHÆRADES (χοιράδες, from χοῖρος,

C H O

χοῖρος, a swine, that creature being subject to this distemper) the same as STRUMA, which see.

CHCERADOLETHRON (χοι-
ραδόλεθρον, from χοῖρος, a swine,
and ἔλεθρος, destruction) hogbane.
A name in *Aetius* for *Xanthium*, or
Loufe-burr.

CHOIRAS (from χοῖρος, a
swine) the same as STRUMA, which
see.

CHOIAC, the name for the
month of *December* in *Aetius*.

CHOLAGOGA (χολαγωγὰ, from
χολή, the bile, and ἄγω, to evacu-
ate) *Calogogues*, or such medicines
as purge the bile, and evacuate it
by stool.

CHOLAS (χολὰς, from χολή, the
bile) all the cavity of the *Hypo-
chondria*, or the *Ilium*; so called
because it contains the liver, as
the strainer of the bile.

CHOLE (χολή, a radical in the
Greek) the bile.

CHOLEDOCUS (χοληδόχος, from
χολή, the bile, and δέχομαι, to receive)
a common epithet for
the gall-bladder, and hepatic ves-
sels.

CHOLEGON, the same as
CHOLAGOGA, which see.

CHOLERA (χολέρα, from χολή,
the bile) an immoderate perturba-
tion of the belly, attended with a
discharge of bile upwards and
downwards, and proceeding from
a continual indigestion of the ali-
ments. *Paulus*.

CHOLERICUS (χολερικός, from
the preceding derivation) 1 A per-
son of a choleric constitution.

2 One whose humours abound
with bile.

3 One who labours under a
Cholera Morbus. *Castellus*.

CHOLOMA (χόλωμα, from χο-
λός, lame, or maimed) 1 Any dis-

tortion of a member, or depriva-
tion of it with respect to motion.

2 In a particular sense, it signi-
fies halting, or lameness of a leg.

CHOLOS, lame.

CHONDRILLA *prima*, offic.
gum-succory. It grows in unculti-
vated places in *Germany* and *Italy*,
according to *Dioscorides*. There is
a gum found about the branches
like mastich, of the bigness of a
bean, which, bruised with myrrh,
and applied in linen to the quan-
tity of an olive, provokes the men-
ses. Drank in wine, it cures the
bite of a viper; and the juice
boiled, and drank with wine, or
alone, stops a looseness. *Dioscori-
des*.

CHONDRILLA *altera*, offic.
gum-succory, with yellow flowers.
It grows in sandy places in *Ger-
many*, *Italy*, and other countries,
and flowers in *July*. The herb is
used; and the stalks and leaves
thereof, according to *Dioscorides*,
are endued with the virtue of con-
coction, and the juice reduces the
disordered hairs of the eye-lids to
their proper and convenient situa-
tion. *C. Baubine*.

CHONDROS (χόνδρος, a carti-
lage) 1 The same as ALICA, which
see.

2 Any grumous concretion, as
of mastich, or frankincense.

3 A cartilage.

CHONDROSYNDESMUS
(χονδροσύνδεσμος, from χόνδρος, a car-
tilage, and σύνδεσμος, a ligament)
a cartilaginous ligament.

CHONE. See CHOANA.

CHOPINO, or CHEOPINO,
a *Chopine*. A liquid measure at
Paris, containing fifteen ounces and
a half of water, according to *Le-
mery*; but *Penicher* makes it con-
sist of sixteen ounces.

CHORA.

C H O

CHORA (χώρα, a region) 1 The cavities of the eyes.

2 A void space.

CHORDA (χορδή, properly a musical string or cord) 1 A tendon.

2 *Paracelsus* calls the *Pudenda* by the name of *Chordæ*.

CHORDAPSUS (χορδαψός, from χορδή, a cord, and ἅπτομαι, to touch, because the intestines feel to the touch like stretch'd cords) the same as the *Ileus*, or iliac passion.

CHORDATA gonorrhœa, a gonorrhœa attended with a painful tension of the *Penis*. *Blancard*.

CHORDE, or **CORDE**, a symptom, attending a *Gonorrhœa*. It consists in a violent pain during the erection of the *Penis*, which on these occasions is very frequent and involuntary.

CHOREA *sancti Viti*, St. *Vitus's* dance. A sort of convulsion, which principally attacks children of both sexes, from ten to fourteen years of age. It has its name from its usually seizing persons about *May*, which was the time of the year they visited the chapel of St. *Vitus*.

CHOREGIA (χορηγία, from χορός, a company of singers and dancers, and ἄγω, to lead) This properly signifies the office of the master of the plays and revels; but *Hippocrates* uses it metaphorically, to signify all the *Apparatus* necessary for a physician.

CHORION, the external membrane of the *Fœtus*.

CHOROIDES (χοροειδής, from χορίον, the *chorion*, and εἶδος, form, or likeness) an epithet of several membranes which resemble the *Chorion*, on account of the multitude of their blood-vessels.

C H R

CHOSNOS, the same as **CHONOS**, which see.

CHREMA (χρῆμα, a radical in the *Greek*) a thing.

CHRESTOS (χρηστός, from χρᾶσμαι, to use) useful, good, wholesome, fit.

CHRISIS (χρίσις, from χρίω, to anoint) an anointing, or inunction.

CHRISTI *manus*, literally the *Hand of Christ*, is depurated sugar, boiled with rose-water, and cast into troches, with or without an addition of prepared pearls. *Castellus*.

CHRISTOS (χριστός, from χρίω, to anoint) whatever is applied by way of inunction. *Castellus*.

CHROMA (χρῶμα, from χρῶς, a colour) 1 The colour of the body or skin.

2 The skin itself, or the superficies of the body.

CHROMATISMUS (from the preceding word) a colouring, or a natural or artificial way of communicating a colour. *Castellus*.

CHRONICUS, or **CHRONIUS**, (χρονικός, or χρόνιος, from χρόνος, time) chronical. An epithet applied to such diseases as continue a long time.

CRYSALIS, **AURELIA**, **NYMPHA**, are names by which naturalists call the worm or maggot, while it lies hid under a pretty hard *Pellicle*; which is, for the most part, of a bright yellow, or gold colour, (whence the names *Chrysalis* and *Aurelia*) almost without motion, till it comes forth a butterfly, or some other winged insect. *Rieger*.

CHRYSISCEPTRUM, a name in *Blancard* for the white *Chamaeleon*.

CHRYSTITIS *spodos*, the ashes

of the *Spuma Argenti*, which are recommended in *ophthalmic* cases.

CHRYSOBALANUS, a drug mentioned by *Galen*, but not certainly known to the moderns. Most take it for the nutmeg.

CHRYSOCALLIA, a name in *Dioscorides* for the *Anthemis*, or *Chamæmelum*. *Oribasius*.

CHRYSOCERAUNIUS, the same as CERAUNIOCHRYSOS, or *Aurum fulminans*.

CHRYSOCHALCOS, the same as AURICALCUM. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

CHRYSOCOLLA, the same as BORAX, which see.

CHRYSOCOME (*χρυσόκομη*, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *κόμη*, hair) a name for many species of the *HELICHRYSUM*, which see.

CHRYSODENDRON. See CO-
NOCARPODENDRON.

CHRYSOGONIA (*χρυσογονία*, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *γίνομαι*, to be made or generated of) the aurific or gold-making seed, most perfectly concocted from a solution of gold; or the aurific tincture, of a red colour, endued with an admirable fineness of substance, with a natural aurific virtue, as the *Argyrogonic* is with an argentific one. *Theat. Chym.*

CHRYSGONUM, offic. red turnip. It grows in *Syria*; and the root, which is the part used in medicine, is good against the bites of serpents, being endued with a digestive and heating quality. *Dale*.

CHRYSOLACHANON, a plant mentioned by *Pliny*. *Rieger* suspects it to be mercury.

CHRYSOLITHUS, offic. the chrysolite. This is a green diaphanous gem, of a glittering splendor, like gold. It is found in

India, and other countries; and is endued with the virtue of stopping hæmorrhages, and of mitigating bile, anger, and phrenesies. *Dale* from *Boetius*.

CHRYSOPASIUS, the topaz.

CHRYSOPLYCIUS *pulvis*, a powder mentioned by *Helmont*, which, he says, procures hardness to lead, and difficulty of liquefaction to tin and mercury, but deprives iron of both these qualities.

CHRYSOPŒIA (*χρυσοποιία*, from *χρυσός*, gold, and *ποίηω*, to make) that part of the spagirical or chymical science, that teaches the art of transmuting baser metals into gold, by help of the *Mercurius philosophorum*.

CHRYSOPUS, a name for the *Indian* purging juice, otherwise called *Gummi gotta*. *Castellus*.

CHRYSOS. See AURUM.

CHRYSULC, an epithet for *Aqua Stygia*, or *Aqua Regia*.

CHRYSUN (*χρυσέν*, from *χρυσός*, gold) 1 An epithet of two *Collyria* for the eyes, in *Aetius*.

2 An epithet of two pissaries for the *Uterus*, in the same author.

CHU, or CHUS, a measure, the same as CHOA, which see.

CHYBUR, or CHIBUR, in the language of *Paracelsus*, is sulphur. *Castellus*.

CHYLIFICATIO (from *chylus*, chyle, and *facio*, to make) the act of reducing the aliment in the stomach to chyle.

CHYLISMA (*χύλισμα*, from *χυλός*, juice) expressed juice. *Dioscorides*.

CHYLUS (*χυλός*, from *χύω*, to pour out) 1 That juice which the food is converted into by digestion.

2 *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify

signify the juice and forbile liquor of *Ptisan*, or barley.

CHYMIA, the same as CHEMIA, which see.

CHYMIATRIA (χυμιατρεία, from χυμία, chymistry, and ἰατρεία, healing) the art of curing diseases by chymical medicines. *Blancard*.

CHYMICOPHANTA (χυμικοφάντης, from χυμικός, a chymist, and φαίνω, to appear) a pretended chymist. *Blancard*.

CHYMOLEA. See KYMOLEA.

CHYMOSUM, a term in *Paracelsus*, importing the same as CHYLUS.

CHYMUS, humour, juice.

CHYSIS (χύσις, from χύω, to fuse, or pour out) fusion.

CHYTLON, according to *Erocion* on *Hippocrates*, is a plentiful inunction with oil and water. *Foesius*.

CHYTRA, CHYTRINOS, or CHYTRIDION, in *Hippocrates*, signifies a pot of earth.

CIBARIUM, the same as ALIMENTUM, which see.

CIBATIO, in Chymistry, the same as CORPORATIO, which see.

CIBOULS, or CHIBOULS, a sort of onion, which forms no bulb at the root, and which is cultivated in kitchen-gardens.

CIBUR, or CHIBUR, sulphur. *Rulandus*.

CIBUS. See ALIMENTUM.

CICADA, offic. the baulm cricket. This insect is common in *Italy*, but unknown in *England*.

These insects are used, when dried, in cholics; and are recommended to be eaten, when roasted, in disorders of the bladder. Their ashes burnt are said to wear away the stone.

CICATRICULA (a dimin. of *cicatrix*, a scar) a little white speck in the coat of the yolk of an egg, wherein the first changes appear toward the formation of a chick.

CICATRIX (from κικύω, to be well) a scar, or seam remaining after the healing of a wound or ulcer.

CICER *album*, offic. white chiches. They are sown in *Italy*, *France*, and other warm countries, whence the seed is brought to us. They flower in *June*, and the peas are ripe in *July*.

The *CICER nigrum* and *rubrum* differ in nothing from the white, but in the colour of the flower, which is purplish, and the seed of a reddish-brown. This is used to make up the troches of squils for the *Theriaca Andromachi*. *Miller*.

CICER rubrum and *nigrum*, offic. red and black chiches. They grow in gardens, and flower in *June*. The seeds are used. They are diuretic and lenitive, for which reason a decoction of them is accommodated to disorders of the kidneys.

CICER sylvestre, offic. wild chiches. They grow wild in the fields and uncultivated places of *Italy*, and other countries, and flower in summer. The seed is used, which is of a deterfive, heating, drying, and aperitive quality, and agrees in virtue with the other chiches.

CICERA tartari, small pills composed of turpentine and cream of tartar. *Blancard*.

CICERBITA, a species of the *Sonchus*. *Blancard*.

CICERULA. See LATHYRUS.

C I C

CICHORIUM, endive. It grows in gardens, flowering in *June*, the root perishing after the seed is ripe.

Endive is much used as a salad-herb, especially after the leaves have been ty'd together, and blanched in the earth. It is cooling and moistening, opening obstructions of the liver and spleen, and of use against the jaundice. It provokes urine, and cools a hot stomach. The seed is one of the lesser cold seeds. *Miller*.

CICHOREUM *sylvestre*, wild succory. It grows in lanes, and by hedge-sides, and flowers rather later than the *Garden Succory*.

The virtues of the wild are much the same with the garden: Some commend the distilled water of the flowers to cool the inflammation of the eyes. *Miller*.

Being analysed, it yields a great deal of oil and earth, some acid liquors, a little urinous spirit, and some concreted volatile salt. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

CICHOREUM *sativum veris*, offic. garden succory. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The root, leaves, flowers, and seed, are used. The seed is one of the four smaller cold seeds.

The antient botanic writers generally affirm, that succory is cold; but its bitterness manifestly shews it to be hot. However, it is aperitive and diuretic, opening obstructions of the liver, and is good for the jaundice. It provokes urine, and cleanses the urinary parts of slimy humours that may stop their passage. *Miller*.

CICILIANA, or **SICILIANA** *planta*. See **ANDROSÆMUM**.

CICINDELA, offic. (from *cis*, a small worm, and *candeo*, to shine)

C I L

the glow-worm. The whole insect is used in medicine, and some recommend it against the stone. *Cardan* ascribes an anodyne virtue to it

CICLA. See **BETA** *alba*.

CICONIA, offic. the stork.

CICUTA, offic. hemlock. It grows in fields, and by hedge-sides, and among rubbish, and flowers in summer.

Hemlock is used outwardly in swellings and hardness of the liver and spleen; for which the *Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco* is very useful, and is the only official preparation we have from it. *Miller*.

CICUTA *minor*, offic. the lesser hemlock, or fool's-parsley. This sort is of a smaller growth than the preceding, and greatly resembles parsley. The virtues agree with those of the preceding.

CIDRA, cyder. See **POMUM** and **POMACEUM**.

CIGNUS, a liquid measure mentioned by *Rhodius*, from *Avicenna*, and containing, as he says, the weight of two drams. *Castellus*.

CILIA, the extreme parts of the eye-lids, out of which the hairs grow.

CILIARE *ligamentum*, or **PROCESSUS ciliaris**, a range of black fibres, circularly disposed, having their rise in the inner part of the *Uvea*, and terminating in the prominent part of the crystalline, which they surround.

CILIARIS *musculus*, that part of the *Musculus orbicularis palpebrarum* which lies nearest the *Cilia*. *Riolanus*, who gave it this name, mistook it for a distinct muscle.

CILLO (from *cilleo*, to move, or twinkle) a name for one who

C I N

is affected with a perpetual trembling in the upper eye-lid. *Castellus*.

CILO, one who is beetle-brow'd.

CIMENTATIO. See CÆMENTATIO.

CIMEX, offic. the wall-louse, or bug.

CIMOLIA *alba*, offic. tobacco-pipe clay.

The *Cimolia alba* was famous among the antients. It took its name *Cimolus* from an island near Crete, now call'd *Sicandre*, where it was found in great plenty. In the shops this earth, with the mark of a seal upon it, is called *Terra sigillata alba*, and is sometimes sold for *Terra samia*.

Dale tells us that it is drying and astringent, either applied externally, or taken internally; and that it was the grand secret of Sir *Theodore Mayern*, for curing either continual or intermitting fevers.

CIMOLIA *purpurascens*, offic. fuller's earth. *Dale* says it is seldom used internally; but is drying and astringent, applied as a topic.

CINA, CINÆ, CHINA, or CHINÆ, a name for the *Peruvian* bark.

CINABARIS. See CINNABARIS.

CINÆDUS, the name of a bird, whose gall *Galen* recommends for rubbing the eye-lids, when, in a *Trichiasis*, the superfluous hairs are pulled off.

CINAR *scolymus*, offic. the artichoke.

Artichokes are accounted a pleasant, wholesome, and nourishing food. The roots are reckoned to be aperitive, cleansing, and diuretic; good for the jaundice, and to provoke urine. *Miller*.

CINAROIDES, a name for the

C I N

LIPIDOCARPODENDRON, a shrub growing near the Cape of Good-hope.

CINCLISIS, or CINCLISMOS, (κίγκισις, or κίγκλισμός, from κίγ-κλίω, to shake or wag) a small and frequently repeated motion. *Hippocrates*.

CINEFACTIO (from *cinis*, ashes, and *facio*, to make) in Chymistry, signifies the reducing a body to ashes.

CINERARIA, a plant, the same as the *Jacobæa Maritima*.

CINERATIO, the same as CINEFACTIO, which see.

CINERARIUM, the ash-hole of a chymical furnace.

CINERITIUM, a cupel.

CINERULA, a name for *Spodium*.

CINETUS, a name for the *Diaphragm*.

CINGULUM *Sancti Johannis*, the girdle of St. John. A name for the *Artemisia*, mugwort.

CINGULUM *sapientiæ*, the girdle of wisdom. A species of belt or girdle invented by *Rulandus*. It is composed of a woollen cloth sufficiently impregnated with quicksilver killed with hog's-lard. This is sewn up in a linnen cloth, which is applied immediately to the patient's skin, about the *Hypochondria*. It is used in the itch, the *Phthiriasis*, ulcers, and in cases where there is no absolute necessity for exciting a salivation; though it sometimes produces that effect, and divers other diseases; especially if it be too richly impregnated with quicksilver, worn too long, or the patient's body be not sufficiently defended from the external air; For this reason *Juncater* calls it *Cingulum stultitiæ*, the girdle of folly.

CINI-

C I N

CINIFICATUM (from *cinis*, ashes, and *facio*, to make) calcined; reduced to ashes.

CINEFLONES (from *cinis*, ashes, and *floro*, to cast metals) a reproachful name given to vain, boasting chymists, who pretend to mighty secrets in the art.

CINIS, ashes in general.

CINERES clavellati, pot-ash.

CINNABARIS nativa, offic. native cinnabar. It is recommended internally, by some physicians, in the epilepsy, vertigo, madness, and all spasmodic affections. In these cases they choose that of *Hungary* or *Carinthia*, which is of a sparkling-red colour, and free from all heterogeneous particles; and reject the dark or yellowish kind, as being more impure. Sometimes, however, native cinnabar, by means of some vitriolic, or even arsenical particles associated with it, happens to excite nausea, vomitings, anxieties, and heart-burns, which I have myself, more than once, been a witness to, even after the cinnabar had been purged by frequent washings; and therefore I always prefer either factitious cinnabar, or that of antimony, to the native. *Geoffery*.

CINNABARIS factitia, offic. common vermillion, or factitious cinnabar. It has nearly the same virtue, in the body, as *Æthiops*. *Crato* called it the magnet of the epilepsy, but I never saw it produce any great effects. If it be mixed with purgatives, then, like *Æthiops*, it is driven quicker thro' the intestines, with the usual success of *Æthiops*. It is mixed with red cosmetics, in form of a pomatum. It is used in fumigations against venereal ulcers in the nose, mouth, and throat, with little, and

sometimes with bad success. *Boerhaave*.

CINNABARIS antimoni, offic. cinnabar of antimony. Its virtues are nearly the same as factitious cinnabar.

CINNAMONUM, the true cinnamon-tree. It is of a heating, emollient, and concocting quality. It provokes urine. When drank in some proper liquor, or exhibited with myrrh, it expels the *Fætus*, and promotes an eruption of the menses. It is proper against poisons, and the bites of venomous animals. It removes dimness of sight, attenuates thick and viscid humours. When mixed up with honey, and used by way of ointment, it removes freckles, and other cutaneous defecations of the face. It is effectual against coughs, defluxions, anasarcas, disorders of the kidneys, and a difficult discharge of urine. It is usually an ingredient in precious ointments, and is of very great, and almost universal use. *Dioscorides*.

Chuse that which is of a yellowish red externally, and internally of a somewhat darker colour, which is smooth, easily broken, of a highly fragrant scent, and pungent taste. That which is small is preferable to the larger kind; and the long pipes are esteemed more valuable than the short.

CINNIOTLOTTUS, or **CINNATUS**, terms of *Paracelsus*'s coining, to express the total destruction and corruption of mineral bodies.

CINNUS. See **CYCEON**.

CINZILIA, a name by which *Paracelsus* calls that distemper, which others call **ZONA**; which see.

C I R

CION (*κίον*, a column, or pillar) a solid body hanging from the palate or roof of the mouth, between the tonsils.

CIONIS, the same as **CION**, which see.

CIPOREMA, a species of garlick, without leaves, growing in *Brasil*. *Ray*.

CIRCÆA (from *Circe*, a famous inchantress, who is said to use this herb in her fascinations) inchanter's night-shade.

CIRCIUS, the same as **ARGESTES**, which see.

CIRCUITUS. See **PERIODUS**.

CIRCULATIO (of *circulo*, to incircle) this word, in Anatomy, signifies the circulation of any fluid of the body through the vessels destin'd for its conveyance. But it is properly applied to the blood, because that moves circularly, or returns again to the heart, the origin of its motion.

CIRCULATOR, a strolling quack, or mountebank.

CIRCULATORIUM, a circulatory vessel.

CIRCUMAMBIENT (from *circum*, about, and *ambio*, to environ) encompassing about.

CIRCULATUM, a liquor or oil prepared by *Paracelsus*, by infinite labour, and a tedious circulation, from sea-salt.

CIRCUMCALUALIS, or **CIRCUMOSALIS**, epithets applied, by *Aetius*, to the outermost coat of the eye.

CIRCUMFORANEUS. See **AGYRTA**.

CIRCUMLITIO (from *circum*, about, and *lito*, to appease) any kind of medicine in general applied, by way of unction, to the affected part.

C I S

CIRCUMOSALIS (from *circum*, about, and *os*, a bone) the same as **PERIOSTIUM**, which see.

CIRCUMSTANTIA, in physic, comprehends whatever is not essentially connected with the principal indicant.

CIRRI, 1 (In Botany) are those fine strings or hairs, by which some plants fasten themselves, for their support, as ivy, &c.

2 The same as **CERÆA**, which see.

3 In *Pliny*, they signify the claws of the polypus-fish.

CIRSIUM, offic. melancholy thistle. It grows in several places near *Montpellier*, and flowers in *June*.

CIRSOCELE (from *κιστός*, a dilatation of a vein, and *κήλη*, a tumour) a tumour of the *Vasa præparantia*, about the testicles.

CIRSOS. See **VARIX**.

CISSANTHEMOS, an epithet for a species of the **CONVOLVULUS**.

CISSANTHEMOS, a name in *Dioscorides* for one of his two species of *Cyclamen*.

CIST, or **KIST**, a wine-vessel containing two measures, or a measure and a half, according to the difference of places, being about four pints. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

CISTERNA, a cistern, is a term used by some anatomists to signify particular parts of the body; as, for instance, the fourth ventricle of the *Cerebrum*, or rather of the *Cerebellum*, and the concourse of the lacteal vessels in the breasts of women who give suck. *Castellus*.

CISTUS *hypocistidium ferens*, offic. cistus, with the *Hypocistus*. It grows on rocky hills, and in woods, and flowers in summer. The *Hypocistis*, which adheres to the tops of

C I T

of the clods about the roots, is used in medicine. See *HYPOCISTIS*.

CISTUS mas, offic. male holy-rose, or *Citus*. It grows in *Italy* and *Spain* spontaneously, but with us it is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in summer. It is of an astringent quality, for which reason the flowers, bruised, and drank twice a day in austere wine, cure the dysentery; made into a cataplasin by themselves, they restrain spreading ulcers; and in a cerate they heal ambustions and old ulcers. *Dioscorides*.

CITHARUS (κίθαρη, from κιθάρα, an harp) 1 The breast and side.

2 A species of fish.

CITRAGO, a name for the *MOLDVICA*, which see.

CITREUM, *malus citria*, offic. the citron-tree.

The yellow rind is of a fragrant smell, recruits the spirits, and has an acrid taste. It abounds with a fragrant and highly penetrating oil, which is very grateful and aromatic, of a corroborating, stimulating, heating, and discutient quality. It is a beneficial medicine in weaknesses of the stomach, flatulencies, and cachexies.

The white skin, lying immediately under the yellow rind, is said to be possessed of lithontriptic qualities.

The pulp, or acid substance, eaten either with or without sugar, is proper in cases where the heat of the body is to be lessened, or the orgasm of the blood checked: Hence, in all hot disorders, it is accounted an excellent medicine for quenching thirst.

The citron seeds are possessed

C L A

of an aromatic quality, and are used principally in emulsions against fevers, and other malignant disorders; as also against the measles, small-pox, and worms of the intestines.

CITRINATIO, complete digestion. *Theat. Chym.* Or, according to *Rulandus* and *Johnson*, resuscitation, or resurrection.

CITRINELLA (from *citricum*, a citron, from its lemon or yellow colour) a small bird, about the bigness of a lark. It contains much volatile salt and oil, and is proper to be eaten for the epilepsy. *Le-mery*.

CITRINULA, the *Flammula*, or spearwort. *Johnson*.

CITRINULUS, a stone between a crystal and a beryl, called by *Paracelsus*, *Saxifragus*. In *Rulandus*, it signifies a crystal. They make of it a liquor, in manner of an alkali, against the stone. *Castellus*.

CITRONES, a term in *Paracelsus*, but no body has discovered its meaning.

CITRULUS, offic. citrul, or water-melon. The seed is the only part used in medicine, being one of the greater cold seeds.

CITTA, a disease incident to women. See *PICA*.

CITTITES. See *AETITES*.

CIVETTA. See *ZIBETHUM*.

CLAKIS, a name in *Rieger*, for *BARNACLES*, which see.

CLAMOR (from *clamo*, to speak aloud) a loud out-cry, a clamour.

CLANGE (properly the cry of cranes and geese, a shrill noise) a shrill voice.

CLARETA, the white of an egg. *Rulandus*.

CLARETUM, claret.

CLARI-

CL A

CLARIFICATIO (from *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, to make) clarification.

CLARUM, any thing made of crystal. *Rulandus*.

CLASIS, or **CLASMA**, (*κλάσις*, or *κλάσμα*, from *κλάω*, to break) a fracture.

CLAVATA (from *clava*, a club) the name of a suture.

CLAVATIO. See **GOMPHOSIS**.

CLAUDICATIO (from *claudico*, to halt) lameness.

CLAVELLATI cixeres, pot-ash.

CLAVICULÆ (from *clavis*, a key, because they are supposed to resemble the key of the antients)

1 The two bones that keep the breast-bone and shoulders firm.

2 (In Botany) the same as *Capreoli*.

CLAVIS filiginus. *Lonicerus* calls by this name the black grains of rye, or such as are spoiled in the growth. It is esteemed an excellent remedy against an immoderate flux of the *Lochia*.

CLAVIS, 1 (In Anatomy) see **CLAVICULÆ**.

2 (In Chymistry) any menstrum that penetrates into the inner substance of minerals.

3 Directions for performing any secret process.

CLAUSTRUM gutturis, the passage of the throat, lying immediately under the root of the tongue and tonsils.

CLAUSURA, an imperfection in any cavity of the body.

CLAVUS hystericus, an hysterical symptom.

CLAVUS oculorum, a callous tubercle on the white of the eye. *Castellus*.

CLAVUS, 1 The indurated tubercles of the *Uterus*.

CL I

2 A corn on the foot.

CLEDION (*κλεδιον*, from *κλείω*, to shut) 1 An epithet of a pastil, described by *Galen*.

2 The name of an epithem, described by *Aetius*.

3 It sometimes imports the same as *Clavicula*.

CLEIS. See **CLAVIS**.

CLEISAGRA (from *κλείς*, the clavic, and *ἄγρα*, a prey) the gout in the articulation of the clavicles to the sternum. *Paré*.

CLEITHRON. See **CLAUSTRUM**.

CLEMA (*κλήμα*, from *κλάω*, to break) a twig or tendril of a plant.

CLEMATIS (from the preceding derivation) a name for the *Unica Perwinca*. Hence also,

CLEMATITIS, upright ladies bower. This flowers in summer. The herb, with the flowers, are used, and are of a caustic, burning quality. *Dale*.

CLEPSYDRA (*κλεψύδρα*, from *κλέπτω*, to conceal) properly an instrument to measure time, by the dropping of water from one vessel, perforated with a small hole, into another vessel. But it is used to express a chymical vessel perforated in the same manner. *Paracelsus* uses it to express an instrument contrived to convey suffumigations to the *Uterus*.

CLIBANUS (*κλίβανος*, or *κρίβανος*, from *κριθῆ*, barley, and *βαῦνον*, a furnace) a little portable oven.

CLIDION, the same as **CLEDION**, which see.

CLIMA (*κλίμα*, of *κλίνω*, to incline) a climate.

CLIMATERICUS annus, a climateric year.

CLINERES. See **CLINOPEDES**.

CLI-

C L O

CLINICUS (κλινικός, from κλίνη, a bed) clinical. An epithet applied to a physician who visits patients confined to their beds.

CLINOIDES (from κλίνη, a bed, and εἶδος, form, or resemblance) an epithet to a process of the *sphenoid* bone in the head.

CLINOPETES, a person that is confined to his bed, by the violence of some distemper.

CLINOPODIUM, offic. great wild basil. It grows frequently in hedges. The herb, and the decoction thereof, is taken as an antidote against the bites of venomous animals, and as a remedy for spasms, contusions, and stranguries. It facilitates delivery, provokes the menses, and cures penile warts, if taken for some days. It stops a *Diarrhœa*, boiled to the consumption of one third, and then drank. It must be boiled in wine, in case of a fever; but in water, if there is no fever. *Dioscorides*.

CLISSUS, a term used by *Paracelsus*, to import a certain virtue, or occult vicissitude of things, which goes and returns to the place from whence it departed.

CLITORES, a part of the external *Pudenda*, situated at the angle which the *Nymphæ* form with each other. *Winslow*.

CLOACA, properly signifies a jakes, or necessary-house; but in comparative anatomy, imports the canal in birds, through which the egg descends from the ovary in its exit.

CLONODES (κλονώδες, from κλονέω, a tumult, and εἶδος, resemblance) an epithet for a sort of pulse, which is vehement, large, and at the same time unequal in one and the same stroke. *Castellus*.

C N E

CLONOS, any tumultuary motion. It is applied to any convulsive, epileptic motions.

CLUNES (of *cluo*, to purge, or cleanse) the buttocks.

CLUPEA, a fish called a shad.

CLYDON (κλύδων, from κλύζω, to wash away) a fluctuation and flatulency in the stomach and intestines.

CLYMA, the *Fæces* of gold and silver. *Castellus*.

CLYPEALIS *cartilago*, the *thyroide* cartilage.

CLYPEUS, a sort of register, used by the antients in their baths, to increase or diminish the heat, by excluding or letting in the air.

CLYSMA (κλύσμα, from κλύζω, to wash out) a clyster.

CLYSSIFORMIS *distillatio*, a distillation of such substances as are subject to take fire, and fulminate, by a tubulated retort. *Castellus*.

CLYSSUS. The antient Chymists used this word to signify an extract of various substances mix'd together; but the moderns use it to import the various products of one substance united with each other.

CLYSTER, or **CLYSTERIUM**, (κλυστήρ, or κλυστήρων, from κλύζω, to wash away) a clyster.

CNACOS, or **CNECOS**, a fallow colour. *Castellus*.

CNAPHOS, the *Carduus Fullonum*, or teasel. In *Hippocrates* it signifies a fuller's shop.

CNEMATA (κνήματα, from κνάω, to shave, or pare) shavings, parings, or scrapings.

CNEORON album. See **CONVOLVUS**.

CNESERA (κνησέρα, from κνάω, to rub against) a sieve or searfe.

CNESIS (κνήσις, from κνάω, to scratch) 1 That great hurry and mo-

COA

motion with which animals employ their nails in scratching any part that itches.

2 The itching itself.

CNESMA. See CNEMATA.

CNESMOS. See CNESIS.

CNESTRON, 1 The same as the CNEORON.

2 A rasp.

CNICELLÆON (κνικέλαιον, from κνίκω, cnicus, and ἔλαιον, oil) oil made of the seeds of the Cnicus.

CNICION, a name in Dioscorides for the *Trifolium*.

CNICUS, a name for the *CARTHAMUS*, which see.

CNIDE, a name in Dioscorides for the *Urtica*, or nettle.

CNIDELÆON (κνιδέλαιον, from κνίδειω, cnidian, and ἔλαιον, oil) oil made of the *Grana Cnidia*.

CNIDIA grana, cnidian berries. The modern Botanists are not agreed of what plant this is the fruit.

CNIDOSIS (κνίδωσις, from κνίδη, the nettle) an itching and stimulating sensation, such as is excited by the nettle.

CNIPES, a kind of small worms, which infest vines.

CNIPOTES (κνιπότης, from κνάω, to scratch) an itching.

CNISMOS. See CNESMOS.

CNYMA (κνύμα, from κνάω, to scrape) a rasure, puncture, or vellation.

CO, COS, or COOS, the antient name of an island in the *Archipelago*, now called *Lange*, famous for the birth-place of *Hippocrates*, who, from hence, is usually called *Cous*.

COA, a plant, so named by father *Plumier*, in honour of *Hippocrates*. It grows plentifully in *America*, whence seeds have been

COB

brought to *England*, and plants raised from them.

COACTIO, 1 The same as ANANCE, which see.

2 A surfeit in horses.

COAGULANTIA (of *coagulo*, to coagulate) all substances, which, when mixed with fluids, coagulate them.

COAGULATIO, coagulation.

COAGULUM, rennet.

COALESCENTIA (from *con*, together, and *alesco*, i. e. *cresco*, to grow) coalescence. The union or growing together of two bodies, before separate.

COAPOIPA. See CAOPOIBA.

COARCTATIO (from *con*, together, and *arcto*, to thrust, or crowd) coarction. A contraction of the diameters of the vessels.

COARTICULATIO, the same as ARTICULATIO, which see.

COAXOCHITL, the *American* name for the *TARGETES*, which see.

COBALTUM, cobalt.

COBASTOLI, ashes. *Rulandus*.

COBRA de capello, *Serpens Indicus*, offic. the name of a very venomous serpent. The part of this serpent in use is the stone, or rather bone of the head, called *Pedro del Cobra*. This stone is of an oval figure, plain on one side, and gibbous on the other, of a brown colour, shining, with pores interspersed. It expels all sorts of poisons, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied. It resists putrefaction, promotes insensible perspiration, raises the vital spirits, comforts the heart, communicates a new fermentation to the blood, and relieves nature under all malignant distempers. *Marl. Ob.*

COCA-

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CCOCCA *gnidia*, or *cnidia*. See *Cnidia*.

COCAZOCHITE, the *Mexican* name for the *TARGETES*, which see.

COCCALOS (κόκαλος, from κόκκος, the shrub from whence comes the purple grain). 1 The *GRANA Cnidia*, which see.

2 The *nux pinea*, or pine nut.

3 In *Hippocrates*, the kernel of the pine-nut.

COCCARIUM (from the preceding derivation) a very small pill, about the bigness of a *Cicer*.

COCCNELLA. See *COCHINILLA*.

COCCION, a weight mention'd by *Myrepsus*; the same as *SILICUA*, which see.

COCCOBALSAMON (κοκοβάλσαμον, from κόκκος, a grain, or fruit, and βαλσάμον, balsam) the fruit of the balsam-tree. *Myrepsus*.

COCCONES (κόκωνες, from κόκκος, a grain) the grains or *Acini* of the pomegranate.

COCCONILEA, a name for *COCCYGRIA*.

COCCULUS *Indicus*, offic. *Indian* berry. It grows in *Malabar* in the *East-Indies*. They are rarely used in phyfic, being accounted of a hurtful and pernicious nature. *Miller*.

COCOS, or COCUM (κοκος, a radical in the *Greek*) any berry, or grain in general. But, in *Hippocrates*, it imports the *Cnidia Grana*.

COCOS, the coco-nut.

COCCUS *Americanus*, the cochineal.

COCUS *Maldiva* offic. The *Maldiva* nut.

COCCYGRIA. See *COTINUS CORIARIA*.

COCCYMELEA, another name for the preceding.

C O C

COCCYX, the spine of the *Oss Sacrum*.

COCHIA. A name for certain officinal pills. Its etymology is very uncertain.

COCHINILLA, or COCCINILLA, offic. cochineal. It is used in the same intentions, with *Cermes*; and, besides the common scarlet, is the basis of that beautiful colour called *Carmine*. *Geoffrey*.

COCHLAX, a flint.

COCHLEA, the shell-snail.

COCHLEA *Fossilis*, or *Lapidea*. See *CHOCTITA*.

COCHLEAR, COCHLEARE, or COCHLEARIUM (κοχλιάριον, κόχλος, a shell-fish, as an oyster, &c.) a spoon, so called from its resembling a shell. In *medicinal* authors, it imports a measure for both liquid and dry substances; but how much it contain'd is variously reported by authors. The *London* and *Edinburgh* dispensatories, define a *Cochleare* to contain half an ounce of syrrop, and three drams of distill'd waters.

COCHLEARIA. *Raphanus Sylvestris*. offic. horse-radish. It grows wild in several places near riversides, and is planted in gardens for the root's sake, which is only used. It is heating, drying, and aperitive, frequently us'd in sauces, to create an appetite. It is of great use against the scurvy, dropsy, and jaundice, and is often put into diet-drinks for those purposes. *Miller*.

When this plant is calcin'd, very little or no salts can be extracted from the ashes, these being naturally volatile. *Boerhave*.

COCHLEARIA *Batava*, *rotundifolia*, *hortensis*, offic. garden scurvy-grass. It grows wild in several parts,

C O C

parts of the north of *England* by the sea-side; but it is much cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *April*.

Scurvy-grass abounds with fine volatile parts; and therefore the herb infus'd, or the expres'd juice, is more prevalent than a decoction, the volatile parts flying away in boiling. This is accounted a specific remedy against the scurvy, cleansing and purifying the juices of the body from the bad effects of that distemper, and clearing the skin from scabs, pimples, and foul eruptions. *Miller*.

COCHLEARIA *Britanica marina*, offic. sea scurvy-grass. It grows in salt-marshes, and particularly by the *Thames* side, all the way below *Woolwich*, flowering rather later than the garden-kind.

The *sea scurvy-grass* is frequently used in scorbutic remedies along with the garden-sort; but, wanting in fine volatile parts, it seems not so prevalent, but, abounding more in saline particles, it may be used, to good purpose, as a diuretic. *Miller*.

COCHLEATA. See **MEDICINA**.

COCHLIA, or **COCHLIAS**, the same as **COCHLEA**, which see.

COCHLIDIUM. The same as *Cochlis*, a small sea-snail.

COCHLITA (from *κόχλις*; a shell-fish) a stone resembling a certain sea-snail. It is said to be possess'd of some lithontriptic virtues.

COCHONE (*κοχώνη*, a radical in the *Greek*) the juncture of the *Ischium* near the seat or breach.

COCILIO, the weight of eleven ounces. *Rulandus*.

COCOLATA, chocolate.

C O E

COCOMICA *Sigma*, an obscure term in *Paracelsus*.

COCTIO, (from *Coco*, to boil) boiling.

CODDAM-PAULI. See **CARCAPULI**.

CODESELLA, a carbuncle, *Forestus*.

CODIA (*κοδεία*, a radical in the *Greek*). 1. A poppy head.

2. The heads of other plants are call'd by this name.

CODOSCELLÆ, buboes. *Fallopious*.

CÆLA (*κοῖλα*, from *κοῖλον*, a cave). 1 The cavities, or hollows of the eyes.

2. The hollow parts at the bottom of the foot, adjacent to the heels.

CÆLESTINUS *Color*, in *Paracelsus*, signifies a sky-colour.

CÆLIA (*κοιλία*, from *κοῖλον*, a cave). 1 A cavity in any part of the body, or *Viscera*.

2 The belly, or paunch.

CÆLIACA *Arteria*, (from *κοῖλον*, the belly) the *Cæliac* artery, the name of the first large artery, which is detached from the descending trunk of the *Aorta* into the *Abdomen*.

CÆLIACA *Passio* (from the preceding derivation) The *Cæliac* passion. The stomach, which is the organ of concoction, is disturb'd in the exercise of its function, when the patient labours under a *Diarrhæa*, which is a discharge of the moist and crude aliment. And if this disorder proceeds not from a transient cause, but continues for a day or two, so as to render the body weak for want of nourishment, it becomes a chronic disease, and is call'd the *Cæliac Passion*.

CÆFIFOLIUM, a species of jelly, sometimes clear, sometimes

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green

C O H

greenish, and agitated with a kind of tremulous motion so long as it is fresh. It is the most generally found after rain, in meadows, and dry, parched, and sandy soils. It must be gather'd before the rising of the sun, for the heat shrivels it up, and nothing of it remains, except some membranes of a brownish colour.

CÆLOMA. See BOTHRIUM.

CÆLOSTOMA (κοιλοστομία, from κοῖλος, a cavern, and στόμα, the mouth) a defect in speaking, when the voice sounds as if it proceeded from a cavern.

CÆLUM, the air, or climate.

CØMENTARIA, CØMENTUM. See CEMENTUM.

CØENA, supper.

CØENOLOGIA (κοινολογία, from κοινός, common, and λόγος, a speech) a consultation of physicians.

COFFEE, offic. coffee. Coffee enlivens the blood, cures the headache, sometimes provokes the menses; and therefore, they who are subject to large hæmorrhages, or an *Erysipelas*, ought to abstain from it; for, 'till then, they can never be cured. It certainly accelerates the motion of the blood, and has been often observ'd to cause bleeding at the nose. *Geoffroy*.

COHOB, COHOPH, COHOBIVM, COHOBATIO, Cohobation. The returning any distill'd liquor again upon what it was drawn from, or upon fresh ingredients of the same kind, to have it the more impregnated with their virtues.

COHOL. 1. The same as ALCOHOL, which see.

2. In *Avicenna*, it signifies a dry collyria for the eyes, in fine powder. *Castellus*.

C O L

COHOS. The same as CHAOS.

COLATORIUM, a strainer.

COLATURA, any strain'd, or filtred liquor.

COLCHIUM, offic. meadow-saffron.

COLCOTHAR, the *Caput Mortuum* of vitriol.

COLES, or COLIS, the same as PENIS, which see.

COLICA (from κόλον, one of the large intestines) the cholic.

COLIFORME Os, the Os *Cribosum*.

COLIPHIVS *Panis*, a sort of bread which was used for dinner without any other food. *Castellus*.

COLLA (κόλλα, from κλείω, to close) glue.

COLLATENNA, a certain specific, mention'd by *Paracelsus*, for the curing of wounds.

COLLATITIUM, a sort of food prepar'd of the flesh of a capon, or pullet bruised, and then mix'd with mutton-broth, and exhibited with verjuice or lemon juice. *Blancard*.

COLLETICA (κολλητικά, from κόλλα, glue) conclutinating medicines.

COLLICIÆ. The union of the ducts, which convey the humours of the eyes from the *Puncta Lacrymalia* to the cavity of the nose.

COLLICULA (a dimin. of *collis*, a hill). See NYMPHA.

COLLIQUAMEN, a ligament.

COLLIQUAMENTUM, a fluid in an egg very transparent, containing the first rudiments of the chick. It is visible after two or three days incubation.

COLLIQUATIO, colliquation. Is the melting of any thing whatsoever by heat; apply'd to the blood,

COL

blood, it imports the losing of its *Crafsis*, or balsamic texture; to the solid parts, when they waste away.

COLLISIO. See CONTUSIO.

COLLIX (κόλλιξ, from κόλον, food) This, in medicinal authors, signifies a sort of pastil, or troche, of the form of a round cake.

COLLODES (κολλώδης, from κόλλα, glue) glutinous.

COLLODIUM, an obscure term in *Paracelsus*.

COLLUM. See CERVIX.

COLLUTORIUM *Oris*, a gargarism.

COLLYMUS *Lapis*, or *Collinus*. The *Lapis Aetites*.

COLLYRION. *Merula*, offic. The black-bird. This bird roasted with myrtle-berries inclosed in it, cures the dysentery. *Pliny*. The dung of it, mix'd with vinegar, takes off freckles. *Dale*.

COLLYRIUM (κόλλυριον, from κόλλα, glue, and ὄψα, a tail, because antiently they consisted of glutinous substances, and were made up in form of a rats tail) a medicine to check any fluxion of humours, but especially from the eyes.

COLOCYNTHIS, offic. κολοκύνθις, from κολοκύθη, a gourd) coliquintida, or bitter apple. This drug is yet much in the officinal compositions, but hardly ever met with in extemporaneous prescriptions; its nauseous taste not making it tolerable in any form but pills, where it can be cover'd. It is so smart a purger, as not to be safe but to athletic constitutions, and such full habits, where the fibres are sufficiently guarded by a large quantity of humours, from its vehement vellications. It is by all esteem'd very efficacious against worms; but its roughness of operation makes it hardly safe to give

COL

to children, who principally want it upon that account, unless in clysters. *Quincy*.

COLOEOS. See GRACULUS.

COLON. The name of one of the large intestines.

COLOPHONIA, colophony, or black rosin.

COLOSTRUM. 1. The first milk that comes from the teats of a woman or beast, beastings.

2 An emulsion, prepar'd with turpentine dissolv'd with the yolk of an egg.

COLOTES (κολώτης, a radical in the *Greek*) a sort of spotted lizard.

COLOTOIDES (κολωτοιδής, from κολώτης, a spotted lizard, and εἶδος, resemblance) variegated like the skin of a spotted lizard. It is apply'd, by *Hippocrates*, to the excrements.

COLPOS. See SINUS.

COLUBRINA. 1 The *Dracontium*.

2 The bistort. *Blancard*.

COLUBRINUM *Lignum*. *Lignum Colubrinum*, offic. snake-wood. This drug is of a soporiferous and poisonous nature, and therefore neglected in the present practice.

COLUM, a filtre.

COLUMBA, offic. The pigeon or dove. They are nourishing, somewhat binding, strengthening, and provoke urine. They are said to cleanse the kidneys, and to expel the gross matter which sometimes adheres to them. They contain much oil and volatile salt, and an indifferent quantity of earthy parts.

COLUMELLA. See UVULA.

COLUMELLARES *Dentes*. The *Dentes Canini*.

COLUMNÆ *Cordis*. The pillars of the heart. They are small,

COM

small, long, and round fleshy productions in the ventricles of it.

COLUMNA *Nasi*, that fleshy part of the nose which is prominent in the middle.

COLUMNA *Oris*, the Uvula.

COLUTEA, offic. bladder-sena, or bastard-sena. It grows wild in several parts of *Italy*, but with us only in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The leaves of this *bastard-sena*, but especially the seeds, purge upwards and downwards with much violence; and therefore ought only to be administer'd to strong, robust bodies, and then with good correctives. *Miller*.

COLYMBADES, pickled olives.

COMA (*κῶμα*, from *κῶ*, *pro* κῆω, to lie along) a propensity to sleep, not unlike what is meant by a *Lethargy*, but is not so aggravated with an entire loss of sensation, as in a confirm'd apoplexy.

COMA, the hair of the head.

COMÆ, in Botany, imports the tops of plants, or the leaves of trees. *Ray*.

COMARUS *Theophrasti*. See ARBUTUS.

COMBUSTIO (from *con*, and the antiquated verb *buro*, to burn) in chymistry, signifies burning, one sort of calcination.

COMEDONES. See CRINONES.

COMETZ, half a drop. *Rulandus*.

COMISDI, gum *Arabic*.

COMISTE, the epilepsy, so called from people's being seiz'd with it in publick assemblies, call'd *Comitia*.

COMMANDUCATIO, mastication.

COMMANSUM. The same as APOPHLEGMATISMUS. *Blancard*.

COMMELINA, a plant so nam-

COM

ed by father *Plumier*, in honour of Dr. *Commeline*, a famous professor of Botany at *Amsterdam*.

COMMI (*κόμμι*, a radical in the *Greek*) gum.

COMMINUTIO (of *comminuo*, to bruise, or beat small) comminution. The reducing of a solid body, by any means, into finer particles.

COMMISSURA (from *Commit*-*tor*, to be join'd together) a juncture, joint, or articulation.

COMMOSIS (*κόμμοσις*, from *κόμμι*, gum) 1 That gum-matter with which bees line their hive.

2 The art of concealing natural imperfections, with respect to beauty.

COMMUNICANTES *Febris*, according to *Bellini*, are two fevers, which, at the same time, attack a person, the paroxysm of one beginning immediately after the other ceases.

COMPASSIO, compassion, in nosology, is the suffering of one part on account of the affection of another.

COMPEPEPER, cubebs. *Myrepsus*.

COMPLEXIO, a constitution, or temperament.

COMPLEXUS, complex, or complicated.

COMPLEXUS *Musculus*. There are two pair of muscles call'd by this name. The first is a pretty long and broad muscle, lying on the posterior lateral part of the neck, all the way to the *occiput*. It is complicated by reason of the decussations of its different portions, from which it has its name, but is commonly look'd upon to be one muscle. The second is a long, slender, narrow, indented muscle, lying along all the side of the neck,

up

up to the ear, where it increases a little in breadth. It is something like the former, and *Vesalius* took it to be a portion of that muscle.

COMPLICATIO *Morbi*. A complication of diseases, or when a person labours under divers distempers at the same time, especially if they have any affinity to each other.

COMPOSITI *Morbi*, compound diseases, the same as the universe.

COMPOSITA *Medicamenta*, compound medicines, or those that consist of more than one ingredient.

COMPREHENSIO. See **CATALEPSIS**.

COMPRESSÆ (from *comprimo*, to press together) compresses, or folded pieces of linen cloth, used, by surgeons, to make a gentle pressure upon any particular part.

COMPUNCTIO. See **PARACENTESIS**.

CONARIUM. The *Glandula Pinealis*, so call'd from its resembling the shape of a cone.

CONCAVATIO. See **ARCUATIO**.

CONCAUSSA (from *con*, together, and *caussa*, a cause) a cause that co-operates with another in the production of a disease.

CONCENTRANTIA, absorbents of acids.

CONCENTRATIO (from *con*, together, and *centrum*, a center) that operation which separates the most active parts of a liquor, and those from whence it derives its principal qualities, from the other parts, which dilute and render them weaker, and collects them together.

CONCEPTIO (from *concipio*, to conceive a child) conception.

CONCEPTUS, in a medicinal sense, the very first rudiments of the *Fœtus* in the *Uterus* after conception.

CONCHA, a shell-snail.

CONCHA *Fossilis*, or *Lapidea*. See **CONCHITES**.

CONCHA, a liquid measure among the *Athenians*, containing two *Mystra*, or half an ounce.

CONCHIS, a name among the antient *Romans*, for an entire bean, wrapt up in its *Capfula*, or *Follicule*.

CONCHITES, the cockle-stone. It is a stone resembling a certain shell-fish in figure.

CONCHYLIA, a shell fish.

CONCHYLIA *Fossilia*. Fossile shells. They are, by some, celebrated for their lithontriptic virtues.

CONCIDENTIA (from *con*, and *cado*, to fall down) 1 a decrease of bulk in the whole, or any part of the body.

2 The subsiding of a tumor.

CONCOAGULATIO (from *con*, together, and *coagulo*, to coagulate) the coagulation, or crystallization of different salts, first dissolved together in the same fluid.

CONCOCTIO, the same as **COCTIO**, which see.

CONCRETIO (from *con*, together, and *cresco*, to grow) concretion. 1 In chymistry, it imports the same as coagulation.

2 In surgery, it is the growing together of any parts that ought to be separate.

CONCURSUS. See **SYNDROME**.

CONDENSATIO (from *condenso*, to condense) condensation.

1 It implies a contraction of the cutaneous pores, by means of re-

CON

frigerating, astringent, or drying remedies.

2 It signifies an inspissation of any fluid either in or out of the body.

CONDER, frankincense, or olibanum. *Rulandus*.

CONDIMENTUM (from *condio*, to sweeten) whatever procures sweetness, or a grateful taste to any substance.

CONDIRE, 1 To pickle with vinegar or brine.

2 To preserve with sugar or honey.

CONDITIO, the state, constitution, or condition of the patient.

CONDITUM, a sort of *Mulsum*, or wine impregnated with honey and aromatics, especially pepper.

CONDITURA (from *condio*, to pickle) 1 The same as CONDIMENTUM.

2 The same as BALSAMATIO, or the embalming of dead bodies, or any parts thereof.

CONDRILLA. See CHONDRILLA.

CONDUCTIO, a spasm or convulsion. *Cælius Aurelianus*.

CONDUCTOR (from *conduco*, to guide) an instrument used in the operation of cutting for the stone. There are, also, other instruments called by this name, which are used for directing the knife in laying open *Sinuses* or *Fistulas*. It is sometimes called a *Gorget*.

CONDYLOMA (*κόνδυλωμα*, of *κόνδυλος*, a joint, because it resembles a joint or tubercle) a sort of wart, which arises in the folds of the *Anus*.

CONDYLUS (*κόνδυλος*, a radical in the *Greek*) 1 A knot or joint in any of the bones.

CON

2 In Botany, the joints of plants.

CONEION (*κωνειον*, from *κωνος*, a whirlpool, because it produces a *Vertigo* in those who take it internally) hemlock.

CONFECTA (from *con*, and *facio*, to make) comfits, or sugar-plumbs.

CONFECTIO, a confection, or any thing prepared with sugar.

CONFERENS. See SYMPHERON.

CONFERTUS. See ATHROCOS.

CONFIRMANTIA *medicamenta*, 1 Such medicines which confirm or restore the strength of the whole, or any part of the body.

2 Medicines which fasten the teeth in their sockets.

CONFLUENTIA, a term used by *Paracelsus*, 1. to express the agreement, conjunction, or confederation of man's body with the stars.

2 A disease with remedies.

CONFORTANTIA *medicamenta* (from *conforta*, to strengthen or comfort) cordials, cardiacs, or comforting medicines.

CONFÆDERATIO, a term in *Paracelsus*, importing the same as CONFLUENTIA.

CONFORTATIVA. See CONFORTANTIA.

CONFRICATIO (from *con*, together, and *frico*, to rub) this term, in Pharmacy, signifies, 1 The reducing any friable substance to powder, by rubbing it with the hands.

2 The rubbing any soft and succulent vegetable with the hands, in order to express the juice.

CONFRICATRICES. See TRIBADES.

CONFUSANEUS *panis*. See ARTOS.

CONFUSIO (from *confundo*, to con-

C O N

confound, or blend together) a disorder in the eyes, caused by a rupture of the internal membranes, which include the humours, by which means they are all confounded or blended together.

CONGELATI, or CONGELATICI, persons affected with a *Catalepsis*.

CONGELATIO (from *con*, together, and *gelo*, to freeze) 1 A freezing, or being frozen.

2 In Chymistry, the crystallization of salts; because they shoot together as ice in freezing.

CONGESTIO (from *con*, together, and *gero*, to bear) the same as collection, or gathering together of matter, as in abscesses and tumors.

CONGIUS, a measure, used among the antients, containing ten pints of wine, and nine of oil.

CONGLACIATIO (from *con*, and *glacies*, ice) the same as CONGELATIO, which see.

CONGLOBATA *glandula* (from *con*, and *globus*, a globe) a conglobate gland. It is a little smooth body wrapped up in a fine skin, by which it is separated from all other parts, only admitting an artery and nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein and excretory canal to come out. Of this sort are the glands of the brain, and the *Testes*. *Keill*.

CONGLOMERATA *glandula*, a conglomerate gland. A conglomerate gland is composed of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapped up in one common membrane or *Tunicle*. The word comes from *con*, together, and *glomero*, to gather in a round heap.

CONGLUTINANTIA (from *con*, and *glutino*, to glue together)

C O N

conglutinating, or healing medicines.

CONIA (*κονία*, from *κόνις*, powder) lime.

CONIA (*κωνία*, from *κων*, the fruit of the pine-tree) wine impregnated with the *Picea*, or fir.

CONILE (*κόνιον*, hemlock, because it resembles that plant) See *MYRRIS*.

CONIS (*κόνις*, a radical in the Greek) 1 Fine powder, dust, or ashes.

2 A nit, or scurf on the head.

3 *Calx*, or lime.

CONISTERIUM (*κονιστήριον*, from *κόνις*, ashes, and *αἰτέω*, to contain)

1 The ash-hole of a chymical furnace.

2 The same as *APODYTERIUM*.

CONJUNCTA *causa*, the conjunct, or immediate cause of a disease.

CONJUNCTA *signa*, the pathognomonic signs of a disease.

CONJUNCTIVA *tunica*, the coat of the eye.

CONNA, a name for the *Cassia Fistula*.

CONOIDES *corpus* (*κωνοειδές*, from *κων*, a cone, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) the *Glandula Pinealis*, so called from its resembling a cone.

CONOPS (*κόνος*, a radical in the Greek) a gnat.

CONSENSUS, consent. See *SYMPATHY*.

CONSERVA, conserves.

CONSERVATIO, the preserving, pickling, or keeping any thing from putrefaction, by mixing it with some other substance.

CONSERVATIVA *medicina*, that part of medicine which relates to the preservation of health.

CON

CONSILIGO, a name for the *Helleborastrum*, or lettucewort.

CONSILIUM, the advice given by one or more physicians, relating to the cure of the patient's disease.

CONSISTERE, *consistere*, to consistence.

1 Applied to *Acme*, it imports the *Acme*, or height thereof.

2 Applied to the humours, excrements, &c. it implies their consistence.

3 In Pharmacy, it signifies the thickness or thinness of medicines.

CONSOLIDA, a name applied to various plants.

CONSOLIDANTIA, or **CONSOLIDATIVA** *medicamenta*, (from *con*, and *solido*, to consolidate) medicines calculated for the consolidation or conglutination of wounds.

CONSPERSIO. See **CATAPASMA**.

CONSTANS (from *con*, together, and *sto*, to stand) firm, steady.

CONSTIPATIO. See **ADSTRICTIO**.

CONSTITUENS (from *constituo*, to constitute, or make) that substance which gives consistence to compound medicines.

CONSTITUTIO, the same as **CATASTASIS**, which see.

CONSTRICATIVA (from *con*, together, and *stringo*, to bind) styptics.

CONSTRICTORES *musculi* (from *con*, together, and *stringo*, to grasp, or hold fast) a name for those muscles which shut up or close some of the orifices of the body.

CONSTRINGENTIA, the same as **ASTRINGENTIA**, which see.

CONSUETUDO (from *consueo*, used or accustomed) habit, or

CON

custom. It is applied, in medicine, to the non-naturals.

CONSUMPTIO (from *consumo*, to consume) 1 The same as **ANALOSIS**.

2 Importing a disease, the same as **PHTHISIS**, which see.

CONTABESCENTIA (from *contabesco*, to pine, or waste away) the same as **ATROPHIA**.

CONTAGIO, or **CONTAGIUM**, (from *contages*, a contagion, or infection) a contagion, or infection, a catching disease.

CONTEMPERATIA. See **TEMPERANTIA**.

CONTENTA (from *contineor*, to be contained) contents. These, in Medicine, signify any fluids contained in a solid part of the body.

CONTENTIO, or **CONTENSIO**, (from *condendo*, to stretch, or strain) stricture or tension.

CONTENTUS, stretched, or strained.

CONTINENS *febris* (from *con*, together, and *teneo*, to hold fast) a continual fever, or one that constantly keeps to the same height, without intermission or remission.

CONTINA *febris*, a fever attended with paroxysms, and small remissions, but no intermissions.

CONTORSIO (from *contorqueo*, to twist, or turn aside) 1 The iliac passion.

2 An incomplete dislocation, or when a bone is partly, but not entirely dislocated from the joint.

3 A crookedness of the *Vertebrae*, or a dislocation of it sideways.

4 A disorder in the head, when it is drawn towards one side, either by a spasmodic contraction of the muscles on the same side, or a palsy seizing the muscles on the other.

CON-

C O N

CONTRA-APERTURA (from *contra*, over-against, and *apertura*, an opening) a counter-opening, or a puncture in the opposite part.

CONTRACTIO (from *con*, together, and *traho*, to draw) the contraction of any part in general.

CONTRACTURA, the immobility of any of the joints.

CONTRAFISSURE (from *contra*, opposite, and *fissure*, a crack) a fissure of the bone in the opposite part to that which received the blow.

CONTRAHENTIA (from *con*, together, and *traho*, to draw) such medicines as contract the fibres, and render their mutual connections the stronger.

CONTRAINDICATIO. See **ANTENDEIXIS.**

CONTRALUNARIS (from *contra*, opposite, and *luna*, the moon, because of its monthly period) an epithet applied to a woman, by *Dictericus*, who conceives during the menstrual discharge.

CONTRAYARVA, counter-poison. This is an exotic root, brought to us from the *Spanish West-Indies*. It is very powerful in forwarding the cuticular discharges, and is therefore of great service in fevers, by promoting and keeping up a *Diaphoresis*.

CONTRAYARVA alba. See **VINCETOXICUM.**

CONTRAYARVA Germanica. See **ACONITUM.**

CONTRAYERVA Virginiana. See **SERPENTARIA Virginiana.**

CONTRITIO, in Pharmacy, imports the same as comminution, or the reducing a solid body into finer parts.

CONTUSA (from *con*, and *tundo*, to beat, or bruise) contusions, or bruises.

C O N

CONVALESCENTIA (from *con*, and *valesco*, to wax strong) a recovery from sickness.

CONVOLVULUS. See **SCAMMONIUM.**

CONVOLVULUS minor, small bindweed. It grows in the fields, and flowers in *June*. The juice of the leaves, taken internally, are cathartic.

CONVOLVULUS major, great bindweed. It grows every-where in hedges, flowering all the latter part of the summer.

CONUS (from its resembling a mathematical figure of this name in form of a sugar-loaf) a pineapple.

CONUS fusorius, a chymical vessel in form of an inverted cone. It is used in separating regulases from their respective *Scoriae*.

CONVULSIO (from *convello*, to rend) a convulsion, or a contraction of the muscles, independent of the will.

CONVULSIVUS, convulsive, spasmodic.

CONYZA, offic. blue flea-bane. It grows in barren pastures, and flowers in *July* and *August*. It is said to promote suppuration.

CONYZA major, offic. greater flea-bane. It grows in *Italy*, and other countries, near the highways, and flowers in *July* and *August*.

CONYZA pulicaria, offic. small flea-bane. It grows in moist places, and where water has stood all the winter, and flowers in *August* and *September*. It has a stronger scent, and is, by some authors, accounted of more force and virtue than the *Conyza major*. An ointment made with this is commended for the itch.

CONYZA media, offic. common flea-bane. It grows in moist and

and watry places, and flowers in *July* and *August*. Some prepare an ointment of the root and leaves, which is recommended for the itch. The leaves, taken with red wine, are said to be good against a dysentery and jaundice; to be effectual in promoting the menses, and curing a strangury. A decoction of the herb has the reputation of being diuretic. *Dale*.

CONYZA *minor vera*, offic. small true flea-bane. It agrees in virtues with the *Conyza minor*.

COOPERATIO (from *cooperis*, to cover all over) 1 Cloths, or a covering of any kind.

2 The membranes of the *Fœtus*, the *Uterus*, and the belly.

COOPETORIUM (from the preceding derivation) a name for the *thyroide* cartilage. *Castellus*.

COOSTRUM, the middle part of the diaphragm. *Rulandus*.

COPAIBA, balsam of *capivi*. This balsam is exceedingly quick in passing off by urine, and greatly cleanses those passages, for which reason it has obtained much in *Gonorrhœas*, and all obstructions and ulcerations of those parts. It is, likewise, a powerful balsamic, and good in many distempers of the breast.

This balsam is frequently adulterated, by a mixture of less valuable oils; or it is counterfeited by mixing the distilled oil of turpentine with the expressed oil of sweet almonds. If it be genuine, a small drop of it, taken upon the point of a needle, and let fall into cold water, will fall to the bottom, or be suspended in the middle of it, without altering its figure. On the contrary, that which floats upon the surface, expands itself,

and is dissolved, is esteemed spurious.

COPAL *gummi*, *Resina Copal*. offic. gum copal. This is a gum, or rosin, of a yellowish-white colour, not very hard, something like the common frankincense, but in smaller pieces, and of a much pleasanter smell. It is brought from the *Spanish West-Indies*.

This gum is accounted a cephalic, and good for the palsy, and other weaknesses of the nerves; but it is not much used. What we in *England* call *Gum Copal*, is called *Gum Anime* in foreign parts; and on the contrary, what we call *Gum Anime*, they call *Copal*. *Miller*.

COPELLA, a cupel. See CUPELLA.

COPHOS (*κωφός*, a radical in the *Greek*) 1 Deaf, or dumb.

2 A sort of toad, mentioned by *Nicander*.

COPHOSIS (*κώφωσις*, from *κωφός*, deaf) 1 Deafness.

2 Dumbness, or dulness.

COPPAROSA, copperas, or green vitriol.

COPRAGOGUM (from *κόπρος*, dung, and *ἄγω*, to draw, or bring away) a gentle cathartic electuary, mentioned by *Rulandus*.

COPRIEMETOS (*κοπρίημετος*, from *κόπρος*, dung, and *ἐμέω*, to vomit) a person who vomits up his excrement, which is sometimes the case in the last stage of the iliac passion.

COPROCRITICA *medicamenta* (from *κόπρος*, dung, or excrement, and *κρίνω*, to separate) such cathartic medicines as only bring away the excrements from the intestines.

COPROPHORIA (from *κόπρος*, excre-

C O R

excrement, and φέγω, to bring away) purgation. *Blancard.*

COPROS (κόπρος, a radical in the *Greek*) dung, or excrement.

COPROSTASIA (from κόπρος, excrement, and ἵσμι, to stop) costiveness, or a constriction of the belly. *Blancard.*

COPTARION (κοπλάριον, a dim. from κοπή, a cake) a medicine in form of a very small cake.

COPTON, or COPTE, (κόπτον, or κοπή, from κόπω, to beat or pound, because it was beaten into a paste) a kind of medicinal cake made of vegetable substances.

COPULA, a ligament.

COQ. an abbreviation frequently used by medicinal writers, importing *coque, coquantur*, boil, or let them be boiled.

COQUENTIA *medicamenta* (from *coquo*, to concoct) medicines which promote concoction.

COR, the heart. This is a muscular body, situated in the cavity of the *Thorax*, on the anterior part of the *Diaphragm*, between the two *Laminæ* of the *Mediastinum*. It is, in some measure, of a conical figure, flattened on the sides, round at the top, and oval at the basis.

Besides the muscular body, which principally forms what we call the heart, its basis is accompanied by two appendices, called *Auriculæ*, and by large blood-vessels; and all these are included in a membranous *Capsula*, named *Pericardium*, which see.

It is hollow within, and divided by a *Septum*, which runs between the edges, into two cavities called *Ventricles*, one of which is thick and solid, the other thin and soft. This latter is generally termed the *Right Ventricle*, the other the *Left*

C O R

Ventricle; though, in their natural situation, the *Right Ventricle* is placed more anteriorly than the *Left*.

Each *Ventricle* opens at the base by two orifices, one of which answers to the *Auricles*, the other to the mouth of a large artery; and accordingly one of them may be termed the *Auricular Orifice*, the other the *Arterial Orifice*. The *Right Ventricle* opens into the *Right Auricle*, and into the trunk of the pulmonary artery; the *Left* into the *Left Auricle*, and into the great trunk of the *Aorta*. At the edges of these orifices are found several moveable *Pellicules*, called *Valves* by the anatomists, of which some are turned inward toward the cavity of the ventricles, and are called *Triglochines*, or *Tricuspides*; others are turned toward the great vessels, and called *Semilunares*, or *Sigmoidales*. The *Valvulae Tricuspides* of the left ventricle are likewise termed *Mitrales*.

The inner surface of the ventricles is very uneven, many eminences and cavities being observable therein. The most considerable eminences are thick fleshy productions called *Columnæ*. To the extremities of these pillars are fastened several tendinous cords, the other ends of which are joined to the *Valvulae Tricuspides*. There are likewise other small, short, tendinous ropes along both the edges of the *Septum*, between the ventricles. These small cords lie in an obliquely transverse situation, and form a kind of net-work at different distances.

The cavities of the inner surface of the ventricles are small deep *Fossulae* or *Lacunæ*, placed very near each other, with small

pro-

C O R

prominent interstices between them. The greatest part of these *Lacunæ* are orifices of the venous ducts.

The valves at the orifices of the ventricles are of two kinds; one kind allows the blood to enter the heart, and hinders it from going out the same way; the other kind suffers the blood to go out of the heart, but hinders it from returning. The valves of the first kind terminate in the *Auriculæ*, and those of the second lie in the openings of the great arteries. The first are termed *Semilunar*, or *Sigmoidal Valves*, the others *Triglochinæ*, *Tricuspidal*, or *Mitral*.

The great artery, which goes out from the left ventricle, is termed *Aorta*. As it goes out, it turns a little towards the right-hand, and then bends obliquely backward, to form what is called *Aorta Descendens*. From about the middle of the convex side of this curvature three great branches arise, which furnish an infinite number of ramifications to the head, and upper extremities of the body; as the descending *Aorta* does, in the same manner, to the *Thorax*, *Abdomen*, and lower extremities.

The *Auricles* are muscular bags situated at the basis of the heart, one toward the right ventricle, the other toward the left, and joined together by an inner *Septum*, and external communicating fibres, much in the same manner with the ventricles; one of them being named the *Right Auricle*, the other the *Left*. They are very uneven on the inside, but smoother on the outside, and terminate in a narrow, flat, indented edge, representing a cock's comb. They open into the left ventricle, and

C O R

are tendinous at their opening, in the same manner as the ventricles.

COR, in Botany, signifies, 1 The heart of vegetables, or what is otherwise call'd the *Medulla*.

2 It signifies that minute portion of any seed, from which the root and bud arise. *Ray*.

3 In chymistry, it imports gold, and sometimes an intense fire.

CORACOBOTANE (from *κόραξ*, a crow, and *βοτάνη*, a plant) a name for the *Laurus Alexandrina*. *Blancard*.

CORACOBACHIALIS *Musculus* (from *κόραξ*, a crow, because its shape resembles the beak of that bird, and *brachium*, the arm) a muscle that arises from the *Processus Coracoides* and *Scapula*, by a tendinous beginning; and passing over the articulation, is inserted into the middle and internal part of the *humerus*; and with the *Deltoides* and *supra-spinatus*, lifts the arm upwards.

CORACO-HYOIDÆUS, otherwise called *Omo-plato-hyoidæus*, or *Omo-hyoidæus*. This muscle arises from the upper edge of the *scapula*, near its neck, and ascending obliquely under the *Mastoidæus*, is inserted into the *Os Hyoides*, which it pulls obliquely downwards. The belly of this muscle is a little tendinous in the middle, that the vessels which go to the head may not be compress'd when it acteth.

CARACOIDES *Processus* (from *κόραξ*, a crow, or the beak of it, and *ἴδιον*, resemblance) a process of the *scapula*, so call'd from its resembling a crow's bill.

CARACOIDEUS. See CARACOBACHIALIS.

CORAL. See CORALLODENDRON.

C O R

CORALLACHATES. A species of the *Achates*, resembling coral in colour.

CORALLATUM, a name for the *Mercurius præcipitatus ruber*.

CORALLINA, offic. sea-coraline, or white wormseed. It is found growing every where, upon the rocks of the sea, and frequently on oysters and other shells.

Coralline is only used to destroy worms in the stomach and bowels, being given from half a dram to a dram, in coarse powder, in any convenient vehicle. *Miller*.

CORRALIUM Album, offic. white coral. It grows on the rocks in divers parts. The best comes from the *Mediterranean*.

White Coral is cooling, drying, and binding, good for the heart-burn, or any disorders which proceed from sharp, acrid juices in the stomach or blood. *Miller*.

Chuse that which is pure, white, of a firm, stony, and solid substance, through its whole body, not hollow, porous, scurfy, nor easily friable.

CORALLIUM Rubrum, offic. red coral.

It grows in the *Tyrrhenian* sea; and on the coasts of *Spain* and *France*. This is in much greater use than the *white Coral*, being esteem'd to have greater virtue, and to be cordial, drying, and restraining, good to sweeten the blood, and free the stomach from four juices; it stops all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages, and where ever an alcali is necessary, will do as much as any. *Miller*.

CORAX (κόραξ, a primitive in the *Greek*) the raven.

CORBATUM, copper. *Johnson*.

CORDA, or **CHORDA** (from χορδή, the chord or string of a mu-

C O R

sical instrument) a *Chordee*, which see.

CORDIALIA. See **CARDIACA**.

CORDINEMA. See **SCORDINEMA**.

CORDOLIUM (from *cor*, the heart, and *dolor*, pain) the heart-burn.

CORDOSUM *Filium*, a contorted thread.

CORDYLA, a name for the tunny fish.

CORE, the pupil of the eye.

COREMATA (κορήματα, brushes or besoms) medicines for cleansing and smoothing the skin.

CORIANDRUM, offic. coriander. It is generally sown for the benefit of the seed, tho' it is found wild, in various places, flowering in *June*; and the seed which is the only part used, is ripe in *August*. They are grateful and strengthening to the stomach, help digestion, expel wind, and are frequently used as correctors in strong purging medicines. Some commend them as good against the king's-evil. *Miller*.

CORIANON, the same as **CORIANDRUM**.

CORIS, offic. bastard *St. John's-wort*. The seed provokes urine and the menses; and, taken in wine, is good against the bite of the *Phalangium* (a venomous spider) and for that species of convulsion called *Opisthotonos*. *Dioscorides*.

CORIUM (from *caro*, flesh) the skin.

CORNEA tunica (from *cornu*, a horn) the third coat of the eye, so called from its resembling the horn of a lanthorn. See **OCULUS**.

CORNELUS, or **CORNEOLUS**. See **CARNEOLUS**.

COR-

C O R

CORNESTA, a retort.

CORNICULA (a dimin. from *cornu*, a horn) an instrument made of horn, almost in the form of a cupping-glass, having a small perforation at the more slender extremity.

CORNICULARIS *processus*. See CORACOIDES.

CORNICULATÆ *plantæ*, are plants which produce many distinct horned seed-pods, called *Siliquæ*. *Miller's Dict.*

CORNU, a horn.

CORNU *monocerotis*. See MONOCEROS.

CORNU *rhinocerotis*. See RHINOCEROS.

CORNU *cerwi*, 1 In Chymistry, the beak or cock of an alembic.

2 In Botany, the name of some plants.

CORNUA *uteri*, two lateral parts of the womb, resembling horns.

CORNUA, horny excrescences which often arise on different parts of the body.

CORNUE, a *French* word signifying a retort.

CORNUMUSA, a retort.

CORNUS, offic. the cornelian cherry. The tree grows in gardens, and flowers in *March* and *April*; but the fruit is not ripe till *September*. The fruit is cooling, drying, and astringent, strengthens the stomach, stops all kinds of fluxes and looseness, and is good in fevers, especially if attended with a *Diarrhæa*. *Miller*.

CORNUTA (from *cornu*, a horn, because of its shape) a retort.

CORNUTIA, a plant, so call'd in honour of *Cornutus*, a physician at *Paris*, who published a history of *Canada* plants.

COROCRUM, a ferment.

C O R

COROLLA, the *Petala's* of flowers.

CORONA, a crown, in Botany, signifies a series of small beards, or rays. *Rieger*.

CORONA *imperialis*, imperial crown. There are thirteen species of this plant. The whole of the *Corona imperialis* is poisonous. Upon the inferior part of the petals, certain white drops of liquor, resembling a pearl, are found, being of a sweet taste. The *Turks* use them as an emetic; and others, as a remedy for the cholic.

CORONA *regia*, the royal crown; a name for melilot. *Blancard*.

CORONA *solis*, sun-flower.

CORONALIS *future*, the first future of the head.

CORONALE *os*, the *Os Frontis*. *Bartholine*.

CORONARIA *vasa*, the coronary vessels. 1 The two branches which the great artery spreads over the outside of the heart, for its supply with blood and nourishment, before it pierces the *Pericardium*.

2 The arteries and veins which surround the left orifice of the stomach.

CORONE (*κορώνη*, a radical in the *Greek*) 1 The carrion crow.

2 The anterior *Apophysis* of the lower jaw, so called from its resembling a crow's bill.

CORONOPUS, offic. buckhorn plantain. It grows in sandy ground, and upon heaths, and flowers in *June*.

Buckhorn-plantain is much of the nature of other plantains, being moderately drying and binding, and a good vulnerary herb, used both inwardly and outwardly; besides which, it is particularly commended against the bitings of venomous

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nemous creatures, and more especially for the bite of a mad dog. *Miller.*

CORONOPUS *ruelli* (from *κρόων*, a crow, and *πούς*, a foot, because it is said to resemble a crow's foot) See *AMBROSIA campestris*.

CORPORA nervosa, or **NERVEOSPONGIOSA penis**, the nervous, or nerveo-spongy bodies of the *Penis*. These are two spongy bodies arising distinctly from the lower part of the *Os Pubis*.

CORPORA olivaria, two protuberances of the under part of the *Cerebellum*, about an inch long; so called from their resembling the shape of a pyramid.

CORPORA stricata, two prominences in the lateral ventricles of the brain.

CORPORATIO (from *corpus*, a body) incorporation.

CORPULENTIA (from the same derivation) corpulence.

CORPUS (from *caro*, flesh, and the antiquated verb *apo*, i. e. *ligo*, to bind together) a body.

CORPUS callosum, a hard substance of the brain, which covers the two lateral ventricles.

CORPUS glandulosum, the *Prostatae*.

CORPUS pampiniforme, pyramidale, or *varicosum*, a body form'd a little above the testicles, by the division and reunion of the spermatic veins.

CORRAGO, the plant borragé.

CORRÆ, or **CORSÆ**, (*κόρραι*, or *κόρραι*) the temples.

CORRECTIO (from *corrigo*, to correct) correction. This word, in Pharmacy, has many particular senses; 1 Draftic medicines, or such as operate with violence, are said to be corrected, when some ingredient is added to their com-

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position, which mitigates the violence of their operation.

2 Such medicines as operate in a slow and languid manner, are said to be corrected, when some simple is added which accelerates or augments their operation.

3 Such medicines as are nauseous and ungrateful are said to be corrected, when they are prepared in such a manner as to become more agreeable to the palate.

CORROBORANTIA (from *corroboro*, to corroborate, or make strong) corroborative medicines, or such as increase the strength of the body by enlivening the vital faculties.

CORROBORATIO (from the preceding derivation) corroboration, or strengthening.

CORRODENTIA, or **CORROSIVA**, (from *corrodo*, to eat away) caustics, or corroding medicines.

CORROSIO (from the preceding derivation) a total or particular solution of any body by some acrid salt.

CORROSIVA, 1 Corrosives, or caustics.

2 In Chymistry, saline menstrua. *Rieger.*

CORRUDA. See *ASPARGUS Petrea*.

CORRUGATIO (from *corru-go*, to wrinkle) corrugation, or wrinkling of the skin, or any other part.

CORRUGATOR coiteri, or **MUSCULUS frontalis verus**, a muscle arising from the great *Canthus* of the orbit, and terminating in the skin about the middle of the eye-brows. Some reckon this pair only a prolongation of the *Frontales*. Their use is to wrinkle up, or knit the brows.

CORSÆ. See *CORRÆ*.

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CORSOIDES, a name for the *AMIANTHUS lapis*.

CORTALON, a name in *Myrepfus* for groundfel.

CORTEX *cardinalis de luco*. See QUINQUINA.

CORTEX *caryophyllatus*. See CARYOPHYLLUS.

CORTEX *eleterii*. See CASCARILLA.

CORTEX *magellanicus*. See CORTEX *winteranus*.

CORTEX *massoy*. This is a warm aromatic bark, said to be found in *New Guinea*, but it is not known in our shops.

CORTEX *Peruvianus*. See QUINQUINA.

CORTEX *winteranus*, offic. *Winter's cinnamon*; so called from Capt. *Winter*, who discovered it in the voyage he made, with Sir *Francis Drake* round the world. It grows in the middle of the *Streights of Magellan* very plentifully.

This bark is possessed of a heating and discutient quality, whereby it corroborates the stomach, attenuates thick and scorbutic blood, and consequently preserves its circulation: Hence it is highly beneficial in disorders arising from too copious an use of sea-salt, the scurvy, and others of the like nature. For this very reason it was, by *Willis*, highly extolled in a palsy, and impotency of the joints. *Valentine*.

This bark is now hardly to be met with in the shops, we making use of the *Canella alba*, which is generally called *Winter's bark*, in its stead. *Miller*.

CORTICALIS *substantia*, the cortical substance of the brain.

CORTUSA, bear's-ear fanicle. This plant is so called from *Cortusus*, a famous botanist, who first

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brought it into use. It grows in mountainous places, and flowers in the spring. The leaves promote expectoration.

CORU, the name of a dwarf tree growing in *Malabar*. The inhabitants of *Malabar*, both *Pagans* and *Christians*, make much use of the liquor, which distils from the green bark, when broken or wounded, though it be very ungrateful to the taste, on account of its surprizing effects in all manner of fluxes, as in the lientery, diarrhæa, and dysentery, from whatever cause they proceed. *Ray*.

CORVINUS *lapis*, a stone remarkable for making a noise like thunder when heated. It is said to be found in *India*.

CORUSCUS, the *Auricula muris*. *Rulandus*.

CORVUS, offic. the raven. The ashes of young ravens are recommended against the epilepsy, gout, and that species of leprosy called *Alphus*. The brain is also said to be good against the epilepsy. The fat and blood are said to render the hair black. The dung, suspended about the necks of children, is reported to ease their coughs, and procure them an easy dentition. *Dale* from *Schroder*.

CORYDALIS (*κορυδαλός*, a radical in the *Greek*) the lark.

CORYMBIA, CORYMBAS, or CORYMBEE, the ivy-tree. *Blancard*.

CORYMBUS (*κόρυμβος*, a primitive in the *Greek*) This word properly signifies the *Apex*, or top of any thing; but the antient botanists used it to express the bunches or clusters of any fruit, as the berries of ivy, &c. Some also call the top of the stalk of a plant, when it is adorned with flowers or fruits

C O S

fruits in a spherical figure, by this name; as the tops of leeks, onions, &c. But among modern botanists, it imports a compound discous flower, whose seeds are not pappous, or that have no down adhering to them.

CORYMBIFEROUS (from the preceding word, and *fero*, to bear) an epithet applied to such plants as have a compound discous flower, and whose seeds have no down adhering to them, as the daisy, mugwort, &c.

CORYPHE (κορυφή, the vertex, or top) the apex, or crown of the head.

CORYZA (κόρυζα, from κάρα, and ζέω, to flow) a distillation of humours from the nose, as happens in a cold.

COS, offic. the whetstone.

COSCINOS (κόσκινος, or κόσκινον, a primitive in the Greek) a sieve or fierce.

COSCULIA (κοσκύλια) the grains of chermes.

COSMET, antimony. *Johnson*.

COSMETICA (κοσμητικά, from κοσμέω, to adorn) cosmetics, or such medicines as preserve smoothness and beauty to the skin.

COSMETICA ars, that part of medicine which is employed in preserving or improving the natural beauty.

COSMETORGES, a word coined by *Dolæus*, to express the fen-fative soul. *Castellus*.

COSMOS (κόσμος, order) the order and series of critical days. *Hippocrates*.

COSI, hard tubercles in the face.

COSSUM, a word used by *Paracelsus*, signifying a malignant ulcer in the nose.

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COSSUS, a little worm that eats into wood

COSTÆ (the plural of *costa*, a rib) 1 In Anatomy, the ribs.

2 In Botany, the nerves of the leaves, or those long tough strings which run either a-cross or lengthways in the leaves of plants.

COSTUS, offic. sweet and bitter collus. These were antiently esteemed to be two different roots, but are now generally believed to be both of them the roots of the same plant, differing only in age; the freshest being the *Sweet Costus*, and the oldest and stalest the *Bitter*. It is accounted to be hot and dry, comforting the head and stomach, and helping vertiginous disorders. It is likewise a good deobstruent, opening obstructions of the womb, and procuring the *Catamenia*. *Miller*.

That *Costus* is best which is recent, dense, odorous, bitterish, and not crious.

COSTUS hortorum. See **BAL-SAMITA mas**.

COSTUS nigra. See **CINARRA**.

COTARONIUM, a term coined by *Paracelsus*, to express such a liquor as will dissolve all bodies, and even their elements.

COTHON (κόθων, a primitive in the Greek) 1 A kind of large earthen cup to drink out of.

2 An earthen vessel, wherein flowers, leaves, and roots, were kept, being pressed down in it.

3 In *Galen*, it imports an earthen vessel for burning *Cadmia*.

COTINUS, 1 Among the antients, it signified the wild olive-tree. But,

2 Among the moderns, it imports the vernice or red samach.

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COTIS (κοτίς, from κότις, the head) the posterior part of the head.

COTONEA. See **CYDONIA**.

COTONIUM. See **BOMBAX**.

COTUNIX, offic. the quail. This bird contains much oil, and volatile salt. The fat of the quail is good to take away specks on the eyes; as its dung, when dried and reduced to powder, is for the falling-sickness. *Lemery*.

COTYLA. See **CHAMÆMELUM**.

COTYLE (κοτύλη, a cavity)

1 Any deep cavity in a bone, in which any other bone is articulated.

2 A deep sinus, surrounded with large lips.

COTYLEDON, 1 Certain glandular bodies which adhere to the *Chorion* of some animals.

2 In Botany, the herb navelwort. It grows upon old stone-walls and buildings in divers parts of *England*, and flowers in *May*.

Navelwort is gently cooling and moistening, refrigerating and astringent, useful in hot distempers of the liver. It provokes urine, and takes off the heat and sharpness thereof. The juice, outwardly applied, helps the shingles, *St. Anthony's fire*, the pain and inflammation of the piles. It is likewise useful against kibes and chilblains.

COTYLEDON, offic. creeping navelwort. The leaves are of the same virtues as the foregoing.

COUHAGE, offic. couhage, or skinking beans. This is a sort of kidney-bean imported from the *East-Indies*, where they are used as a cure for the dropsy. *Ray*.

COUM. See **COLCHICUM**.

COURAB, the *Indian* name for

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a sort of *Herpes*, or itch, very common in *Jawa*.

COURBARIL, the *American* name for the tree which produces the gum anime.

COXÆ *offa*. See **INNOMINATA**.

COXENDIX. See **INNOMINATA**.

CRABRO, offic. the hornet.

GRADE, in *Hippocrates*, signifies the branch of a fig-tree.

CRÆPALE (κραϊπάλη, from κρα, the head, and πάλη, agitation) in *Hippocrates*, signifies any disorder of the head, caused by excessive drinking of wine.

CRAMA (from κεράννυμι, to mix) any mixture in general.

CRAMBE, the cabbage.

CRAMBEION (κραμβίων, from κράμβη, a cabbage) 1 In *Hippocrates*, a decoction of cabbage.

2 The old *Sicilian* name for hemlock.

CAMPUS, the camp. *Helmont*.

CRANEIA, the *Cornus*, or cornelian cherry-tree.

CRANGON, offic. the prawn. It is esteemed an extremely nourishing food, and therefore proper in consumptions. *Dale*.

CRANIUM (κρανίον, from κρήνον, the head) the skull. The human skull has been greatly celebrated for medicinal virtues; but as they have been found to be only imaginary, it is but very little used at present.

CRANOCOLÁPTES, the name of a venomous spider, mentioned by *Aetius*.

CRANTERES, a name for those teeth which grow last of all.

CRAUPIDINA, the **BUFONITES**, or toad-stone, which see.

CRAPULA, the same as **CRÆPULA**, which see.

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CRASIS (κράσις, from κεράννυμι, to mix) 1 A mixture in general.

2 The temperature of the blood.

CRASPEDON (κράσπεδον, from κρέμαμαι, to hang down) a disorder of the *Uvula*, when it hangs down like a thin, oblong membrane.

CRASSA *intestina*, the large intestines.

CRASSENA, a term coined by *Paracelsus*, to signify such saline, and corrosive particles, as produce ulcers and tumours.

CRASSULA, a name for the *Anacampteros*, or orpine.

CRATÆGUS, the wild-service or forb-tree. It grows frequently in woods and thickets, and flowers in *May*, and the fruit is ripe in *September*.

The fruit is good for all kinds of fluxes, either of the blood or humours; and is commended in fevers attended with a *Diarrhæa*.

CRATÆGONUM. See **MELAMPYRUM**.

CRATER (κρατήρ, from κεράννυμι, to mix) this properly signifies a large drinking-cup; but *Rulandus* says it imports a brass-kettle, wide at the bottom, and narrow at the top.

CRATERION (κρατήριον, a dimin. from κρατήρ, a drinking-cup) a small cup, pot, or vessel.

CRATIBULA, or **CRATICULA**, (a dimin. from *crates*, a grate) the grate, or iron bars, which cover the ash-hole in a chymical furnace.

CRAUROS (κράυρος, from κάω, to burn) friable.

CREA, the anterior part of the *Tibia*. *Blancard*.

CREBER, frequent, often, quick.

CREGYON (κρήγυνον, a primitive in the Greek) good.

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CREMASTER (from κρεμάω, to suspend) a muscle running from the outside of the *Tunica Vaginalis*, so called from its office, because it suspends the testicles, and draws them up in the act of generation. It arises from the *Os Pubis*, and spreads its fibres upon the *Elythroides*, or *Tunica Vaginalis*.

CREMER, the name of an epidemical distemper in *Hungary*.

CREMNOI (from κρημαίω, to suspend) 1 The lips of ulcers.

2 The *Labia* of the female *Pudenda*.

CREMOR, 1 The expressed juice of any grain.

2 The thick juice of barley.

3 The cream of milk.

CREMOR tartari, a preparation of tartar.

CRENÆ, In Botany, the incisions on the edges of the leaves of plants.

CREPATATIO, or **CREPATURA**, (from *crepo*, to crack) in Pharmacy, the cracking or breaking of any seed in boiling.

CREPATURA, in *Paracelsus*, imports an intestinal *Hernia*.

CREPINUM, in *Paracelsus*, signifies tartar.

CREPITATIO. See **DECREPITATIO**.

CREPITUS (from *crepo*, to crack) a discharge of wind from the *Anus*, attended with a noise.

CREPUTUS lupi, in Botany, the puff-ball.

CRESERA (κρησέρα, from κρίνω, to separate, or sever) a sieve, or sifter.

CRISPULUM, a name in *Myrepsus* for the *Buphthalmum*, or ox-eye.

CRESSIO, a name for the *Cardamon*. *Blanchard*.

CRETA, chalk; so called by

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the *Greeks*, because the best sort was brought from *Crete*, now *Candia*.

CRETHMON, samphire.

CRIBATIO (from *cribrum*, a sieve, or fierce) the passing any substance through a sieve or fierce, in order to separate the finer particles from the coarse.

CRIBATORIUM, or CRIBRUM, a sieve, or fierce.

CRIBRIFORME, or CRIBROSUM, (from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, resemblance) the *Os Ethmoides*, a bone of the head, resembling a sieve.

CRICOARYTÆNOIDÆI *musculi* (from *κρίκῳ*, a ring, *ἀγυρίς*, a cup to drink out of, and *ἔιδῳ*, resemblance) muscles whose office it is to open the *Glottis*. See LARYNX.

CRICOIDES (from *κρίκῳ*, a ring, and *ἔιδῳ*, form, or shape) the name of a circular cartilage belonging to the *Larynx*.

CRICOS, a ring. By this name *Hippocrates* calls the annular cartilages, which form the *Aspera Arteria*.

CRICOTHYROIDÆI (from *κρίκῳ*, a ring, *θυρεός*, an helmet, and *ἔιδῳ*, resemblance) certain muscles which close up, or shut, the *Glottis*. See LARYNX.

CRIDONES, worms which breed in the skin.

CRIMNODES (*κρεμμύδης*, from *κρίμνον*, bran) an epithet applied to such urine as deposite a branny sediment.

CRIMON, bran; or a coarse sort of meal, produced of zea and wheat, of which they make pulse.

CRINATUM, an epithet of a suffumigation.

CRINES, the hair.

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CRINONES, worms which breed in the flesh.

CRINITUS (from *crinus*, the hair) an epithet of plants whose roots abound with small fibres, like hairs.

CRINOMYRON (from *κρίνον*, a lilly) an ointment made of lillies.

CRINON, a lilly.

CRIOMYXUS, an epithet for persons abounding with *Mucus* in the nose.

CRISMOS (*κρίσμος*, from *κρίνω*, to judge) critical.

CRISIS (from the preceding derivation) some change in the patient, which discovers the state of a disease, either for the better or worse.

CRISPATURA (from *crispa*, to curl) curling. In Medicine, it imports a spasmodic contraction of the membranes, or fibres. *Castellus*.

CRISPINUS, or CRESPINUS, a name for the barberry-tree. *Blancard*.

CRISTA, a crest. 1 In Anatomy, a process of the *Os Ethmoides*, is called *Crista Galli*, from its resembling the comb of a cock.

2 In Surgery, certain excrescences about the *Anus* and *Pudenda*, are called *Critæ*, from their form.

CRIST *galli*, in Botany. See ALECTOROLOPUS.

CRISTA *parvonis*, in Botany. See POINCIANA.

CRITHAMUM, the same as CRITHMUM. *Blancard*.

CRITHE, 1 Barley.

2 A sort of tubercle on the eyelids.

CRITHMUM, samphire. It grows upon rocks by the sea-side in many places of *England*.

Samphire is more made use of as

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a pickle, being a very agreeable one, than for any medicinal purposes. However, it is strengthening to the stomach, procures an appetite, provokes urine, and opens obstructions of the bowels, and is good for the jaundice. *Miller*.

CRITICUS, critical.

CROCE, in *Hippocrates*, imports a thread.

CONCIDE *confectio*, the name of a confection recommended by *Nic. Myrepsus* for the cholic.

CROCUNUM (*κρόκινον*, from *κρόκος*, saffron) oil of saffron.

CROCUS, offic. saffron. The best saffron in the world grows in *England*, being cultivated in *Essex*, *Suffolk*, and *Cambridgeshire*.

Saffron is a most noble cordial, and a strengthener of the heart and vital spirits; resists putrefaction, is good in all kinds of malignant and contagious distempers, in fevers, small-pox, and measles. It opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, helps the jaundice, brings down the *Catamenia*, expedites the birth, and expels the *Secundines*. It is good in diseases of the lungs, as asthma and difficulty of breathing, and of great service in consumptive weakness. Outwardly applied in poultices, it eases pains, and ripens imposthumations. *Miller*.

CROCUS *Germanicus*. See *CARTHAMUS*.

CROCUS *Indicus*, is the *CURCUMA*, or tumeric.

CROCUS *martis aperiens*, opening saffron of iron. See *MARS*.

CROCUS *martis astringens*, astringent saffron of iron. See *MARS*.

CROCUS *metallorum*, saffron of metals. An emetic preparation of antimony with nitre.

CROCODES, an epithet for

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certain troches or pastils mentioned by *Paulus Aegineta*.

CROCODILION, a name for the *Echinopus*, or glove-thistle.

CROCODILUS, offic. the crocodile, or allegator. The blood of this animal is said to clear the sight; and the fat is recommended for wounds and cancers. *Dale* from *Johnson*.

CROMMYON, or CROMYON, (*κρόμμυον*, or *κρόμμυον*, from *κρεμα*, the head, because of its globular form) an onion.

CROMMYOXYREGMA, fetid and acid eructations, resembling the taste of an onion.

CROPIOT, a small fruit resembling the *Ethiopian* pepper, containing a small black seed.

CROTALISTRIA, a name for the *Ciconia*, or stork.

CROTAPHI (the plural of *κρόταφος*, the temple) the temples.

CROTAPHITÆ, the temporal muscles.

CROTAPHIUM (from *κρόταφος*, the temple) a pain in the head near the temples.

CROTON, 1 The plant called *Ricinus*.

2 In *Hippocrates*, it signifies the *Bronchia* of the lungs, discharged by expectoration.

CROTONE, 1 A fungous excrescence on trees.

2 The excrescences and fungous tumors on the *Periostium*. *Castellus*.

CRUCIALIS (from *crux*, a cross) an epithet applied, by surgeons, to an incision made a-cross another incision.

CRUCIALIS, in Botany. See *CRUCIATA*.

CRUCIATA, offic. cross-wort. It grows in hedges, and borders of fields, particularly in *Hampstead* church-

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church-yard ; but is not very common about *London* ; and flowers in *July*. The leaves and tops are used.

This is reckoned among the vulgar herbs, being of a drying and binding nature ; and is particularly commended for the swelling of the *Scrotum*, which is caused by the falling-down of the *Intestines* into it. *Miller*.

CRUCIBULUM, a crucible.

CRUDITAS (from *crudus*, unripe) crudity. It is applied to

- 1 Unripe fruits.
- 2 To undigested substances in the stomach.
- 3 To unconcocted humours in the body.
- 4 To the excrements.

CRUNION, a compound medicine in *Actius*, famous for provoking urine, is thus called.

CRUOR (from *κρύος*, cold) 1 Coagulated blood.

2 Venous blood.

3 Blood in general.

CRUPINA, the bearded creeper. The name of a plant.

CRURA *clitoridis*, the two spongy bodies which form the *Clitoris*, before their union.

CRURA *medullæ oblongata*, the two largest legs, or roots, of the *Medulla Oblongata*, which proceed from the *Cerebrum*.

CRURÆUS *musculus*, or CRURÆUS, a muscle that comes from the fore-part of the thigh-bone, between the lesser and greater *Trochanter*, and lying close upon the bone, it joins its tendon with three others, which all together make one broad tendon that passes over the *Patella*, and is inserted into the little tuberosity on the upper and fore-parts of the *Tibia*.

CRUS, the leg, including the

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whole of one of the lower extremities, from the *Os Innamoratum* to the toes.

CRUSTA, 1 The shell of a lobster, crab, crawfish, shrimp, or prawn.

2 A crust or scab upon any diseased part.

3 A sort of cream which coagulates, or the surface of any liquor.

CRUSTA *lactea*. See *ACHOR*.

CRUSTYCEA, such animals as have their external parts firm and hard, but contain a fleshy, soft substance within.

CRUSTULA. See *ECCHYMOSIS*.

CRUSTUMINA *pyra*, pears much admired by the *Romans*.

CRUSTUMINATUM, a sort of rob, made of the juice of apples or pears boiled up with rain-water and honey.

CRUX *cervi*, the bone of a stag's heart. *Castellus*.

CRYMODES (*κρυμώδης*, from *κρύος*, cold) an epithet for a fever, wherein the extreme parts are cold.

CRYOXA, a sort of pot-herb, like parsley, which grows near the sea.

CRYPHEMA, in *Hippocrates*, signifies private sentiments.

CRYPTOS, occult or latent.

CRYSORCHIS, a retarction or retrocession of one of the testicles. *Castellus* from *Galen*.

CRYSTALLI (from *κρύσταλλος*, crystal) transparent eruptions about the size of a lupin, which sometimes break out all over the body.

CRYSTALLINÆ *manus*, hard hands, and so very cold as to seem almost frozen.

CRYSTALLINÆ, crystallines. Little transparent pustles, resembling crystal, whence their name. They are reckoned in the number of the

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the worst symptoms of a *Gonorrhæa*.

CRYSTALLINUS *humor*, the crystalline humour of the eye. It is the second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the *Uvea*, opposite to the *Papilla*, nearer to the fore-part than the back-part of the globe: It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its back-side, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour in which it lies. It is covered with a fine coat called *Aranea*.

CRYSTALLION, a name for the *PSYLLIUM*, fleawort.

CRYSTALLIZATIO, crystallization, or, that particular operation by which the solid parts, which in any fluid are separated or disengaged, are reduced to a body which is dry, hard, compact, diaphanous, or at least semidiaphanous, and either foliaceous, or of some geometrical figure.

CRYSTALUM *minerale*, *Sal Prunellæ*.

CRYSTALLUS, offic. crystal. Rock crystal is a soft transparent gem, resembling ice. It is very hard, and has an exquisite natural polish; it is dug up in pieces of different sizes, in several places of *England*.

CTEDON, a fibre.

CTIS, the same as *PUBES*, or *PECTUM*.

CTESIPHONTIS *malagma*, the name of a plaister in *Celsus*.

CUBARIS. See *MILLIPEDES*.

CUBEÆ, offic. cubebs.

Cubebs are heating and drying;

C U B

they strengthen the stomach, expel wind, comfort the brain and nerves, and are particularly useful against the vertigo, or giddiness, and other disorders of the head. *Miller*.

They are brought from the island of *Java*, and other parts of the *East-Indies*, and are recommended in a hoarseness and loss of voice, especially when the tonsils are stuffed and obstructed. *Geoffrey*.

CUBIFORME *os*, the same as *CUBIOIDES*.

CUBIL, red earth. *Rulandus*.

CUBITALIS *musculus*, a name for the *ANCONÆUS*.

CUBITUS, the elbow, or the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.

CUBITÆUS *externus*, one of the extensors of the fingers, and ariseth from the external extuberance of the *Humerus*, and passing its tendon under the *Ligamentum Anulare*, is inserted into the fourth bone of the *Metacarpus* that sustains the little finger.

CUBITÆUS *internus*, ariseth from the internal extuberance of the *Humerus*, and upper part of the *Ulna*, upon which it runs all along till it passes under the *Ligamentum Anulare*, and is inserted, by a strong and short tendon, into the fourth of the first order of the *Carpus*.

CUBIOIDES (from *cubeus*, a cube, and *ἴδος*, form, or shape, because of its resembling a cube, or dye) the seventh bone of the foot. It lies in the same rank with the *Ossa Cuniformia*; behind, it is joined to the *Os Calcis*; before, to the two outer bones of the *Metatarsus*; and on its inside it is joined to the third *Os Cuniforme*.

C U C

CUCUBALUS *plinii*. See CACUBALUM.

CUCULATUM *majus*, brandy, or spirit of wine. *Rulandus*.

CUCULLARIS *musculus*. This muscle derives its name from its resembling a fryar's hood, or cowl. It is a large, broad, thin, fleshy plane, situated between the Occiput and lower part of the back, and from thence extending to the shoulder, in the figure of a large irregular square. Its use is to move the *Scapula*.

CUCULLUS, 1 The same as CUCUPHÆ.

2 A piece of paper wrapped up in form of a horn, or cone.

CUCULUS, offic. the cuckow.

CUCUMIS *bortensis*, offic. the cucumber. They are raised every year from seed; flowering and bearing fruit a great part of the summer.

Cucumbers are more eaten as food and sallad, than used medicinally; they are cooling to the stomach, quenching thirst, and provoking urine. The seed only is used in physic, being one of the four greater cold seeds, and is accounted cooling and diuretic, and is frequently put into emulsions against the stone, stranguary, and heat of urine; as also in burning fevers and pleurifies. *Miller*.

CUCUMIS *Canadensis*. See SICYOIDES.

CUCUMIS *Galenii*. See MELO *vulgaris*.

CUCUMIS *Punicus*. See BALSAMINA.

CUCUMIS *Sylvestris*, or CUCUMIS *Afininus*. See ELATERIUM.

CUCUPHA, an odoriferous cap for the head.

CUCURBITA, offic. the gourd.

C U L

It is sown annually in rich ground, flowering in *July*; and the fruit is ripe here in *September*. The seed is only used. The seed is one of the four greater cold seeds, being used as the seed of the rest, in cooling and diuretic emulsions. *Matthiolus* says, the green leaves, applied to the breasts of nurses, dry away milk; and some commend a water distill'd from the green fruit, beaten to a pulp, as very good to cool sores inflamed eyes. *Miller*.

CUCURBITA, 1 A cupping-glass.

2 A cucurbit, or chymical vessel resembling a gourd.

CONCURBITINI *Lumbrici*. A particular kind of worms resembling gourd-seeds.

CUCURBITULA (a dimin. of *Cucurbita*, a gourd) a cupping-glass.

CUDU-PARITI. The name of a shrub growing in *Malabar*. The fruit bruised and drank with water, stops a dysentery, and is good for chops in the mouth. *Ray*.

CUIPOUNA. The name of a tree growing in *Brasil*.

CULATUM, calcin'd. *Rulandus*.

CULBICIO, a sort of stranguary, or heat of urine, *Castellus*.

CULEUS. The greatest measure for liquid things among the ancient *Romans*; it contain'd an hundred and eighty gallons.

CULMUS. The stem, or stalk, or corn or grass.

CULMIFEROUS *Plants*, (from *Culmus*, a stalk, and *fero* to bear) such plants as have a smooth, jointed stalk, and usually hollow, and at each joint wrapt about with single, narrow, sharp-pointed leaves; and their seeds are contain'd in chaffy

C U N

chaffy husks, as wheat, barley, oats, &c.

CULTER, the third lobe of the liver. *Castellus*.

CULUS, the ANUS.

CUMANDA *Guacu*, a name for certain very large *Indian* kidney-beans.

CUMBULU. The name of a tall tree growing in *Malabar*.

CUMINOIDES. *Cuminum Sylvestre*. offic. Wild cumin. This plant grows principally in *Crete*. The part used in medicine is the seed, which is recommended against gripes and flatulencies, for curing the hiccough, for removing fugilations, and repelling inflammations of the *Testes*. *Dale*.

CUMINUM, offic. cumin. It is sown yearly in great quantities in *Sicily* and *Malta*, from whence we have the seed, which is the only part used.

Cumin-seed is one of the four greater hot seeds, and consists of very warming, dissolving parts, being very good to expel the wind out of the stomach and bowels, and is frequently put into glisters for that purpose, as well as given in powder, or infus'd in wine. Outwardly applied, it is of great service in pains of the breast or side, as well as in the bowels. *Miller*.

CUMINUM *Siliquosum*, offic. coddled wild cumin. This plant is said to have the same effect as the poppy. It grows in *Spain*, where it flowers in *May*. *Dale*.

CUMINUM *Pratense*. See CARUM.

CUMINUM *Sylvestre*. See CUMINOIDES.

CUNANE. The name of a large *Indian* fruit, which grows on a small tree, call'd *Morremor*. The inhabitants of the country where it

C U R

grows roast it, and eat it as a remedy against the head-ach. *Ray*.

CUNEALIS *Sutura*. The suture by which the *Os Sphenoides*, or *Cuneiforme*, is join'd to the *Os Frontis*.

CUNEIFORME *Os*, the sphenoidal bone.

CUNEIFORMIA *Offa*, the sixth and seventh bone of the *Tarsus*. *Blancard*.

CUNICULUS, offic. the rabbit, or coney. A rabbit contains much volatile salt and oil.

CUNNUS (from *κύνω*, to bring forth) the *pudendum muliebre*.

CUNTUR. The name of a large *American* eagle. *Lemery* says its fat is resolvent, and good for the nerves.

CUPELLA, or CAPELLA, a cupel or test. A chymical vessel chiefly used by refiners.

CUPEROSA, copperas, or green vitriol.

CUPHOS (*κῦφος*, a radical in the *Greek*) an epithet applied to aliments, signifying them to be easily digestible; and to distempers, importing their being mild and gentle.

CUPRESSUS. See CYPRESSUS.

CUPRUM, copper.

CURCAS, or CARPATA, the name of a fruit growing in *Malabar*.

CURCULIO, the weevil, an insect that breeds in corn. The leaves of pillitory of the wall, are said to destroy these insects.

CURCUMA, offic. turmeric. This plant grows copiously in the woods of the *East-Indies*, and is propagated both from the seed, and the buds cut from the root. It is moderately stimulating, resolvent, and aperient. For this reason it is, highly

C U S

highly extoll'd as an efficacious remedy in obstructions of the lungs, liver, and spleen; in infractions of the *meseraic* veins; as also against the stone in the kidneys and bladder; and for provoking the menses, and facilitating labour.

CURMI, a drink made of barley. *Dioscorides*.

CURSUS, in a medicinal sense, imports any flux of humours.

CURTUMA, or CURSUMA, the *Chelidonium minus*. *Rulandus*.

CURURU-APE, the name of a tree growing in *Brazil*.

CURUTA-PALA, the name of a shrub growing in *Malabar*.

CUSCULIA. See COSCULIA.

CUSCUTA, offic. Dodder. It grows frequently upon heaths and commons, upon the furze and nettles, as also in the fields, upon flax and tares, doing great damage, and almost choaking them; whence it is called, by the country people, *bell-weed*, and *devil's-guts*.

Dodder is opening and cleansing, accounted good to purge melancholy and bilious humours, to open obstructions of the liver, and spleen, and to be serviceable against the itch.

CUSCUTA Minor. *Epithymum*, offic. dodder of thyme. This is reckon'd by some to be a lesser sort of dodder, growing upon thyme, as the other does upon nettles, flax, tares, &c. It is brought to us from *Leghorn* and *Turkey*. It is accounted a purger of melancholy and serious humours, and to be useful in hypochondriac and melancholy disorders; and for those affected with the spleen and vapours; as also for the itch, and other cutaneous distempers.

CUSPATED Plants (from *cuspis*, the point of a spear) such plants,

C Y A

whose leaves are pointed like a spear.

CUSPIS, the point of a spear. This, in *medicinal* authors, signifies
1 the *Glans Penis*.

2 A sort of bandage.

CUTAMBULI (from *cutis*, the skin, and *ambulo*, to go). 1 Certain worms, either under the skin, or upon it, which, by their creeping, cause an uneasy sensation.

2 Wandering, scorbutic pains, producing a sensation resembling these worms.

CUTICULA (a dimin. from *cutis*, the skin) the scarf-skin, or outermost covering of the body.

CUTANEOUS, of, or belonging to the skin.

CUTANEOUS Diseases, are generally supposed to proceed from that curdy matter like paste, which being thrust out and lodged between the cuticular pores, cause a stagnation of the juices, dryness of the skin, &c.

CUTICULARIS Membrana, the *Dura Mater*.

CUTIO, a wood-louse.

CUTIS, the skin. The skin is a substance of very large extent, made up of several kinds of tendinous, membranous, vascular, and nervous fibres, the intertexture of which is so much the more wonderful, as it is difficult to unfold; for their directions are as various as those of the stuff of which an hat consists.

CYAMUS. 1 A bean. See FABA.

2 A wood-louse roll'd up in the form of a bean.

CYANUS Major, offic. great blue-bottle. It grows in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The leaves and flowers are the parts in use, and those but seldom. This is reckoned among the vulnerary plants; the

C Y C

the juice being commended against bruises and contusions by falls, tho' a vein be broken, and the party spit blood; as also to heal any cut or green wound.

CYANUS *minor*, offic. small blue bottles. It grows every where among the corn, flowering in *June* and *July*. The flowers are used in medicine, and have many repugnant, uncertain, and precarious virtues ascrib'd to them. *Geoffroy*.

CYAR (κύαγ, the eye of a needle) in medicinal authors, imports the orifice of the internal ear.

CYATHISCUS (κυάθισκος, from κύαθος, a cup) the hollow part of a probe.

CYATHUS (κύαθος, from χύειν, to pour out). 1 A little pot or glass to drink out of.

2 A small measure, containing the twelfth part of a *Sextarius*.

CYBITON. See **CUBITUS**.

CYBIUM, a large sea-fish, cut into cubical slices. *Pliny*.

CYBOIDES. See **CUBOIDES**.

CYCIMA, litharge. *Rulandus*.

CYCLAMEN, sow-breed. See **ARTHANITA**.

CYCLISCUS (from κύκλος, a circle) a chirurgical instrument, made in the form of a half-moon, used to scrape away rottenness.

CYCLISMUS. 1 A troche.

2 A sort of rugine, of a circular form.

CYCLOPION (κυκλώπιον, from κυκλώω, to surround, and ὤψ, the eye) the white of the eye, so called because it surrounds it.

CYCLOS, properly a circle, but, in *Hippocrates*, it signifies the cheeks, and the orbits of the eyes.

CYCLUS *Metasyncriticus*. See **DIATRITAS**, and **METASYNCRISIS**.

C Y L

CYCNARION (κυκνάριον, from κύκνος, a swan, because of its white colour) a sort of white collyrium, mention'd by *Galen*, and *Paulus Aegineta*.

CYCNOS, the swan.

CYDAR, tin. *Rulandus*.

CYDONATUM, a preparation of quinces, with aromatics.

CYDONIA, the quince-tree. It grows in moist places, hanging over ponds and moats; flowering in *May*; the fruit being ripe about *Michaelmas*. The fruit and seed are used.

Quinces are cordial, and agreeable to the stomach, strengthening it, and helping digestion, and staying vomiting and the hiccough. They are likewise astringent and binding, and good for all kinds of fluxes and loosenesses. The seed is balsamic and mollifying, tempering the acrimony of the humours, and serviceable against sore mouths, and the thrush; for which a mucilage made of them is frequently prescribed. Outwardly us'd is very healing to sore nipples.

CYEMA, a conception, or *Fætus*.

CYGNUS, offic. the swan. The part of a swan used in medicine is the fat, which is esteem'd emollient, attenuating, and lenient; and is therefore said to be good for the piles, and indurations of the *Uterus*. Mix'd with wine, it removes freckles of the skin, if these are anointed with them.

CYGNUS *Reginæ*, a collyrium describ'd by *Aetius*.

CAITES. See **AETITES**.

CYLICHNE. 1 A small vessel, or box, for holding medicines.

2 A gally-pot, or pill-box.

CYLLOS, in *Hippocrates*, signifies

C Y N

fies one affected with a luxation, which bends outwards, and is incurvated, or hollowed inward.

CYMA, in *Botany*, the top of any plant or herb.

CYMATODES (κυματώδης, from κύμα, a wave) undulating. It is applied to the pulse.

CYMBALARIA. See LINARIA.

CYMBALARIS *Cartilago*, a name for the *Cricoides* cartilage.

CYMBIFORME Os (from *Cymba*, a boat, and *Forma*, shape) a bone in the heel resembling a boat.

CYMINUM. See CUMINUM.

CYNANCHE (κυνάγχη, from κύων, a dog, and ἄγχη, pain, because dogs are subject to it) a species of quincy.

CYNANCHICA *medicamenta*, such medicines as are appropriated to the foregoing species of quincy.

CYNANTHEMIS, a name for the *Cotula Fœtida*. *Blancard*.

CYNANTHROPIA (from κύων, a dog, and ἄνθρωπος, a man) a kind of melancholy delirium, when the persons fancy themselves chang'd into dogs, and endeavour to imitate their actions.

CYCHNIS, a small pot, or box to hold medicines, or to exhibit them in.

CYNICUS (κυνικός, from κύων, a dog) canine.

CYNIPHES, in *Helmont*, imports gnats or flies.

CYNNABAR. See CINNABAR.

CYNNIA, CYMIA, or CORORA, a vessel in the form of an urinal. *Rulandus*.

CYNOBOTANE, a name for the *Cotula Fœtida*. *Blancard*.

CYNOCEPHALUS (κυνοκέφαλος, from κύων, a dog, and κεφαλος, a head) a species of monkey, with a head resembling a dog.

CYNOCOPROS (from κύων, a

C Y R

dog, and κόπρος, dung) dog's dung.

CYNOCRAMBE, dog's mercury.

CYNOCTONON, *Aconitum. Oribasius*.

CYNOCYTIS, the dog-rose.

CYNODECTOS (κυνόδεκτος, from κύων, a dog, and δάκνω, to bite) bitten by a mad dog. *Dioscorides*.

CYNODES, canine.

CYNODONTES (from κύων, a dog, and ὄδς, a tooth) the canine teeth.

CYNOGLOSSUM, offic. hound's-tongue. It grows in hedges and by road-sides, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The root only is used.

The root of this plant is cold, drying, and binding, useful in catarrhus defluxions upon the lungs, and to temper the sharpness of the blood; and, by consequence, good for all kind of fluxes and hæmorrhages, as well as for a *Gonorrhœa*. It is likewise reckon'd among the vulneraries; and good against scrophulous tumors, both taken inwardly, and applied outwardly as a cataplasm.

CYNOLOPHA, certain asperities of the *vertebra*, in the beginning of the spine of the back.

CYNOLYSSA, that species of madness which is caus'd by the bite of a mad dog.

CYNOMORON. See MERCURIALIS.

CYNOMYJA, a name, in *Oribasius*, for the *PSYLLIUM*, which see.

CYNOREXIA (from κύων, a dog, and ὄρεξις, appetite) the canine or greedy appetite, that is not easily satisfied.

CYRENAICUS, an epithet applied to the juice of the *Lasertium*

C Y P

tium of the antients, so called from the country where it mostly flourished.

CYNORRHODON (from κύων, a dog, and ῥόδον, a rose) the dog-rose.

CYNOSBATOS, *cynorrhodon*, offic. the common briar, or dog-rose. It grows every where in the hedges, and flowers in *June*; and the hips are fit to be gather'd about the latter end of *September*.

The flowers of the wild-briar are accounted more restraining than the garden-roses; and, by some, are reckon'd as a specific for the excess of the *Catamenia*. The pulp of the hips has a pleasant, grateful acidity, strengthens the stomach, cools the heat of fevers, is pectoral, good for coughs, and spitting of blood, and the scurvy. The seed is accounted extraordinary good against the stone and gravel.

CYNOSORCHIS. See **ORCHIS**.

CYON. 1 A dog.

2 The inferior part of the *Prepuce*, and the *Penis*.

CYOPHORIA (κυοφορία, from κύημα, the foetus, and φέρω, to carry) the time of gestation, spoken of a woman with child.

CYPARISSUS. See **CYPRESSUS**.

CYPERI. See **GRAMEN Cyperoides**.

CYPEROIDEA *gramina*. See **GRAMEN Cyperoides**.

CYPERUS *longus*, offic. long-rooted cyprus. It grows in some parts of *England* in the marshes; but we have it generally brought from *Italy*.

CYPERUS *Rotundus*, offic. round rooted cyperus. In its leaves, stalks, and manner of growing, it pretty

C Y S

much resembles the long *Cyperus*, and is brought from *Turkey*.

The long and round *Cyperus* are much of a nature, and have the same virtues, being heating and drying, expelling wind, and strengthening the bowels: They help the cholic, provoke urine, and the terms, and prevent the dropfy: They are cephalic, and good for the swimming of the head, and giddiness; and are sometimes used in absterfive gargarisms for ulcers in the mouth and gums. *Miller*.

CYPHI, a composition of sixteen ingredients.

CYPHOMA, or **CYPHOSIS** (κύφωμα, or κύφωσις, from κυφένω, to bend) a bending, or incurvature of the spine of the back, when the *Vertebrae* incline preternaturally outwards.

CYPRESSUS, the cypress-tree.

CYPRINUM *Oleum*, oil of cyperus.

CYPRUS. See **PHYLLAREA**.

CYPSELE, or **CYPSSELIS**, the wax of the ears.

CYPTARION, the name of an antidote in *Myrepsus*.

CYRÆNIA, the *faeces* of saffron infus'd in oil. *Rulandus*.

CYREBIA, the husks of barley, which fall off whilst they are torrying, or soaking in water.

CYRENAICUS *Succus*. See **LASERPITIUM**.

CYRSEON, the *Podex*, or *Anus*.

CYRTOIDES (κυρτοειδής, from κυρτός, crooked, and εἶδος, resemblance) gibbous.

CYRTOMA (κύρτωμα, from the preceding derivation) any preternatural protuberance, tumor, or gibbosity.

CYSSAROS, the *Podex* or *Anus*.

CYSSITES, the *Lapis Aëtites*.

CYS-

D A C

CYSTEOLITHOS (from κύστις, the bladder, and λίθος, a stone) the stone in the bladder.

CYTHEPATICI *Duëtus*, the ducts which convey the bile from the liver to the gall-bladder.

CYSTINX, a small bladder.

CYSTIS, any receptacle of morbid humours resembling a bladder.

CYSTOTOMIA (from κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνω, to cut) the operation of lithotomy, or cutting for the stone.

CYTHION, the name of a collyrium in *Celsus*.

CYTINUS, the flower of the pomegranate.

CYSTISUS *alpinus*, bean-trefoil-tree. The leaves are refrigerating, and disperse tumors, and the decoction thereof provokes urine.

CYSTISUS *spinofus*, trefoil acacia. The juice of this trefoil is astringent, and a good medicine for the eyes. *Dioscorides*.

D A

D in the chymical alphabet signifies vitriol.

DABESTIC, a tortoise. *Johnson*.

DABURI. See **ACHIOTI**.

DACEION (δακηνόν, from δάκνω, to bite) an epithet for such animals as hurt by biting.

DACHEL, a name for the **PALMA major**.

DACNERON (δακνηρόν, from δάκνω, to bite) biting; an epithet of a collyrium in *Trallian*.

DACYDIUM. See **DIAGRYDIUM**.

DACRYODES *helcos* (δακρυώδες, ἑλκος, from δάκρυ, a tear, and εἶδος, resemblance) in *Hippocrates*, signifies a weeping ulcer.

D A I

DACRYON (δάκρυον, from δάκνω, to prick) a tear.

DACRYOPOEOS (δακρυοποιός, from δάκρυ, a tear, and ποίεω, to make, or cause) an epithet applied to some acrimonious substances, which excite tears.

DACTILETUS, the hermodactyl. *Rulandus*.

DACTYIDEUS, the *Lapis Lyneis*. *Johnson*.

DACTYLETHRAI, or **DACTYLITHRAI**, (δακτυλήθραι, or δακτυλίθραι, from δάκτυλος, a finger, because of its shape) a sort of topical medicine intruded into the stomach to provoke vomiting.

DACTYLODOCHME. See **DOCHME**.

DACTYLOS (from the preceding derivation) in *Hippocrates*, signifies a troche.

DACTYLOS, the fruit of the palm-tree.

DACTYLOTHECE (δακτυλοθήκη, from δάκτυλος, a finger, andθήκη, a case) a name given by *Paré* to a surgical instrument for raising a finger or thumb, when pendulous from some hurt received.

DACTYLUS, a name for the *Palma Major*, in *Boerhaave's Index*.

DACTYLUS idæus. See **BÆLEMNITES**.

DÆDALUS, a name, in some chymical authors, for mercury, or quicksilver.

DÆDION (δαίδιον, a dimin. of δαῖς, a pine-tree) a torch.

DÆMONIS, ordure, asphaltus. *Castellus*.

DAIB, **DAHEB**, **DEHEBEB**, or **DEAB**, gold. *Rulandus*.

DAIS, or **DAS**, (δαῖς, or δάς, from

D A R

from *δαίω*, to burn) 1 The *Tæda*, a sort of pine-tree.

2 The substance of that tree.

DAITIDES, great troches.

DALECHAMPIA, a name given by father *Plumier* to a plant found in *Martinico*, in honour of *J. Dalechampius*, a curious botanist.

DAMA, offic. the buck.

DAMASCENA *pruna nostratia*, damsons.

DAMASCENA *prunus*, the damask prune.

DAMASONIUM. See *HELEBORINE*, and *ALISMA*.

DAMNATA *terra*, the same as *Caput Mortuum*.

DAMSIR, or DENSIR, sand. *Johnson*.

DANAIS, a name for the *Conyza*.

DANICH, an *Arabic* word, importing a weight of eight grains.

DANTA, the name of a large *American* animal, the hoofs of which scraped are sudorific, good for the epilepsy, and an antidote against poisons.

DAPHNE, the bay-tree.

DAPHNELÆON (*δαφνέλαιον*, from *δάφνη*, the bay-tree, and *έλαιον*, oil) laurinum, or oil of bays.

DAPHNIA, a gem mentioned by *Pliny*, said to cure the epilepsy.

DAPHNITES, a name for the best species of *Cassia*.

DARATOS, an epithet applied, by *Nicander*, to unfermented bread.

DARCHEM, the choicest cinnamon. *Johnson*.

DARSA, a tetter, ring-worm, or the itch.

DARSIS (*δάρις*, from *δέρω*, to excoriate) excoriation, or stripping off the skin.

DARTOS (*δάρτος*, from *δέρας*, a

D E A

skin) the inner coat of the *Scrotum*, composed of many fleshy or muscular fibres, by means of which the *Scrotum* is contracted.

DAS. See *DAIS*.

DASYMMA (*δάσυμμα*, from *δαρύς*, rough) an inequality in the internal part of the eye-lid.

DASPUS (from *δάρύς*, rough or hairy, and *πῆς*, a foot) an epithet for a hare or rabbit.

DASYS, dense, thick, close.

DATURA. See *STRAMONIUM*.

DAUCITES *vinum*, wine of the daucus.

DAUCUS *vulgaris seu nostras*, offic. wild carrot, or bird's-nest. It grows frequently in pastures, and fallow fields, flowering in *June*, and the seed is ripe soon after, which is the only part used.

The seed, infused in ale, is accounted an excellent diuretic, and good to prevent the stone, and render its fits less violent: It brings away gravel, and provokes urine, as it does also the menses; and is useful in uterine and hysteric disorders.

DAVERIDON, oil of spike. *Johnson*.

DAULONTAS, the name of an *American* shrub.

DAUMUR, a species of serpent.

DAURA, or DURA, a name for black hellebore.

DEACUMMINATA. See *APPOXE*.

DEALBATIO (from *dealbo*, to whiten) 1 A whitening, as of the teeth, &c.

2 In the spagirical art, the third operation of the process of the philosopher's stone.

DEARGENTATIO, a tincturing

DEC

turing the baser metals, as copper with the colour of silver.

DEARTICULATIO. See ABARTICULATIO.

DEASCIATIO. See APOSCERNISMUS.

DEAURATIO, a superficial tincturing of metals with the colour of gold.

DEBESSIS, a tortoise. *Rulandus*.

DEBUS, in *Paracelsus*, signifies a remedy against anger.

DECAMYRON (*δεκάμυρον*, from *δέκα*, ten, and *μύρον*, ointment) the name of an ointment, so called, because it consists of ten different aromatics.

DECANTATIO, the gently pouring a liquor off from some precipitated matter, without straining or filtration.

DECATORTHOMA (*δεκατόρθωμα*, from *δέκα*, ten, and *ὀρθώω*, to direct, or prepare) a medicine compounded of ten ingredients.

DECIDENTIA. See CATAPTOSIS.

DECLARATIO, INTERPRETATIO, or EXPLICATIO. See EXEGESIS.

DECLINATIO, the decline, or that time of a disease when nature gets the upper hand, and there is a remission of the symptoms.

DECOCTA, water once heated or boiled, and cooled in snow, for the sake of quenching the thirst in a more grateful manner.

DECOCTIO (from *decoquo*, to boil) decoction.

DECOLOR. See ACHROI.

DECOMPOSITUM, a word which augments the signification of *Compositum*.

DECORATIO, a preservation or restoration of natural beauty,

DEF

either in the whole, or some part of the body. *Castellus*.

DECORTICATIO (of *de*, from, and cortex, bark) the stripping the rind or bark from any fruit, root, seed, &c.

DECOSTIS. See APLEUROS.

DECREMENTUM (from *decreasco*, to decrease) a decrease.

DECREPITATIO, or CREPITATIO, (from *decrepo*, to crackle) the crackling noise which salts make, when subjected to the fire.

DECRESCENS, decreasing.

DECRETORIUS. See CRISIMOS.

DECRUS. See ASCELES.

DECURSUS, generally imports the continuance of any thing, as of time, or a disease. *Castellus*.

DECURTATUS *pulsus*, a kind of weak and deficient pulse, which gradually decreases, till it wholly fails.

DECUSSORIUM, a surgical instrument, which, by gently pressing on the *Dura Mater*, causes an evacuation of the *Pus* collected between the *Cranium* and the above-mentioned membrane, thro' the perforation made by the trepan. *Blancard*.

DEFECTIO *animi*, fainting.

DEFENSATIVUM *emplastrum* (from *defendo*, to defend) a defensive plaister.

DEFENSIVUM (from the preceding derivation) an epithet for some surgical topics, which, applied to the part affected, repel; or, when laid upon an adjacent part, intercept the humours. *Paracelsus* uses this word, in the plural number, to signify cordials, exhibited internally.

DEFERENTIA *vasa*, the two white

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white solid flattened tubes, one lying on the right side, the other on the left; from the *Epididymus*, of which they are continuations: Each of them runs up, in the cellular *Vagina* of the spermatic vessels, as high as the openings of the abdominal muscles; the blood-vessels lying forward, and the *Vas deferens* behind them.

DEFIXUS, impotent, with respect to venereal pleasures.

DEFLUVIUM *capillorum* (from *de*, from, and *fluo*, to flow) the falling-off of the hair.

DEFLUXIO (from the foregoing etymology) a defluxion, or, the falling down of humours upon any inferior part.

DEFUTUM, Must boiled to the consumption of one half; or, according to others, of one third.

DEGLUTITIO (from *deglutio*, to swallow down) deglutition, or the action of swallowing.

DEGMOS (*δηνμός*, from *δάνω*, to bite) a biting pain at the orifice of the stomach.

DEHENE, blood. *Rulandus*.

DEHENES, ink. *Rulandus*.

DEHENEZ, Roman, or blue vitriol. *Rulandus*.

DEJECTIO (from *de*, from, and *jacio*, to cast) the action of going to stool, or of discharging the excrements by the *Anus*.

DEJECTORIA, purging medicines.

DEINOSIS (*δένωσις*, from *δένω*, to exaggerate) exaggeration.

DEIPNON, 1 a supper.

2 Any meal in general.

DEIRA, the neck.

DELATIO. See INDICATIO.

DELETERION (*δηλητήριον*, from *δηλέω*, to injure) pernicious, injurious, or poisonous.

DELIGATIO (from *de*, and

D E M

ligo, to bind, or tye) the application of bandages.

DELIQUIUM (from *delinquo*, to faint) 1 a fainting.

2 The solution of any body, when expos'd in a cool and damp place, by the humidity it attracts spontaneously from the air.

DELIRIUM (from *deliro*, to rave) a kind of madness, or light-headedness.

DELPHINIUM. *Staphis agria*, offic. staves-acre. It grows in *Italy*, and other warm countries; and flowers in *July*. The seed only is used. It is seldom given inwardly, being of a hot burning taste; tho' *Sylvius de la Boe* commends it, from twelve grains to a scruple, in a dose, which purges upwards and downwards, causing a flux of spittle; and is serviceable against the *Lues Venerea*. It is sometimes used in masticatories and gargarisms, for the tooth-ach. *Miller*.

DELPHINIUM *hortense*, larkspur. It is sown every year in gardens; and flowers most part of the summer. This is reckon'd among the vulnerary and consolidating plants, and is said to be of a healing nature, but is seldom or never used in *England*. *Miller*.

DELPHINUS, offic. the dolphin.

DELPHYS (*δελφύς*, a radical in the *Greek*) the *Uterus*.

DELTA, the external *pubendum muliebre*.

DELTOIDES (from the *Greek* letter Δ, delta, and *ἴδος*, resemblance, because it is of a triangular form) the name of a very thick, triangular muscle; covering the upper part of the arm; and forming what is called the stump of the shoulder.

DEM, human blood. *Rulandus*.

D E N

DEMENTIA. 1 Madness.

2 A delirium.

DEMOCRATES *theriaca*, the name of a *Theriaca* describ'd by *Aetius*.

DEMONSTRATIO, demonstration, or an evident, invincible proof of the truth of a proposition.

DEMOS, fat.

DEMOTIVUS *lappus*, sudden death. *Rulandus*.

DEMULCENTIA *medicamenta*, such medicines as soften, or render mild the acrimonious humours.

DEMUSCULATUS. See AMYOS.

DENARIUS, the chief silver coin among the *Romans*. It was the seventh part of a *Roman* ounce.

DENDE, the oriental name for the *Ricinus*.

DENDROIDES, a name for plants, which grow like trees. Arborecent. *Blancard*.

DENDROLIBANUS, rosemary. *Blancard*.

DENDROMALCHE, a name for the *malva arborescens*, a large species of mallows. *Blancard*.

DENDRON (*δενδρον*, a primitive in the *Greek*) a tree.

DENEQUAT, borax. *Rulandus*.

DENODATIO, dissolution.

DENS, a tooth.

DENS *leonis*, *taraxicum*, offic. dandelion. It grows every where in the fields and meadows, flowering the greatest part of the year. The roots and leaves are used.

Dandelion is cooling and aperitive, good to cleanse the kidneys and bladder, and to provoke urine. It is boil'd in posset-drink, and frequently used in all kinds of fevers. The leaves, beaten to a cataplasm, are, likewise, applied to the wrists in the same distempers. *Parkinson* com-

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mends a decoction of the leaves and roots in wine, or broth, for a consumption, or any ill habit of body. The young leaves, when they just appear above ground, and are white and tender, are much coveted by many as a sallad, early in the spring. *Miller*.

DENS *leonis*. *Auricula muris pilosella*. offic. common mouse-ear. It grows every where upon heaths and commons, and flowers most part of the summer.

Tabernaemontanus says, it is a specific for ruptures. The extract of it is used for internal ulcers, and a phthisis. *Pena* and *Lobel* thought it to be admirable for the stone: They affirm'd, that the blades of knives, quench'd in the juice or decoction of mouse-ear, would cut iron or stone without blunting. *Martyn's Tournesfort*.

DENSITAS, denseness.

DENTAGRA (from *dens*, a tooth, and *αγχα*, a capture) a surgical instrument, or forceps for extracting the teeth.

DENTALIS *lapis*, the tartareous and tophaceous matter, which, being form'd of a coagulation of vitious particles, adheres to the teeth, and is consolidated into almost a stony hardness. *Helmont*.

DENTALIUM, offic. The dog-like tooth-shell. This is a small shell, or oblong, conical tube, of a white colour, which incloses a sea-worm. It is found on the coasts of *England*, and is alkaline, absorbent, cordial, and astringent. There is another kind of *Dentale* found on the coast of *Normandy*; which is no more than a small heap of sand, in which a worm hides itself. *Geoffroy*.

DENTARIA, tooth-wort. It is frequently to be met with in the Bo-

DEP

Botanic gardens, and flowers in April. The root is in use, which is of a drying and astringent quality. Dale.

DENTARIUS, a physician, or surgeon, who professes the art of drawing and curing teeth.

DENTARPAGA. See DENTAGRA.

DENTES *columellares*. The DENTES *Canini*, or dog's teeth. Castells.

DENTICULATA. See MOSCHATELLINA.

DENTIDUCUM. See DENTAGRA.

DENTIFRICIUM (from *Dentes*, the teeth, and *frico*, to rub) a medicine for cleaning the teeth.

DENTILLARIA, lead-wort.

DENTISCALPIUM (from *dentes* the teeth, and *scalpo*, to scrape) an instrument for cleaning the teeth from filth. *Scul-tetus* uses it to import, an instrument for separating the gums from the teeth, in order to their more convenient extraction.

DENTITIO, dentition. The breeding of the teeth in children.

DENTO, one whose teeth are raised and prominent to an extraordinary degree, or who is full-mouthed. *Blancard*.

DENUDATIO (from *denudo*, to make bare) a laying bare, as when a bone appears in a fracture.

DEOBSSTRUENS, deobstruent, or aperient.

DEON (*ἔον*, from *δειν*, it ought) what is fit, proper, becoming.

DEOPPILANTIA, or DEOPPILATIVA *medicamenta*, deobstruent or aperitive medicines. *Helmont*.

DEPASCENS (from *depasco*, to eat down) an epithet for a putrid ulcer, corroding and spreading itself over the adjacent parts.

DEP

DEPERDITIO. See ABORTUS.

DEPILATORIUM (from *depi-lo*, to pull off one's hair) a medicine which destroys the hair.

DEPHLEGNATIO, the same as rectification, or separating spirits from their phlegm.

DEPILATIO, a falling off, or deflux of the hair.

DEPILIS. See ATHRIX.

DEPLUMATIO (from *deplumo*, to pluck off the feathers, or hair) an affection of the eye-lids with a callous tumor, which causes the hairs to fall off.

DEPREHENSIO. 1 The same as CATALEPSIS, which see.

2 It has the same signification as DIAGNOSIS.

DEPRESSIO, depression.

DEPRESSOR *labii inferioris*, or *quadratus*, is a muscle consisting of some thin, fleshy fibres, which lie immediately under the skin upon the chin; they arise from the edge of the fore part of the under-jaw, and are inserted into the upper lip.

DEPRESSOR *labii superioris*, or *triangularis*, is a muscle that ariseth from the lower edge of the under jaw, between the *masseter* and *quadratus*, and ascends by the angle of the mouth to the upper jaw. These two muscles acting together, express a sorrowful countenance, because they draw downwards the corners of the mouth and cheeks.

DEPRESSORES *nasi*, are a pair of muscles arising from the *Os Maxillare*, above the *Dentes incisarii*, and are inserted into the extremities of the *Alæ*, which they pull downwards.

DEPRESSORIUM, the name of a surgical instrument, used in depres.

DES

depressing the *Dura Mater*, after the operation of the trepan.

DEPRIMENS *auriculum*, the name of a muscle which depresses the external ear.

DEPURATIO. 1 In pharmacy, the same as clarification, or purification.

2 In chymistry, the same as exaltation.

DEPURATORIA *febris*, a name given by Sydenham, to a fever that prevail'd much in the years 1661, 1662, 1663, and 1664.

DERAS, or DERMA, the skin.

DERBIA, a name given, by some surgeons to the *Impetigo Castellus*.

DERIS, in *Hippocrates*, signifies leather.

DERIVATIO (from *derivo*, to turn aside) a derivation, in medicine, is the drawing away of humours, that threaten any noble part, to be discharg'd by some other below, where there is not much danger.

DERMA. See DERAS.

DERMATODES (*δερματώδης*, from *δέρμα*, leather, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) leather-like, an epithet of the *Dura Mater*.

DERQUET, varnish. *Rulandus*.

DERSES, an occult fume or vapour of the earth, from whence all ligneous substances have their rise and growth. *Rulandus* from *Paracelsus*.

DERTRON, in *Hippocrates*, imports, according to *Fæsius*, the *Omentum*, or *Abdomen*; but *Linden* and *Cornarius* says, it signifies the small intestines.

DESCENSIO, or DESCENSUS, the moderate, or gentle motion of the body or humours downwards.

DES

DESCENSORIUM, the furnace in which the *Distillatio per descensum*, or distillation by descent, is perform'd.

DESICCATIO, (from *desicco*, to dry up). 1 A desiccation, or drying.

2 In chymistry, calcination.

DESICCATIVUM, an epithet for an ointment, or plaister, for drying up thin humours flowing to an ulcer. *Blancard*.

DESIDIA. See ARGOS.

DESIPIENTIA. See DELIRIUM.

DESME, (*δέσμη*, from *δέω*, to bind) a handful.

DESMIDION (*δεσμίδιον*, a dimin. from *δέσμη*, a handful) a little handful or parcel.

DESMOS (*δεσμός*, from *δέω*, to bind) an affection of the joints after luxation, in the manner of a type or ligature; whereby they are render'd incapable of extension or inflexion.

DESPERATIO, despairing or despair.

DESPERATUS, DEPLORATUS, desperate, an epithet applied to incurable diseases, and to patients labouring under them.

DESPUMATIO (from *despumo*, to clarify) clarification, or despumation of a liquor by taking off its impurities with the spume or froth.

DESQUAMATIO (from *desquamo*, to scale). 1 The same as ABRASIO, which see.

2 The exfoliation of a carious bone.

DESQUAMATORIUM, an epithet of a trepan.

DESTILLATIO, or DISTILLATIO (from *destillo*, to distil, drop, or run down). 1 In *Physic*, a defluxion or catarrh.

2 In *Pharmacy* and *Chymistry*, is an

D E U

an artificial separation of the spirituous, aqueous, oily, or saline parts of a mix'd body from the grosser and more terrestrial parts, by means of fire.

DESTRUCTIO. See CORRUPTIO.

DESUDATIO (from *desudo*, to sweat much) a profuse and inordinate sweat, succeeded by an eruption of pustules call'd *Sudamina*, or *Hidroa*. *Avicenna*.

DETENTIO. See CATALEPSIS, or CATOCHE.

DETERGENS (from *detergeo*, to cleanse) deterging. See ABSTERGENTIA.

DETERSORIUM, an apartment at the baths, where the sweat was deterg'd, and the body anointed.

DETERSORIUS, deterfive. An epithet of such medicines as are endued with a cleansing quality, whether inward or outward.

DETONATIO (from *detono*, to thunder) detonation. The noise and explosion which any substance makes upon the application of fire to it.

DETRACTIO. See CATHÆRESIS.

DETRITRIO. See RHACOSIS. *Scribonius Largus* uses it in a general sense, for trituration.

DETRUSOR *Urinæ*, the name of a muscle belonging to the bladder.

DEVALGATUS. See BLÆSUS.

DEVENTRIS. See ACOELIOS.

DEUNX, the weight of eleven ounces, or eleven-twelfths of a pound, or of any other entire quantity.

DEVOTATUS. The same as DEFIXUS, which see.

D I A

z A man render'd impotent by witchcraft. *Apuleius*.

DEURENS *Febris*. See CAUSOS.

DEUSTIO. See ENCAUSIS.

DEUTERIA, DEUTERIAS, DEUTERINAS, a sort of low-priz'd wine, made of the husks of grapes, after pressing, macerated in water.

DEUTERION, the *Secundines*.

DEUTEROPATHIA (*δευτεροπάθεια*, from *δέυτερος*, the second, and *πάθος*, affection) fellow-feeling.

DEXAMENE (*δεξαμένη*, from *δέχομαι*, to receive) any receptacle in general.

DEXIOS, the right, or right side.

DEXIS, a bite.

DEXTANS, the weight of ten ounces troy, or ten twelfths of an integer, or any entire quantity.

DEXTER, the right.

DIABACANU (from *διὰ*, with, and *βακάνε*, bacanon, because it is a principal ingredient) a hepatic remedy in *Trallian*.

DIABESA (from *διὰ*, with, and *βροσά*, wild rue) a compound medicine, wherein wild rue is a principal ingredient.

DIABETES (from *διαβαίω*, to pass off) the name of a distemper, in which any liquor, soon after it is drank, is immoderately evacuated by urine, without undergoing almost any change, and under the appearance of water.

DIABOLUS *metallorum*, a name bestow'd, by the chymists, on *Jupiter*, or tin; because, when incorporated with other metals, it renders them incapable of reduction, or, at least, very difficult to undergo that operation. *Castellus*.

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DIABOLI *intestina*, devil's-guts; a name for dodder.

DIABOTANUM (from *διὰ*, with, and *βοτανῶν*, an herb) a plaister prepared of herbs, described by *Galen*.

DIABROSIS. See **ANABROSIS**.

DIACADMIAS (from *διὰ*, of, and *κάδμια*, cadmia) a plaister whose basis is cadmia.

DIACALAMINTHES (from *διὰ*, of, and *καλαμίνθη*, calamint) the name of an antidote, whose chief ingredient is calamint.

DIACARCINON (from *διὰ*, of, and *καρκίνος*, or *κάρκινος*, a crab, or cray-fish) the name of an antidote prepared of those fish against the bite of a mad dog.

DIACARYON (from *διὰ*, of, and *κάρυον*, a walnut) rob of walnuts.

DIACASSIA. See **CASSIA**.

DIACASTORIU (from *διὰ*, with, and *καστόριον*, castor) the name of two antidotes in *Nich. Myrepsus*, in which castor is a principal ingredient.

DIACATHOLICON (from *διὰ*, and *καθολικός*, universal) the universal purge.

DIACETATESSON, an obscure term in *Paracelsus*, relating to the cure of fevers. Some say it imports a vomit excited by mercury. Others say it signifies crude quicksilver dissolved by the liquor *Alcabeft*.

DIACENES (*διακενής*, from *διὰ*, and *κενός*, empty) vain, empty, fruitless.

DIACENOS (*διάκενος*, from *διὰ*, and *κενός*, empty, void) an epithet of porous bodies, such as a sponge and a pumice-stone. *Castellus*.

DIACENTETON, the name of a collyrium in *Aetius*.

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DIACERATON (*διακέρατον*, from *διὰ*, with, and *κέρας*, a horn, because burnt hartshorn is a principal ingredient) the name of a collyrium in *Celsus*.

DIACHALASIS (*διαχάλασις*, from *διαχαλάω*, to be opened, or relaxed) a solution of continuity in the sutures of the *Cranium*.

DIACHEIRISMOS (*διαχειρισμός*, from *διὰ*, with, and *χείρ*, a hand) any manual operation.

DIACHELIDONIUM (*διαχελιδόνιον*, from *διὰ*, and *χελιδώς*, a swallow) a preparation of swallows.

DIACHOREMA, or **DIACHORESIS**, (*διαχώρημα*, or *διαχώρησις*, from *διακωρίζω*, to separate) all manner of excretions or evacuations from the body, but more properly and frequently excretions of the belly by stool.

DIACHORISIS (*διαχώρισις*, from the preceding derivation) separation.

DIACHRISTA (*διάχρηστα*, from *διὰ*, with, and *χρίω*, to anoint) a gargarism.

DIACHRYSU (*διαχρυσός*, from *διὰ*, and *χρυσός*, gold) the name of a plaister for fractures.

DIACHYLON (from *διὰ*, with, and *χυλός*, juice) a plaister composed of juices.

DIACHYSIS (*διάχυσις*, from *διὰ*, and *χύω*, to melt) liquefaction, or fusion.

DIACINEMA (*διακίνημα*, from *διακινέω*, to move) a slight dislocation.

DIACINAMOMUM (from *διὰ*, with, and *κιννάμωμον*, cinamon, because it is a principal ingredient) the name of an antidote in *Myrepsus*.

DIACISSU (*διὰ κίσσον*, from *διὰ*, with, and *κίσσος*, ivy) the name

D I A

name of an *Acopon* in *Marcellus Empiricus*.

DIACLYSMA (διάκλυσμα, from δια, and κλύω, to wash out) a gargarism.

DIACOCYMELON (διακοκυμήλον, from δια, and κοκύμηλον, a plumb) See DIAPRUNUM.

DIACOCHLACON (διακοχλάκον, from δια, and κόχλακες, flints) milk, wherein red-hot flints have been extinguished. It is a most powerful sudorific.

DIACODIUM (from δια, of, and κώδεια, a poppy-head) syrup of white poppies.

DIACOLOCYNTHIS (from δια, with, and κολοκυνθίς, colocynth) a medicine in which colocynth is a principal ingredient.

DIACOMERON, the name of an antidote in *Myrepsus*.

DIACONES (from δια, of, and αἰόνη, a whet-stone) the name of a plaister invented by *Crito*, and prepared of a whet-stone.

DIACOPE (διακοπή, from δια, and κόπτω, to cut) a deep cut or wound.

DIACOPRÆGIA (διακοπραγία, from δια, with, κόπρος, dung, and αἶξ, a goat) a remedy prepared of goat's dung against disorders of the spleen and the *Parotides*. *Blancard*.

DIACORALLIUM *alexandri*,
1 The name of a medicine, in which *Anagallis*, or male pimpernel, is a principal ingredient.

2 In the *London Dispensatory*, *Diacorallium* signifies a medicine which has the *Coral* for its basis.

DIACORONOPODIUM (διακωρωνοποδία, from δια, of, and κωρωνοποδία, coronopodium, because it is an ingredient in the composition) the name of an antidote in *Tralian*.

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DIACORUS, the name of a cephalic medicine prepared of *Acorus*, or *Calamus aromaticus*, whence its name.

DIACRICIS (διάκρισις, from διακρίνω, to judge, or determine) 1 The distinguishing character of a disease.

2 In *Oribasius*, is a name for the *Delphinium*.

DIACROCU, the name of a dry collyrium in *Ægineta*, the basis of which is *Crocus*, or saffron, whence it derives its name.

DIACURCUMA (from δια, and curcuma, a word which *Mesue*, according to *Fuchsius*, used for saffron) the name of several antidotes in *Myrepsus*, the basis of which is saffron.

DIACYDONIUM (διά κυδωνίων, from δια, of, and κυδώνιον, a quince) a medicine prepared of the juice of quinces.

DIADAPHNIDON (διά δαφνίδων, from δια, of, and δάφνις, the bay-tree, or bay-berries) a drawing plaister prepared of bay-berries, and other ingredients.

DIADEMA (διάδημα, from διά, with, and δέω, to bind) in a strict signification imports a bandage for the head, under pains of that part, and a danger of relaxation of the sutures. *Castellus*.

DIADEXIS, or DIADOCHÉ, (διαδεξις, or διαδοχή, from διαδέχομαι, to succeed) a succession of humours, or a transmigration of them from one place to another.

DIADOSIS (διάδοσις, from διαδίδωμι, to distribute, dissipate, or remit) 1 A distribution of the aliment over all parts of the body.

2 A relaxation, or remission of a disease, and its symptoms.

DIÆRESIS (διαίρεσις, from διαίρω, to divide) a division, or soluti-

D I A

tion of continuity in any part of the body.

DIÆRETICA (from the foregoing derivation) corrosive medicines.

DIÆTA (δαιτα, diet, or way and method of living) This imports not only eating and drinking, but whatever else concerns the management of human life ; as rest, exercise, bathing, venery, sleep, waking, &c.

DIÆTEMA, the same as DIÆTA.

DIÆTETICA, that part of medicine which prescribes a due regimen with regard to the non-naturals. *Blancard.*

DIAGLAUCIUM, the name of a collyrium in *Scribonius Largus* ; so called from *Glaucium*, (which, according to *Dioscorides*, is the juice of an herb growing about *Hierapolis*, a city of *Syria*) which is a principal ingredient in it.

DIAGNOSIS (διαγνωσις, from δια, through, and γινώσκω, to discern) that judgment of a disease that is taken from the present symptoms and condition of the patient.

DIAGRYDIUM, a preparation of scammony.

DIAHERMODACTYLU, a purging medicine in *Trallian*, in which the hermodactyl is a principal ingredient.

DIAION, the name of a troche or pill in *Myrepsus*.

DIAIROS, the name of an antidote in *Myrepsus*, having the *Iris*, or orris, for its basis.

DIAITHROS, pellucid, transparent. *Galen.*

DIALACCA, the name of an antidote in *Myrepsus*, in which *Lacca* is the basis.

DIALAGCOU, the name of a

D I A

medicine in *Alexander Trallianus*, in which hare's dung is an ingredient.

DIALEIMMA (διάλειμμα, from διαλείπω, to intermit) an intermission, or the interval between the end of one paroxysm and the beginning of another.

DIALEPSIS (διάληψις, from the preceding derivation) 1 The same as *APOLEPSIS*, which see.

2 The spaces or distances between the revolutions of bandages.

DIALIBANON, the name of several medicines, which have λίβανον, or frankincense, for their basis.

DIALOES, the name of a medicine whose basis is aloes.

DIALTHÆA, the name of an ointment, whose basis is *Althæa*, or marshmallows.

DIALYSIS (διάλυσις, from διαλύω, to dissolve, or render languid) a weakness of the limbs, or dissolution of the strength.

DIAMARENATUM, the name of two medicines in *Schroder*, made of the juice of *Marenæ*, or red sub-acid cherries.

DIAMARGARITON, the name of an antidote in *Myrepsus*, whose basis is *Margarita*, or pearls.

DIAMASCIEN, or DYAMASSIEN, the same as the *Flos Æris*.

DIAMASSEMA (διαμύσσημα, from διαμασσάομαι, to chew) a masticatory.

DIAMBRÆ species, the name of two medicines in the *London Dispensatory*.

DIAMELON, the name of two medicines in *Trallian*, prepared of πυλώιον, or quinces.

DIAMISYOS collyrium, the name of a collyrium in *Marcellus Empiricus*,

D I A

piricus, in which *Misy* is a principal ingredient.

DIAMNES, a barbarous word used by *Johannes Anglicus*, to import an involuntary discharge of urine.

DIAMORON, a preparation of mulberries and honey. See MORUS.

DIAMOSCHU, the name of an antidote in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*, having *Moscha*, or musk, for its basis.

DIAMOTOSIS (διαμότῳσις, from δια, with, and μῳτῳς, lint) the filling a wound or ulcer with lint.

DIANA, in Chymistry, is the silver of the philosophers.

DIANÆ arbor, the tree of *Diana*. It is prepared of a due mixture of silver, mercury, and spirit of nitre, crystallized together in the form of a small tree.

DIANANCASMUS (διαναγκασμός, from δια, with, and ἀνάγκη, necessity) 1 The forcible restitution of a dislocated bone into its proper place.

2 The name of an instrument for restoring the distorted spine.

DIANISTESMOS. See ACRA-TISMA.

DIANCEA (διάνοια, from δια, and νοέω, to think) the mind.

DIANTHON, the name of an antidote in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*, so called from *Anthos*, or rosemary flowers, being its basis.

DIAPORON, the name of a composition in *Trallian*, so called from ὀπόρα, autumnal fruit; because quinces, services, and medlars, enter its composition.

DIAPASMA. See CATAPASMA.

DIAPEDESIS (διαπήδησις, from δια, through, and πήδάω, to leap) a transudation of the fluids through

D I A

the sides of their containing vessels.

DIAPENCIA, the *Alchimilla*. *Rulandus*.

DIAPERERON, the name of an antidote in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*, having pepper for its basis.

DIAPHANES (διαφανής, from δια, through, and φαίνω, to shine) transparent, or red-hot.

DIAPHILEDONU, the name of an antidote in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*.

DIAPHLYXIS (διάφυξις, from διαφλύζω, to moisten) effusions, or ebullitions.

DIAPHENICON (from δια, with, and φοῖνιξ, a date) a medicine made of dates

DIAPHORA (διαφορα, from διαφέρω, to differ) difference. It imports, in medicine, the characteristical marks, or signs, which distinguish one disease from another.

DIAPHORESIS (διαφῳρησις, from δια, through, and φέρω, to carry) all evacuations through the pores of the skin.

DIAPHORETICA, diaphoretics, or medicines which promote perspiration.

DIAPHROS (διάφροϑ, from ἀφρός, froth) frothy.

DIAPHTHORA (διαφθορα, from δια, and φθείρω, to corrupt) an abortion, or corruption of the *Fætus*.

DIAPHYLACTICOS (διαφυλακτικός, from δια, and φυλάσσω, to keep) preservative.

DIAPHRAGMA (διαφράγμα, from διαφράσσω, to inclose) the transverse muscle which separates the *Thorax* from the *Abdomen*. This is a very broad and thin muscle, situated at the basis of the *Thorax*, and serving as a transverse partition to separate that cavity

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vity from the *Abdomen* : For this reason the *Greeks* termed it *Dia-phragma* ; and the *Latins*, *Septum Transversum*. It forms an oblique inclined arch, the fore-part of which is highest, and the posterior part lowest, making a very acute angle with the back. *Winslow*.

DIAPHYSIS (διάφυσις, a division, or partition) in *Hippocrates*, is a certain nervous and cartilaginous protuberance in the middle of the joining the *Os Tibiæ* with the *Os Femoris*, which enters that large *Sinus*, and makes a separation between the lower heads and processes of the *Os Femoris*, which are inserted into the *Os Tibiæ*. This substance only appears in recent carcases, for it withers after death.

DIAPISSELÆON, the name of a composition in *Marcellus Empiricus*, in which πίσσα, or liquid pitch, is a capital ingredient.

DIAPLASIS (διαπλασις, from διά, and πλάσσω, to form) the reduction of a fracture or dislocation.

DIAPLASMA (διαπλάσμα, from διαπλάσσω, to anoint) unction, or anointing.

DIAPLOCE (from διαπλέκω, to complicate, or intermix) a mixture of the aliments.

DIAPNE, an involuntary discharge of urine. *Castellus*.

DIAPNOE (διαπνοή, from διά, through, and πνέω, to breathe) sweating, or perspiration.

DIAPOREMA. See *ALYS-MUS*.

DIAPRASIMUM, the name of a composition in *Trallian*, so called from πρᾶσιον, horehound, its capital ingredient.

DIAPRUNUM, the name of two compositions in the *London*

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Dispensatory, so called from prunes being a capital ingredient.

DIAPSORICUM, the name of a collyrium in *Marcellus Empiricus*.

DIAPTERNES (from διά, and πτέρνα, the heel) a medicine made of the heels of animals and cheese. *Castellus*.

DIAPTEROSIS (from διά, with, and πτερόν, a feather) the cleansing the ears with a feather.

DIAPYEMA (from διά, and πυῖον, pus) an abscess, or suppuration.

DYAPYETICA, suppurating medicines.

DIARHODOMEL, the name of a composition in *Trallian*.

DIARIA febris, a diary-fever, or that which continues but one day.

DIAROECHÆ, the interstices between the revolutions of bandages. *Erotian*.

DIAROMATICUM, a medicine composed of aromatics.

DIARRHAGE, a fracture.

DIARRHODON, the name of a composition, in which roses is a capital ingredient.

DIARRHÆA (διάρρηξις, from διαρρέω, to flow through) a flux of the belly, or what is generally called a looseness.

DIARTHROSIS, a species of articulation. See *ARTICULATIO*.

DIASAPONIUM, the name of an unguent in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*, wherein soap is a principal ingredient.

DIASATYRION, the name of an officinal electuary, so called from satyrion, its capital ingredient.

DIASCILLION, a name in *Marcellus Empiricus*, for vinegar and oxymel of squills.

DIASCINCI antidotus, a name for mithridate.

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DIASCORDIUM, the name of a composition, so called from scordium, one of its ingredients.

DIASENA, a composition of fena.

DIASERICOS, the name of a composition in *Trallian*, in which σήρικος, or silk, is an ingredient.

DIASMYRNON, or **DIASMYRNES**, the names of several *Collyria* in *Galen*, *Actius*, and *Scribonius Largus*, in which σμύρνη, or myrrh, is a principal ingredient.

DIASOSTICA (from διά, of, and σώζω, to preserve) that part of medicine which relates to the preservation of health.

DIASPERMATON (from διά, of, and σπέρμα, seed) the name of several compositions, compounded of seeds.

DIASPHAGE, an interstice. *Hippocrates* uses it to express the interval or distance between two veins.

DIASPHYXIS (from διά, and σφύζω, to strike) the pulsation of an artery.

DIASTASIS (διάστασις, from δίστημι, to separate) 1 A separation, frequently used with respect to the bones when they recede from each other.

2 It signifies an interval or interstice, as that between the *Ulna* and *Radius*.

3 Such a distention of the muscles as happens in convulsions.

4 When applied to the stomach, it implies an effort to vomit.

5 When used relative to the pulse, it imports the same as *Diastole*.

DIASTEATON (from διά, with, and στέας, fat) the name of an ointment in *Marcellus Empiricus*, in which the fat of the stag, swine, goose, and hen, are directed.

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DIATEMA, the same as **DIASTASIS**.

DIASTOLE (from διατέλλω, to stretch) the dilatation of the heart, and arteries.

DIASTREMMA (διάσπρεμμα, from διαστέφω, to distort) a distortion or luxation of the limbs.

DIASULPHURIS *emplastrum*, the name of a plaister, which has flowers of sulphur for its basis.

DIATAMARON, the name of an antidote in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*.

DIATASIS (διάτασις, from διατείνω, to distend) the distension of a fractured limb, in order to replace it.

DIATECOLITHU, the name of an antidote in *Paulus Aegineta*, in which τηκόλιθος, or *Lapis Judaicus*, is an ingredient.

DIATESSADELTON. See **DIACELTATESSON**.

DIATESSARON (from διά, of, and τέσσαρες, four) a medicine composed of four ingredients.

DIATETTIGON, the name of an antidote in *Paulus Aegineta*.

DIATHESIS (διάθεσις, from διατίθημι, to dispose) an affection, or disposition.

DIATHESMOS. See **DIAPHYSIS**.

DIATRAGACANTHI *frigidae species*, the cold species of gum tragacanth; the name of a composition in the *London Dispensatory*.

DIAZOMA. See **DIAPHRAGMA**.

DIAZOSTER (διαζωστής, from διά, and ζωστής, a belt) a name for the twelfth *Vertebra* of the back.

DICENTETON, the name of a collyrium in *Paulus Aegineta*.

DICHALCON, a weight equal to two *Æreola*, or one third of an *Obolus*.

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DICHASTERES, the *Dentes Incisores*.

DICHOPHIA, a distemper of the hairs, which consists in being forked. *Galen*.

DICOCTA, water first heated, and then refrigerated with snow.

DICROTUS (δικροτος, from δις, twice, and κροω, to strike) an appellation of a certain pulse, in which the artery beats, as it were, double.

DICTAMNITES, wine impregnated with dittany.

DICTAMNUS *Creticus*, offic. dittany of Crete, or Candy.

This plant grows chiefly in the island of Crete, or Candy, flowering in June. The leaves only are used. There is a good quantity of it put into Venice treacle, mithridate, and diascordium. *Miller*.

DICTYOIDES (δικτυοειδής, from δικτυον, a net, and εἶδος, resemblance) a name for the *Rete mirabile*.

DIDYME, a name for the root of the orchis.

DIDYMI, 1 Properly twins.

2 The testicles.

3 The small eminences in the brain, called *Testes*.

DIECBOLION, a medicine causing abortion.

DIELECTRON, the name of a troche in *Marcellus Empiricus*, so called from its having ἡλεκτρον, amber, for its basis.

DIEMEÆ, a term coined by *Paracelsus* to express a kind of spirit, which, he says, resides in stones.

DIENEZ, the same as DIEMEÆ. *Rulandus*.

DIEVILLA, the name of a plant, so called by *Tournefort*, in

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honour of Mr. *Dierville*, a surgeon, who brought it from *Acadia*.

DIESIS (δῖσις, from δῖνμι, to transmit, or in the second sense, from δῖνμι, to moisten) 1 Trans-
mission, or division.

2 Humectation, or frigeration.

DIEXODOS (διέξοδος, from δια, and ἔξοδος, a way by which any thing passes) In *Hippocrates* it signifies the passage of the excrement by the *Anus*.

DIFFLATIO, transpiration.

DIGASTRICUS *musculus* (from δις, twice, or double, and γαστήρ, a belly) a muscle, so called from its double belly. It ariseth fleshy from the upper part of the *Processus Mastoideus*, and descending, it contracts into a round tendon, which passes through the *Stylohyoidæus*, and an annular ligament which is fastened to the *Os Hyoides*, then it grows fleshy again, and ascends towards the middle of the edge of the lower jaw, where it is inserted. When it acts, it pulls the lower jaw down, by help of an annular pully, which alters its direction.

DIGESTIO, digestion. 1 The dissolution or separation of the aliments into such minute parts as are fit to enter the lacteal vessels, and circulate with the mass of blood; or, it is the simple breaking of the cohesion of all the little *Molecula* which compose the substance we feed upon.

2 In Surgery, it signifies the disposing an ulcer or wound to suppurate, or discharge good Pus, by the application of proper medicines.

3 In Chymistry, it imports the exposing a body, in a proper menstruum, to a small degree of heat for a considerable time, in order to dispose

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dispose its finer parts to separate from the rest.

DIGESTIVUM, a digestive, or a medicine applied to wounds in order to promote a good suppuration, or formation of matter.

DIGESTER, a strong vessel, or engine, contrived by Mr. *Papin*, wherein to boil with a very strong heat, any bony substance, so as to reduce it to a fluid state.

DIGITALIS, offic. fox-glove. It grows in hedges and lanes, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

This plant is rarely used inwardly, being strongly emetic, and working with violence upwards and downwards. *Thomas Parkinson* extols a decoction of it in ale, with polypody-roots, as an approved medicine for the falling-sickness. The ointment made of the flowers and *May* butter is very much commended by the late Dr. *Hulse* for scrophulous ulcers, which run much, and are full of matter, dressing them with the ointment, and purging two or three times a week with convenient purges. *Miller*.

DIGITALIS minima, gratiola, offic. hedge-hyssop. It grows on the *Alps*, and other mountainous countries; and flowers in *July*.

This is a plant but rarely used in *England*, though it is commended by some writers as a good purger of ferous and cholerick humours, and serviceable against the dropsy and jaundice; but it is of a rugged, churlish nature. *Miller*.

DIGITELLUS, the name of several funguses.

DIGITUS, a finger.

DIGLOSSOM (διγλωσσον, from δις, double, and γλῶσσα, a tongue, because above its leaf there grows another lesser leaf, resembling a

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tongue) a name for the *Laurus Alexandrina*.

DIGNOTIA. See **DIAGNOSIS**.

DIHÆMATON (from διὰ, with, and αἷμα, blood, because the blood of several animals enter its composition) the name of an antidote against poisons, in *Galen*.

DIHALON (from διὰ, with, and ἅλς, salt, because it chiefly consists of salt and nitre) the name of a plaister in *Ægineta*, adapted to foul ulcers.

DIHIDROS (from διὰ, and ἰδρῶς, sweat) moist and sweating.

DIKALEGI, DICALEGI, DITALEM, tin. *Rulandus*.

DILATATIO (from dilato, to dilate) 1 Dilatation, or the enlarging the dimensions of any vessel of the human body.

2 In Surgery, the laying open any orifice, or the lips of a wound wider.

3 The same as **DIASTOLE**.

DILATATORES alarum nasi, are muscles which dilate the *Alæ* of the nose.

DILATORIUM, a chirurgical instrument to open or dilate any part, as the mouth, womb, fundament, &c.

DILUENTIA (from diluo, to wash) diluents, or such as cause or increase a fluidity in substances.

DILUTUM, 1 Diluted, or rendered more fluid.

2 Taken substantively, is a liquid in which any thing has been for some time macerated and infused.

DILYTÆA, in *Myrepsus*, signifies the fat of some unknown animal. *Fuchsius*.

DINICA (from δῖνος, the vertigo) medicines against the vertigo.

DINOS (δῖνος, from δῖνω, to turn

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turn round) a vertigo, or an apparent turning round of the objects of sight, together with a failure of the limbs, proceeding from the same causes as the apoplexy, tho' in a less degree.

DIOBOLON, the weight of two *Oboli*, or one scruple: It is also called *Gramma*. *Cassellus*.

DIOCRES, the name of a pestil in *Myrcpsus*.

DIODOS. See **DIEXODOS**.

DIOENANTHES, the name of an epithera in *Trallian*, against the *Cholera Morbus*.

DIOLOS artos, in *Hippocrates*, signifies new bread.

DIOMEDEA avis, the heron, so called from *Diomedes*, whose companions, according to fabulous history, were converted into herons.

DIONCOSIS (*διγκωσις*, from *δι*, and *γκω*, a tumour) tumification.

DIONIS collyrium, the name of a *Collyrium* invented by *Dion*, whence its name.

DIONYSIA, the name of a plaister for abscesses.

DIONYSIANUM emplastrum, the same as the preceding.

DIONYSISIA (*διονυσίσσαι*, from *διόνυσος*, *Bacchus*, whom the poets describe with horns) certain bony eminences near the temples.

DIONYSIUS, a name for the *Lepidium*, dittander. *Cassellus*.

DIONYSOS, the name of a collyrium in *Aetius*.

DIOPORON, the name of a medicine in *Cælius Aurelianus*, adapted to a quinsy.

DIOPSYRUS, a name for the *Mespilus*.

DIOPTRA (*διόπτρα*, from *δι*, through, and *πτερομαι*, to see) the name of an instrument for dilating

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the natural cavities, in order to examine their state.

DIOPTRON (from the preceding derivation) a name for *Muscovy* glafs.

DIOPTRISMOS, the operation of dilating the natural passages with the *Dioptra*.

DIOROBON, the name of a medicine in *Trallian*, so called from its having *ὀροβοι*, or vetches, for its basis.

DIORRHOSIS (*διόρρῳσις*, from *δι*, and *ορρῳς*, serum) a conversion of the humours into serum and water. *Hippocrates*.

DIORTHOSIS (*διόρθωσις*, from *δι*, and *ὀρθος*, right) the reduction of any dislocated, or fractured limb.

DIOSANTHOS, a name for the *Caryophyllus tenuifolius*, a sort of single wild pink.

D.OSCOREA, a plant so called by father *Plumier*, in honour of *Dioscorides*.

DIOSCURI, a name in *Cassius* for the *Parotides*.

DIOSPHYRON, in *Theophrastus*, is a kind of fruit like a cherry.

DIOSPOLITICON, the name of a compound carminative medicine, in *Galen*.

DIOXELÆUM, the name of a malgama mentioned in *Cælius Aurelianus*.

DIOXUS, the name of a collyrium in *Marcellus Empiricus*.

DIPHROS, a seat or chair.

DIPHRYGES, offic. scurf. It is a sort of metallic recrement, which subsides by an affusion of cold water on the melted copper in the furnace. At present the shops are unacquainted with it. It is a mixed quality, containing in itself something moderately astringent, and

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and moderately acrimonious; for which reason it is a very good remedy for all stubborn ulcers. Dale.

DIPHThERA, an entire goat's skin.

DIPLANGIUM. See DIPLOMA.

DIPLOE (διπλόν, from διπλος, double) the soft medietullum, which lies between the two Laminæ of the bones of the Cranium.

DIPLOMA (διπλωμα, from διπλώω, to fold) 1 In Chymistry, a double, or circulatory vessel.

2 The written instrument that gives authority to practice as a physician, &c.

DIPNOOS (διπνοος, from δις, double, and πνέω, to breathe) an epithet of wounds, which penetrate into some cavity, or quite through a part; or have two Spiracula, or orifices.

DIPSA, thirst.

DIPSACOS (διψακος, from διψα, thirst) a name for the Diabetes.

DIPSACUS *sylvestris*, *sive Labrum veneris*, offic. Wild teasel. It grows upon banks in the borders of fields, and flowers in June and July.

The virtues of both this and the manured teasel are much the same; the roots, which are the only parts used, being reckoned to have a cleansing quality: The antients commend a decoction of them in wine, boiled to a consistence, and kept in a brazen vessel, to be applied to the Rhagades, or clefts of the fundament; and for a fistula therein; and to take away warts. The water found standing in the hollow of the leaves, is commended as a collyrium to cool inflammations of the eyes, and as a

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cosmetic to render the face fair. Miller.

DIPSACUS, *sativus*, *carduus fullonum*, offic. Manured teasel. It is cultivated in the fields for the use of the cloth-workers, to dress their cloth with, flowering in July. The virtues of it agree with the *Dipsacus sylvestris*.

DIPSACUS *minor*, *virga pastoris*, offic. Shepherd's-rod. It grows in moist and watery places by the sides of hedges, and flowers in July. The parts used in medicine are the leaves; the water of which is commended, by P. Ægineta, for a depraved appetite in women; and a dram of the powder is prescribed, Prax. Mayern. for a spitting of blood. Dale.

DIPSAS (διψάς, dry earth) the name of a certain serpent, because its bite causes an immoderate thirst.

DIPSETICUS (διψητικός from διψα, thirst) an epithet for such things as cause thirst.

DIPSODES (from the foregoing derivation) thirsty.

DIPYRENON (διπύρενον, from δις, double, and πυρεν, a berry, or kernel) a double-headed probe, with a knob at each end resembling a berry, whence its name.

DIPYROS, or DIPYRITES, (διπυρος, or διπυρίτης, from δις, twice, and πῦρ, fire) bread twice baked.

DIRADIATIO. See ACTINOBOULISMUS.

DIRCÆA, the name for the CIRCÆA, inchanters night-shade.

DIRECTOR (from *derigo*, to direct) a hollow instrument, used to direct the incision-knife.

DIRECTORES, the name for the

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the muscles otherwise called **ERECTORES penis**.

DISCOIDES (δισκοειδής, from δίσκος, a disk, and εἶδος, resemblance, because of its round form) an epithet of the crystalline humour of the eye.

DISCESSUS, any separation of two bodies before united. It is particularly applied to the separation of gold from silver by *Aqua-fortis*. The word is derived of *de*, from, and *cedo*, to depart.

DISCRETA purgatio, in *Fallopius*, imports a purgation which evacuates a certain and determinate humour.

DISCUS, in Botany, is the middle, plain, and flat part of some flowers, such as the *Flos solis*, &c. because its figure resembles the antient *Discus*, which was a round quoit used by the antients in their exercises.

DISCUSSIO. See **DIAPHORESIS**.

DISCUSSORIA, or **DISCUTENTIA**, (from *discurro*, to run over) such medicines as by their subtilty dissolve a flagnating or coagulated fluid, and dissipate the same without an external solution or continuity.

DISEPHTHOS. See **DIPYROS**.

DISLOCATIO (from *dis*, asunder, and *locus*, place) a bone put out of joint.

DISPENSATOR, a name by which an apothecary is sometimes called.

DISPENSATORIUM, a dispensatory. 1 A place, or shop, where medicines are prepared.

2 A book treating of the composition of medicines.

DISPLICENTIA. See **DYSA-RESTESIS**.

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DISPOSITIO. See **DIATHESIS**.

DISRUPTIO, a species of violent puncture, which penetrates the skin to the flesh. *Castellus*.

DISSECTIO (from *dis*, asunder, and *seco*, to cut) the cutting up a body, with a view of examining the structure of the parts.

DISSEPTUM, the *Diaphragm*.

DISSOLVENTIA (from *dissolvo*, to dissolve) 1 Medicines which dissolve concretions in the body.

2 In Chymistry, the same as **MENSTRUUM**.

DISSOLUTIO, 1 A syncope, or fainting.

2 Death.

3 In Chymistry, a body reduced into a state of fluidity.

DISSOLUTUS morbus, a name for the dysentery.

DISTENTIO (from *distendo*, to distend) distention. 1 A dilatation, or pandiculation.

2 A convulsion.

DISTICHIA, or **DISTICHIASIS**, (διστίχια, or διστίχιασις, from *dis*, double, and *είχνη*, a row) a disease of the eye-lids, which consists in their having a double row of hairs, or, at least, supernumerary ones. *Galen*.

DISTICHUM (from the foregoing etymology) that species of barley which has only two rows of grains. *Blancard*.

DISTORTIO, or **DISTORSIO**, (from *distorqueo*, to distort; or wrest aside) distortion, or when any part of the body is not in its natural situation.

DISTORTOR oris, a name for the *Musculus Zygomaticus*.

DISTRACTIO (from *de*, from, and *traho*, to draw) 1 The pulling a fibre or membrane beyond its natural extent.

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2 In Chymistry, is a forcible division of substances from each other, which were before united, either by separation or calcination. *Rulandus.*

DISTRIBUTIO (from *distribuo*, to distribute, or divide) Distribution, in medicine, relates, 1 to the nutritious juices, and is the same as ANADOSIS.

2 To the excrements, and is the same as DIACHORESIS, or DIACHOREMA.

3 It sometimes implies division. DITRICHIASIS (*διτρίχιασις*, from *dis*, double, and *τριξ*, an hair) the same as DISTICHIA, which see.

DIVAPORATIO, evaporation, or exhalation.

DIVERSORIUM, the receptacle of the chyle. *Castellus.*

DIVERTALLUM, in *Paracelsus*, is whatever is generated of elements.

DIVIDENS *facia*, a bandage for the neck.

DIVINUS, divine, a pompous epithet for many compositions, on account of their supposed excellencies.

DIURESIS (*διήρσις*, from *ἔρον*, urine) an excretion of urine.

DIURETICA (from the preceding derivation) medicines that provoke urine.

DIUTURNUS, chronical, or lasting.

DIVULSIO *urinæ*, an irregular separation of urine, when the sediment is divided, ragged, and uneven.

DIURNUS, of, or belonging to the day, an epithet of fevers, whose exacerbations are in the day-time.

DIWIPAHURU, a sort of *Convolvulus*, which grows in the island of *Zeilon*, mentioned by *Breynius*.

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DIYDROS, very moist. *Hippocrates.*

DIYGROS. See DIYDROS.

DIYLYSMOS (*δυλισμός*, from *δυλίζω*, to strain) the straining a liquid, in order to its depuration.

DOCIMASTICE, the art of examining fossils, in order to discover what metals or minerals they contain.

DOCTILETUS, in *Paracelsus*, a certain medicine which, he says, cures a cancer; but he does not discover the composition.

DODARTIA, a plant, so called by *Tournefort*, in honour of Monsieur *Dodart*, a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at *Paris*.

DODECADACTYLON (*δωδεκαδάκτυλον*, from *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *δάκτυλον*, a finger) a name for the *Duodenum*, because it was supposed to be twelve fingers breadth in length.

DODECAPHARMICUM (from *δώδεκα*, twelve, and *φάρμακον*, a remedy) a composition consisting of twelve ingredients.

DODRA, a kind of portion among the antients, made of nine ingredients. *Castellus.*

DODRANS, three fourths of an integer, either in weight or measure.

DŒDYX, 1 The same as COCHLEARE, which see.

2 A pestle.

DOGGA, an *Arabic* name for PARONYCHIA.

DOLET, red vitriol. *Rulandus.*

DOLICHOLITHOS (*δολιχόλιθος*, from *δολιχόν*, a kidney bean, and *λίθος*, a stone) a name given by *Velchius* to certain stones brought from *Tyrol*, resembling a kidney-bean,

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bean, and emitting odorous effluvia upon attrition. *Castellus*.

DOLOR, pain.

DOMESTICUS, 1 In Zoology, imports tame.

2 In Botany, cultivated.

DOMINARUM *aqua*, the name of a water described by *Mynsicht*.

DONAX. See ARUNDO.

DORA. See MILIUM.

DORCADIZON. See CAPRIZANS.

DOREA, a person who can see by day, and not by night, is thus called by *Rhases*.

DORIA *narbonensium*, *herba doria*, Doria's woundwort. It grows on the banks of rivers, and flowers in *July* and *August*. The leaves are used in medicine. It is an excellent vulnerary, and agrees in virtues with the golden-rod. *Dale*.

DORONICUM, offic. leopard's-bane. It grows in many places upon the *Alps*, flowering in *May*.

The root only is used, and that but seldom; some commending it against the poison of scorpions; others reckoning it a poison itself, affirming it will destroy wolves, dogs, and other animals. They who have a mind to see the arguments on both sides may consult *Lobel* and *Matthiolum*. *Miller*.

DORONICUM *minus*, offic. lesser leopard's-bane.

DORPESTOS, supper, or supper-time.

DORPOS, the same as DORPESTOS.

DORSALIS *tubes*, a species of atrophy. See *TABES dorsales*.

DORSIFEROUS *plants* (from *dorsum*, the back, and *fero*, to bear) such plants as are of the capillary kind, without stalks, and

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which bear their seed on the backside of their leaves.

DORSTINEA, the name of a plant whose root is the *Contrayerva* of the shops.

DORSUM, the back.

DORYCINIUM *monspeliensium*, shrub trefoil of *Montpelier*. It grows in rocky places near *Montpelier*.

DOSIS (*δοσις*, from *δίδωμι*, to give) a dose, or so much of any medicine as is exhibited at one time.

DOSITHEI *pastillus*, the name of a pastil in *Aetius*.

DOTHIEN, a boy.

DOUGLASSIA, the name of a plant, so called by *Dr. Houstoun* in honour of *Dr. Douglas*.

DRABA, the name of several sorts of *Hesperis*.

DRACATIUM, lead. *Rulandus*.

DRACHUM, an obscure term in *Paracelsus*. *Castellus* thinks it imports the ultimate dissolution of the element of water, or its consumption.

DRACO, *dracunculus*, offic. Taragon. It is planted in gardens, flowering in *July* and *August*. The leaves, which are chiefly used, are heating and drying, and good for those who have cold stomachs, and to that end are frequently put into fallads: It provokes urine, and the menses, but is not often used in medicine. *Miller*.

DRACO *marinus*, offic. the weaver. *Pliny* says, that the gums being scarified with the bones of this fish, it eases the tooth-ach.

DRACOCEPHALO-affinis, a name for the *Moldavica Americana*.

DRACOCEPHALON *Americana*, American dragon's head.

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DRACONIS *sanguis*, dragon's blood. This is the gum of the *Draco arbor*, or dragon-tree. It grows in the island of *Porto Santo*, one of the *Canaries*, and also in *Madeira*.

Sanguis draconis, taken inwardly, is a very great astringent and drier. The late *Helvetius* melted it with powdered allum, and then made the composition into pills for diarrhœas, hæmorrhages, and the like; but the patient ought first to be prepared by bleeding, and other due management. It is entirely soluble in spirit of wine. The *Dutch* counterfeit it, with gum arabic and allum dissolved in water, with *Brasil* wood to give it the true colour; but this factitious kind ought not to be taken inwardly, though it be very proper for painters. *Geoffrey*.

There are two kinds to be met with in the shops, which differ only in being more or less pure: The most esteemed is what is imported in drops, wrapped up in leaves. *Dale*.

DRACONITES, **DRACONTIAS**, or **DRACATES**, a precious stone, supposed to be found in the head of a dragon; as also in the heads of some species of water-serpents.

DRACONTHEMA (from *δράκων*, a dragon, and *αἷμα*, blood) the same as **DRACONIS sanguis**, which see.

DRACONTIA, or **DRACONTIUM**. See **DRACUNCULUS**.

DRACONTIDES, a name given to some veins proceeding directly from the heart. *Ruffus*.

DRACONTIUM, a name for the *Dracunculus*.

DRACUNCULI (a dimin. from *draco*, a dragon) small long worms,

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which breed in the muscular parts of the arms and legs, called *Guinea* worms.

This worm is white, long, round, and uniform, very much resembling white round tape, or bobbing; nor have I ever seen any of them broad and flat, as they are described in authors. It is lodged between the interstices and membranes of the muscles, where it insinuates itself to a prodigious length, sometimes exceeding five ells. It occasions no great pain in the beginning; but, at such time as it is ready to make its exit, the part adjoining to the extremity of the worm, where it attempts its exclusion, begins to swell, throb, and be inflamed. This generally happens about the ancles, leg, or thigh, and rarely higher.

The countries where this distemper is observed, are very hot and sultry, liable to great droughts; and the inhabitants make use of stagnating corrupted water, in which it is very probable the *Ova* of these *Animalculi* may be contain'd; for the white people, who drink this water, are obnoxious to the disease, as well as the negroes. *Towne's treatise on the diseases in the West-Indies*.

DRACUNCULUS, *dracontium*, offic. Dragons. The herb, with the stalks, are used.

Dragons are accounted a good alexipharmic, and useful in malignant, contagious distempers, and pestilential fevers; and, as the vulgar phrase it, to drive any thing from the heart. Wherefore it is given in medicines to drive out the small-pox and measles, and cause sweat. *Miller*.

DRACUNCULUS major, offic. Great dragons. It grows spontaneously

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neously in *Virginia*; and the root is used in medicine, which, according to *Dioscorides*, is good for the *Orthopnea*, ruptures, convulsions, coughs, and distillations. *Dale*.

DRACUNCULUS *hortensis*. See DRACO *herba*.

DRACUNCULUS *pratensis* & *alpinus*, names for several species of the PTARMICA.

DRAGANTUM, the same as TRAGACANTHUM, or, according to *Rulandus*, Spanish vitriol.

DRAGETA. See TRAGEA.

DRAGMA, a handful. *Blancard*

DRAGMIS, in *Hippocrates*, signifies the same as pugil, or, as much as can be held between the thumb and two fingers.

DRAKENA. See CONTRAYERVA.

DRANGÆA, the name of several antidotes in *Myrepsus*.

DRASTICOS (δραστικός, from δράω, to act) drastic, an epithet of such medicines as are of present efficacy, and potent in operation; and is commonly applied to emetics and cathartics of a violent quality. *Castellus*.

DRIFF, a name in *Helmont* for *Eutler's* stone, or some other powerful fermentive remedy of that kind.

DRIMYLEON, or DRIMYMOROS, (δριμυλέον, or δριμύωρος, from δριμύς, sharp, eager, and λέων, a lion, or from δριμύς, and μορός, a fool) terms belittled by *Menodotus* the empiric, by way of jest or reproach, upon the physicians and philosophers, who professed to govern their speculations and practice by reason. *Galen*.

DRIMYPHAGIA (δριμυφαγία, from δριμύς, acrid, and φάγω, to

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eat) the eating of acrid or corrosive substances.

DROMA, the name of a plaster described in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*.

DROMEDARIUS, the dromedary.

DROPACISMUS, or DROPAX. See COROPISSUS.

DROSATUM. See ROSATUM.

DROSERON, the name of an ointment in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*.

DROSIOBOTANON, betony. *N. Myrepsus*.

DROSION, a name for the Ros solis, or sun-dew.

DROSOMELI (from δρόσος, dew, and μέλι, honey) honey-dew, or manna.

DRUAMIR, a viper. *Rulandus*.

DRUPA, an epithet for olives, which, when ripe, fall from the tree spontaneously. *Castellus*,

DRYINUS (δρυϊνός, from δρύς, an oak) a sort of serpent that lives about the roots of oak-trees.

DRYOPETIS, a sort of small green frog, that lives in thickets. They agree in virtues with other frogs.

DRYOPTERIS (from δρύς, an oak, and πτέρις, fern) oak-fern. A name for the *Polypodium, tenerum, minus*.

DRYPA. See DRUPA.

DRYPETES (from δρύς, and and πίπτω, to fall) the same as DRUPA, which see.

DUBEL *coleph*, a composition of coral and amber. *Rulandus*.

DUBELECH, the cavity of an apostem, with a manifold solution of continuity. *Rulandus*.

DUBLETUS, an incysted tumour, or an abscess in general. *Amatus Lusitanus*.

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DUCCIA, or **DUCIA**, barbarous terms for *Gutta*, a drop, and imply that sort of bathing, which we call pumping; that is, letting medicinal waters fall on any part of the body.

DUCTUS (from *duco*, to lead) a duct or canal, frequently applied to many parts of the body, which convey particular fluids.

DUDAIM, a name for the *Man-dragora*. *Schroder*.

DUDASALI, a species of *Lignum Colabrinum*, or snake-wood.

DUELECH. See **DULECH**.

DUELTA, the third part of an ounce, or eight scruples.

DUENEC, mercury of the philosophers. *Libavius*.

DUENECH, antimony. *Rulandus*.

DUENEZ, filings of steel. *Rulandus*.

DULCACIDUM (from *dulcis*, sweet, and *acidus*, acid) a medicine prepar'd of acid and sweet ingredients.

DULCAMARA. See **AMARA-DULCIS**.

DULCEDO Saturnis, cerufs.

DULCEDO veneris. The *clitoris*.

DULCHICHINUM, a name for the *Cyperus Rotundus*.

DULCICHINUM, a name for the *Bulbocastanum*.

DULCIS-AMARA. See **AMARA-DULCIS**.

DULECH, or **DUELECH**, a term used by *Paracelsus* and *Helmont*; importing a sort of tartar, or spongy stone, generated in the body, and causing great pain and danger.

DULESH, the name of a species of *Alga*, which the *Irish* chew for their diversion, contorted like a roll of tobacco. *Ray*.

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DUODENUM (from *duodeni*, twelve) the first of the small intestines, so called, because it is about twelve fingers breadth in length.

DUPONDIUM, a weight equal to four drams. *Castellus* from *Galen*.

DURA Mater, the name of the thick, external membrane, which covers the brain.

DURACENA (from *duro*, to harden) an epithet for a particular sort of peaches, which adheres strongly to the stone. *Castellus* from *Langius*.

DURATUS, properly harden'd, but used by *Scribonius Largus*, to signify macerated.

DURDALES, certain imaginary spirits, which *Paracelsus* fancied to reside in trees.

DURIO. The name of a very large tree, which grows in the *East Indies*, and bears a fruit as big as a melon. *Ray*.

DYAHIBALA, a name for the *Mimosa*.

DYNAMIS (*δυναμις*, from *δύναμις*, to be able) the faculty or power from whence an action proceeds.

DYOTA, or **DIOTA**, a pelican, or circulatory vessel, the lower part whereof is fashioned like a cucurbit, and whereto an alembic is added.

DISALTHES (from *δύς*, difficulty, and *ἄλθω*, to cure) difficult of cure.

DYSANAGOGOS, and epithet for tough and viscid matter, which is expectorated with difficulty.

DYSÆSTHESIA (*δυσαισθησία*, from *δύς*, difficulty, and *αἰσθάναι*, to feel or perceive) a dulness or difficulty of sensation.

DYSARISTESIS (*δυσαρίστησις*, from *δύς*, difficulty, and *ἀρίστων*, to

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please) moroseness, which frequently precedes acute distempers and melancholy. *Aetius*.

DYSCINESIA (δυσκίνησις, from δύς, difficulty, and κινέω, to move) difficulty of motion

DYSCRASIA (δυσκρασία, from δύς, bad, and κραννύμι, to mix) intemperature; or such a mixture of the fluids in the body, as is inconsistent with health.

DYSCRITOS (δύσκριτος, from δύς, difficulty, and κρίσις, a crisis) difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect crisis.

DYSECOIA (from δύς, difficulty, and ἀκέω, to hear) deafness, or difficulty of hearing.

DYSELCE (δυσέλκης, from δύς, difficulty, and ἔλκος, an ulcer) an epithet for such persons, whose ulcers are difficult to cure.

DYSENTERIA (δυσεντερία, from δύς, difficulty, and ἔντερος, the intestines) a dysentery. A difficulty, or a disturbance of the functions of the intestines, attended with an exulceration.

DYSEPULOTOS (δυσεπέλωτος, from δύς, difficulty, and ἐλή, a cicatrix) an epithet for an ulcer which is difficult to be healed.

DYSEXANALOTOS (δυσιξανάλωτος, from δύς, difficulty, and ἀναλίσκω, to consume) an epithet for any thing not easily consumed, or digested. *Castellus*.

DYSEXODOS (δυσέξοδος, from δύς, difficulty, or malignity, and ἔξοδος, an egress, passage, or going out) what is difficult to be forc'd out or remov'd.

DYSIATOS (δυσίατος, from δύς, difficulty, and ἰάομαι, to heal or cure) difficult of cure.

DYCODES (δυσώδης, from δύς,

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bad, and ὀζω, to smell) fetid, of an ill smell.

DYSONEIRO (δυσόνειρος, from δύς, bad, and ὄνειρον, a dream) producing troublesome dreams.

DYSOREXIA (δυσorexία, from δύς, bad, and ὄρεξις, appetite) a bad or diminish'd appetite.

DYSORGIA (δυσοργία, from δύς, malignity, and ὄργη, anger) an implacable anger.

DYSPEPSIA (δυσπεψία, from δύς, bad, and πέψω, to concoct) a depraved digestion.

DYSPHONIA (from δύς, bad, and φωνή, a voice) a difficulty of speech.

DYSPHOROS, (δύσφορος, from δύς, difficulty, and φέρω, to bear) difficult to be born, almost intolerable.

DYSPNOËA (δύσπνοια, from δύς, difficult, and πνέω, to breathe) a difficulty of breathing.

DYSRACHITIS, the name of a plaister in *Galen*.

DYSTHANATOS (δυσθάνατος, from δύς, difficult, and θάνατος, death.) 1 An epithet apply'd to any thing which either induces or prognosticates a laborious and painful death.

2 It is also applied to a person who dies a lingering or painful death.

DYSTHERAPEUTOS (δυσθεράπευτος, from δύς, difficult, and θεραπεύω, to heal) difficult to heal.

DYSTHESIA (δυσθεσία, from δύς, to be uneasy) impatience under diseases.

DYSTHRAUSTOS (δύσθραυστος, from δύς, difficult, and θραύω, to break) not easily broken.

DYSTHYMIA (from δύς, uneasiness, and θυμός, the mind) anxiety,

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ty, despondence, or dejection of mind.

DYSTOCHIA (from δύς, difficult, and τίκτω, to bring forth young) difficult labour, or childbirth.

DYSTŒCHIASIS (δυστοιχίασις, from δύς, bad, and σοῖχος, order) an irregular disposition of the hairs in the eye-lids. *Castellus*.

DYSURIA (δυσουρία, from δύς, painful, and ὕρον, urine) a difficulty of making water.

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E BEL, the seed of the sage, or of Juniper. *Rulandus*.

EBENUS *Æthiopica*, offic. The macow, or ebony-tree. It grows in *America*. Its wood, which is black, and of a very dense and solid substance, is used.

EBENUS, offic. Ebony. It is a bacciferous, or berry-bearing tree, with leaves of the size of those of the walnut-tree.

EBISCUS, a name for the *ALTHEA*, which see. *Blancard*.

EBRIECATUM, a term used by *Paracelsus*, importing the partial loss or deprivation of reason, which happens during drunkenness.

EBRIETAS, drunkenness.

EBRON, in *Paracelsus*, imports paradise, or the place inhabited by our first parents.

EBSEMECH, quicksilver sublim'd from *Cambar*, or *Cinnabar*. *Langius*.

EBULLITIO (from *ebullio*, to boil) boiling, properly; but the chymists apply it, analogically, to the bubbling of any fluid during effervescence or fermentation.

EBULUS, a name for the *Sambucus Humilis*, or dwarf elder.

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EBUR, ivory.

ECAPATLI, a name for the *Senna Orientalis*.

ECBOLICA (from ἐκβάλλω, to cast out) forcing medicines, or such as cause abortion.

ECBRASMATA (from ἐκ, and βράζω, to be very hot) fiery pustules breaking out on the surface of the skin.

ECBRYSOMATA (from ἐκ, thro', and βύρσα, the skin) eminences or protuberances of the bones at the joints, which appear thro' the skin. *Galen*.

ECCATHARTICA (from ἐκ, and καθάίρω, to purge). 1 Remedies which, applied to the skin, open the pores.

2 The same as deobstruents.

3 Expectoring medicines.

4 Purgatives.

ECCHYLOMA (ἐκχυλώμα, from ἐκ, and χυλός, juice) an extract.

ECCHYMATA (ἐκχύματα, from ἐκχύω, to pour out). See *ECBRASMATA*.

ECCHYMOSIS, or **ECCHYMOMA** (ἐκχύμωσις, or ἐκχύμωμα, from ἐκχύω, to pour out, and χυμός, juice, or humour) those livid spots or blotches in the skin which are made by extravasated blood.

ECCLISIS (ἐκκλισις, from ἐκκλίνω, to bend, or turn aside) a dislocation, or luxation.

ECCOPE (ἐκκοπή, from ἐκ, off, and κόπτω, to cut) *excision*, or cutting out; properly of a bone in a fractur'd skull. *Galen*.

ECCOPEUS (from the preceding derivation) a knife for cutting out bones, particularly of the head; and for scraping down morbid eminences.

ECCOPROTICA (from ἐκ, and κόπρω, dung) mild cathartics, or such

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such as gently purge the belly, and only evacuate the excrements.

ECCRINOLOGICA (from ἐκκρίνω, to secrete or separate, and λόγος, a discourse) that part of medicine that relates to purgatives.

ECCRISIS (ἐκκρίσις, from ἐκ, and κρίσις, a crisis). 1 An excretion of excrementitious or morbid matter, as it happens in a perfect crisis.

2 The matter thus excreted.

ECDORA (ἐκδορά, from ἐκ, and δέω, to excoriate) excoriation in general; and, particularly, of the urethra:

ECDORIOS (from the preceding derivation) an epithet for such medicines as have the power of excoriating the parts to which they are applied.

ECHECOLLON (from ἐκ, of, and κόλλα, glue) a glutinous topic, or external medicine.

ECHELION, a name for the *Echium* in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*. *Fuchsius*.

ECHINES, a name for the *Remora*, or the sea-lamprey.

ECHETROSIS, the name by which *Hippocrates* calls the white bryony.

ECHIDNA, the viper.

ECHINIDES, in *Hippocrates*, a small kind of sea-animals resembling hedge-hogs.

ECHINATE seeds (from *echinus*, a hedge hog) such seeds of plants as are rough and prickly.

ECHINOPHTHALMA (from ἐχῖν, a hedge-hog, and ὀφθαλμία, an inflammation of the eye) an inflammation of that part of the eye-lid, which is beset with hairs.

ECHINOPUS major, *Crocodilion*, offic. Globe-thistle. This plant is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in summer. The parts used in medicine are the root and seed. The

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root, drank, excites a copious hæmorrhage at the nose, and is given with good success in disorders of the spleen. The seeds provoke urine. *Discorides*.

ECHINOPUS flore albo. *Spina alba*, offic. Prickly globe-thistle. This plant is cultivated with us in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in summer. The root and seed are used in medicine; the root is effectual in the *cæliac* passion, provokes urine, and, in a decoction, cures the tooth-ach; the seeds help convulsions in infants, and the bites of serpents. *Dioscorides*.

ECHINUS, this word properly signifies a hedge-hog, but is used, in Botany, to import the prickly head or cover of the seed or top of any plant; so called from its resembling that animal.

ECHINUS, offic. The sea hedgehog. It is taken in the main sea. As to its virtues, it is friendly and beneficial to the stomach and belly, and provokes urine. The crude shell, toasted, is a good ingredient in medicines for absterging the *Psora*; and the ashes of it, burnt, cleanse foul ulcers, and repress proud flesh. *Dale* from *Dioscorides*.

ECHINUS varius. The great sea urchin. The part in use is the glandule or spike, called the *Jewstone* of the shops. See **JUDAICUS Lapis**.

ECHINUS terrestris. See **ERINACEUS**.

ECHIS, the male viper.

ECHIUM, offic. Viper's bugloss. The leaves are used, being esteem'd to be good for the biting of vipers, and other venomous creatures. *Dioscorides* says, that if it be held in the hand, no venomous creature will

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will come near the person to sting him for that day. *Miller.*

ECHOS, a sound. This, in *Hippocrates*, signifies what we generally call, a ringing of the ears.

ECLAMPSIS (ἐκλαμψις, from ἐκ, and λάμπω, to shine) a splendor, or brightness.

ECLECTICA medicina (from ἐκλέγω, to elect) such medicines as are used by the *electics*, a sect of physicians; so call'd from their selecting from all the other sects what appear'd to them the best, and most rational.

ECLECTOS (ἐκλεκτός, from ἐκ, and λείχω, to lick) a lambitive, linctus, or lohoch.

ECLEGMA, the same as **ELECTOS**.

ECLYSIS (ἐκλυσις, from ἐκλύομαι, to be loosened) a general faintness and feebleness of all the parts of the body.

ECNEPHIAS (ἐκνεφίας, of ἐκ, from, and νέφος, a cloud) a stormy wind breaking out of a cloud.

ECNYPE, explicated, expanded. *Galen.*

ECPEPIESMENOS (ἐκπεπιεσμένος, from ἐκπύεζω, to press outward) an epithet for ulcers with protuberating lips.

ECPHRACTICA (from ἐκ, and φράσσω, to obstruct) deobstruent medicines.

ECPHRAXIS (ἐκφραξις, from ἐκ, and φύω, to produce) an excrescence, or appendix.

ECPHYESIS (ἐκφυσις, from ἐκ, and φυσάω, to breathe) a quick expiration or expulsion of the air out of the lungs.

ECPHYSIS (ἐκφυσις, from ἐκφύω, to grow out). 1 A process, or excrescence.

2 A name, in *Galen*, for the *Duodenum*.

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ECPIESMA (ἐκπίεσμα, from ἐκ, and πίεζω, to press). 1 A sort of fracture of the *Cranium*, when the bones are much shatter'd, and, pressing inwardly, affect the membranes of the brain.

2 The mass remaining after the juices of vegetables have been press'd out.

3 The express'd juice of vegetables.

ECPIESMOS (from the preceding derivation). 1 An expression, or pressing out.

2 A disorder of the eye, which consists in a very great prominence of the entire globe, thrust, as it were, almost out of the orbit, by a great flux of humours, or an inflammation.

ECPLEXIS (ἐκπληξις, from ἐκπλήσσω, to terrify) a stupor, or stupefaction.

ECPNEUMATOS (from ἐκ, and πνεῦμα, breath). See **ECPNOE**.

ECPNOE (ἐκπνοή, from ἐκ, and πνέω, to breathe) expiration.

ECPTOMA (ἐκπτώμα, from ἐκ, out, and πίπτω, to fall) a luxation, or dislocation of a bone.

ECPTOSIS, the same as **ECP-TOMA**.

ECPYCTICA (from ἐκ, and πυκάζω, to condense) condensing, or incrassating medicines.

ECPYEMA, or **ECPYESIS** (ἐκπύημα, or εκπύησις, from ἐκ, and πύον, pus, or matter) a collection of matter, or a suppurated abscess.

ECREGMA (ἐκρηγμα, from ἐκ, and ῥήγνυμι, to break) a part, piece, or segment.

ECREXIS (ἐκρηξις, from ἐκ, and ῥήγνυμι, to break) a rupture.

ECRYROE (ἐκροή, from ἐκ, out, and εῖω, to flow) an efflux, or the course by which any humour, which requires purging is evacuated

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ECRYTHMOS (ἐκρυθμος, from ἐκ, negative, and ῥυθμός, harmony) irregular, disorderly.

ECRUSIS (ἐκρυσις, from ἐκ, out, and ῥέω, to flow) in *Hippocrates*, signifies an efflux of the *Semen* not mature enough to be called an abortion, as having not received the conformation of a *Fœtus*.

ECSARCOMA (from ἐκ, and σάρξ, flesh) any fleshy excrescence.

ECSTASIS (ἐκστασις, from ἐξίσταμαι, to be out of one's senses) a delirium, or a loss of the senses.

ECSTROPHIUS (ἐκστροφίος, from ἐκστέφω, to invert, or turn out) an epithet for any medicine that causes the blind piles to appear externally.

ECTASIS (ἐκτασις, from ἐκ, and τείνω, to extend) an extension of the skin.

ECTEXIS (ἐκτηξις, from ἐκ, and τήκω, to liquify or consume) a colliquation of the solids, or emaciation.

ECTHELYNSIS (ἐκθήλυνσις, from ἐκθυλύνω, to render effeminate) softness, or emasculation. 1 It is applied to the skin and flesh, when soft and lax.

2 To bandages, when not sufficiently tight.

ECTHLIPSIS (ἐκθλίψις, from ἐκθλίβω, to dash, or press out against) elision or expression.

ECTHYMA (ἐκθύμα, from ἐκθύω, to break out) a pustle, or cutaneous eruption.

ECTILLOTICA (from ἐκτίλλω, to pull out) medicines which consume callous tubercles and corns; or which assist in pulling off superfluous hairs from any part. *Blancard*.

ECTOME (from ἐκ, out, and τέμνω, to cut) excision.

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ECTOMAIS (from the preceding derivation) a castrated animal.

ECTOMON, black hellebore. *Galen*.

ECTRAPELOGASTROS (ἐκτραπλόγαστρος, from ἐκτραπέλω, monstrous, and γάστρον, a belly) an epithet for a person having an enormous belly.

ECTREPSIS (from ἐκτρέπω, to turn aside) an inclination or conversion to one side.

ECTRIMMA (ἐκτριμμα, from ἐκ, and τρίβω, to rub) an attrition, or galling.

ETRIPSIS (from the preceding derivation) a premutation, with respect to the *Viscera*.

ECTROPE (ἐκτροπή, from ἐκτρέπω, to divert, or turn aside) any duct, passage, or drain, by which the humours are diverted and drawn off.

ECTROPIUM (from the foregoing derivation) an excrescence on the under eye-lid, that by its weight turns it downward.

ECTROTICA (from ἐκτρέπω, to divert) medicines which cause abortion, or a miscarriage.

ECTYLOTICA (from ἐκ, and τύλω, a callus) medicines that consume callosities.

ECZEMA (from ἐκ, and ζέω, to boil, or be very hot) a pustle which is hot and painful.

EDELPHUS, in *Paracelsus*, imports a person who makes prognostics from the nature of the elements.

EDENTULUS, without teeth.

EDERA quinquefolia, a name for the *Vitis quinquefolia*.

EDERA trifolia, a name for *Toxicodendron triphillum*.

EDES, or **EDETZ**, amber. *Rulandus*.

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EDESSENUM *pelarium*, the name of a collyrium in *Aetius*.

EDICH, EDIC, or EDIR, iron. *Rulandus*.

EDULCORATIO (from *edulco*, to sweeten) 1 The sweetening any thing with sugar, honey, or syrups.

2 In Chymistry, the depriving any preparation of its acrimony.

EFFERVESCENCE (from *effervesco*, to be very hot) 1 A slight degree of ebullition in liquors exposed to a due degree of heat.

2 That ebullition which is excited when two substances of different natures (as an alcali and an acid) are mixed together.

EFFIDES, cerufs. *Rulandus*.

EFFILA, freckles. *Rulandus*.

EFFLORATIO. See EXHANTHEMA.

EFFLORESCENTIA, the same as EXHANTHEMA, which see.

EFFLUVIA (from *effluo*, to flow out) those minute particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

EFFRACTURA, a species of fracture of the *Cranium*, when the bone is broken, and much depressed, by a violent blow. *Paré*.

EGELO, a name for the *Cytisus Alpinus*.

EGESTIO (from *egero*, to cast out) excretion; generally used relative to evacuations by stool.

EGOITAS, a term of *Helmont's* coining, to import the light of the understanding, by which we contemplate, or reflect internally.

EJACULANTIA, or EJACULATORIA *vasa*, the vessels which receive the seminal matter elaborated in the testicles, and convey it to the *Penis*.

EIDECHTHES (ἐίδεχθής, from

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εἶδος, shape, or aspect, and ἔχθος, hatred or enmity). 1 An epithet for what has an odious or deformed aspect.

2 An epithet for a putrefied egg, and for things of an abominable smell.

EIDOS (εἶδος) a form, a kind.

EJECTIO, the same as EXCRETIO.

EILAMIDES (ἐιλαμίδες, from ἐιλέω, to involve) the meninges, or membranes of the brain.

EILEMA (ἐίλημα, from ἐιλέω, to wind). 1 A painful circumvolution of the intestines, occasioned by flatulences.

2 An *Involucrum*, or covering.

EILEON (from the foregoing derivation) a name for the intestines, called the *Ileum*. *Gorræus*.

EILEOS (ἐίλεος, from ἐιλέω, to form circumvolutions) the iliac passion.

EIRION, wool.

EILETHERES (ἐιληθηρής, from ἥλιος, the sun, and θερῶ, to heat) heated by the sun.

EISBOLE (εἰσβολή, from εἰς, into, and βάλλω, to cast) 1 An injection.

2 The access or attack of a distemper.

3 An irruption.

EISPNOE (εἰσπνοή, from εἰς, in, and πνέω, to breathe) respiration.

ELA-CALLI, the name of a shrub which grows in sandy soils, in some parts of the *East-Indies*.

ELÆAGNUS *cordi*, a name for the *Gale*. But *Miller* says, it signifies the *Oleaster*, wild olive.

ELÆOMELI (ἐλαιόμελι, from ἔλαιον, oil, and μέλι, honey) a sort of oil, thicker than honey, which flows from the trunk of a tree in *Palmyra*, a country of *Syria*.

ELÆON. Oil.

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ELÆOSACCHARUM, (from ἔλαιον, oil, and σάχχαρ, sugar) a mixture of distill'd oils with sugar.

ELAMBICATIO, a method of analysing mineral waters, to investigate their virtues. *Castellus*.

ELANULA, alum, as hard as iron.

ELAPHICON, a name for the **ELAPHOBOSCUM**, in *Oribasius*.

ELAPHOBOSCUM (from ἔλαφος, the stag, and βόσκω, to feed) See **SISARUM Germanorum**.

ELAPHOS, the stag.

ELAPHOSCORODON. See **OPHIOSCORDON**.

ELAPS, a sort of serpent.

ELAQUIR, red vitriol. *Rulardus*.

ELAS maris, burnt lead. *Johnson*.

ELASIS (from ἐλαύνω, to repel) See **ELASTICITAS**.

ELASMA (ἐλασμα, from ἐλαύνω, to impel, or repel) 1 A *Lamina*, or plate of any kind.

2 A clyster-pipe.

ELASTICITAS (from the preceding derivation) that power or property in natural bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves to the posture from whence they were displaced by any external force.

ELATE, the fir.

ELATER. See **ELASTICITAS**.

ELATERION (ἐλατέρειον, from ἐλαίνω, to exagitate) any purging medicine in general; and particularly those which operate with violence. Hence the name was transferred to the wild cucumber, and the preparations thereof.

ELATERIUM, offic. Wild cucumber. It is sown in gardens, flowering in *July*, and the fruit is ripe in *September*. This is a very strong purging plant, the *Fæcula* of whose expressed juice is the

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Elaterium of the shops, and is one of the strongest cathartics we have, carrying off serous watery humours, both upwards and downwards, with great violence; whereby it is of singular use in the dropsy, when the bowels are not decayed. It likewise forcibly brings down the *Catamenia*, and even destroys the *Fætus* in the womb, and is therefore only fit to be administered by a skilful hand. *Miller*.

That *Elaterium* is counted best which is white, moderately moist, smooth, bitter to the taste, and easily kindled upon the application of a lighted match to it. But that which is porraceous, rough, of a turbid appearance, heavy, and of recrementitious parts, is bad. *Dioscorides*.

ELATINE mas, a name for the *Linaria*.

ELATINUM oleum, the name of an oil described by *Dioscorides*.

ELECTIO, election.

ELECTRODES (from ἤλεκτρον, amber) an epithet for stools which shine like amber.

ELECTRUM, amber. See **SUCCINUM**.

ELECTUARIUM, an electuary. A form into which both officinal and extemporaneous medicines are frequently made; it is of the consistence of honey, or the papp of an apple.

ELELISPHACOS, sage. See **SALVIA**.

ELEMENTA, the principles or elements of which all bodies are compounded, and into which they may be again resolved.

ELEMENTATUS, an adjective used by *Paracelsus*, signifying excessive, with respect either to heat or cold.

ELEMI gummi, gum elemi. This

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This is a softish, resinous, easily inflammable gum, of a pale yellowish white colour, of a pleasant agreeable smell, especially when melted. It comes to us from the *Spanish West-Indies* in long roundish cakes, wrapped up in flags or leaves.

This gum is seldom given inwardly, but is of great service outwardly, being used frequently in all kinds of wounds, but especially those of the head and nerves, being mollifying, ripening, and easing pain. *Miller.*

ELENGI, the name of a tall tree growing in *Malabar*.

ELEOSELINUM (from ἐλας, a fen, and σέλινον, parsley) a name for the *Apium*, smallage.

ELEPHANTIASIS, or ELEPHAS, (ελεφαντίασις, or ἐλέφας, an elephant, because it affects the legs in such a manner, as to make them appear like those of an elephant) a species of leprosy.

ELEPHANTINUM *emplastrum*, the name of a plaister in *Oribasius*.

ELEPHANTOPUS (of ἐλέφας, an elephant, and πῆξ, a foot) the name of a plant, so called because its under-leaves, according to *Monsieur Valliant*, resemble an elephant's foot.

ELEPHAS, 1 The elephant. The two large teeth in the superior jaw are the parts principally used in medicine. It is called *Ebur*, or ivory; and much the same virtues are ascribed to it as to hartshorn.

2 In Chymistry, it signifies, according to *Rulandus*, *Aquafortis*.

3. The name of a plant.

ELEPODATUM, filed. *Rulandus*.

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ELERSNA. See MOLYBDÆNA.

ELESMATIS, burnt lead. *Rulandus*.

ELETTARI, a name for the *CARDIMOMUS minus*. *Boerhaave*.

ELEVATIO (from *elevare*, to elevate, or lift up) 1 Chymical sublimation.

2 A tumor is frequently called an elevation of the part affected.

ELEVATORIUM, an elevator. An instrument to raise a depression of the skull, &c.

ELICHRYSON. See HELICRYSON.

ELIDRION, 1 Mastich.

2 Mercury.

3 Raphontic.

4 A metallic mass, of three parts, one of silver, one of brass, and one of gold. *Rulandus*.

ELIGII morbus, a fistula. *Johannes Anglicus*.

ELIGMA, a linctus. *Nicolaus Myrepsus*.

ELIXIR, a medicine extracted from many ingredients at one and the same time, which gives it a thicker consistence, than a tincture.

ELIXIS (ἐλιξις, from λείχω, to lick) an eclegma, or linctus.

ELIXIVIATIO, elixiviation, or the operation by which a fixed salt is extracted from the ashes of plant, by an affusion of warm water.

ELIZ, ELZ, or ELZIMAR, *Flos Æris*. *Johnson*. See Æs.

ELLEBORINÆ. See HELLEBORINE.

ELLEBORITES. See HELLEBORITES.

ELLEBORUS. See HELLEBORUS.

ELLOBOS, an epithet for such feeds

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seeds or fruits as are contained in lobes or pods.

ELLYCHNIOTOS (ἐλλυχνιωτός, from ἐλλύχμιον, the wick of a candle) a sort of lint used by the ancient surgeons.

ELMINTHES, or **HELMINTHES**, worms.

ELOANX, or **ELOME**. See **AURIPIGMENTUM**.

ELODES, or **HELODES**, an epithet for a fever attended with profuse sweats.

ELOGIUM. *Paré* uses this word to signify the judgment or report of a physician, relating to the state of the patient.

ELOME. See **AURIPIGMENTUM**.

ELONGATIO (from *elongo*, to lengthen out) an imperfect luxation; as when the ligaments of a joint are strained or relaxed, without being perfectly dislocated.

ELOPITINUM, vitriol. *Ru-landus*.

ELOS maris, burnt lead. *Ru-landus*.

ELOXOCHRITT, the name of an *Indian* tree. *Ray*.

ELPIS, *Scoriæ* of silver. *Ru-landus*.

ELTZ. See **ELZ**.

ELUTRIATIO (from *eluo*, to wash away) the pouring of a liquor out of one vessel into another, in order to free it from its subsiding sediment.

ELUVIES (from *eluo*, to wash out) the humour discharged in a *Fluor Albus*. *Pechlinus*.

ELUXATIO. See **LUXATIO**.

ELYMAGROSTIS. See **PARNICUM**.

ELYMOS, a name for the **PARNICUM**, which see. *Blancard*.

ELYTHROIDES (from ἑλυτρον,

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a sheath, and εἶδος, resemblance) one of the coats of the testicles.

ELYTRON (from ελύω, to cover, or involve) an involucre, covering, or sheath of any kind.

ELZIMAR. See **ELIZ**.

EMBAMMA (ἐμβάμμα, from ἐν, and βάπτω, to dip) a sort of pickle, or sauce to dip victuals in.

EMBAPHION (from the preceding derivation) a crivet for holding *Embammæ*.

EMBASIS (from ἐν, in, and βαίνω, to go) a bathing tub, or vessel, filled with warm water.

EMBATE. *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify a leathern garment. Some say it imports the same as **EMBASIS**, which see.

EMBOLE (ἐμβολή, from ἐν, in, and βάλλω, to put) the reduction, or setting a dislocated bone.

EMBORISMA, a barbarous word importing the same as **ANEURISM**, which see.

EMBOTUM, a funnel, used to convey fumes into any orifice of the body.

EMBREGMA, or **EMBROCHE**, (ἐμβρεγμα, or ἐμβροχή, from ἐμβρέχω, to irrigate or moisten) an embrocation; or the irrigating any part affected with some medicinal liquor or spirit.

EMBROCATIO, the same as the preceding.

EMBRONTETOS (ἐμβρόντετος, from ἐν, and βρονή, thunder) this properly signifies one thunderstruck; but is, by a similitude of effects, applied to a person seized with an apoplexy.

EMBRYO, or **EMBRYON**, (from ἐν, in, and βεῖω, to bud forth, because its first growth resembles that of the first shoots of a plant, and having no other than

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a vegetative life) an imperfect child in the womb. *Homer* and *Aristotle* applied this term to the *Fætus* of brutes; and *Theophrastus* applies it to the seeds of plants, in which he is followed by the modern authors.

EMBRYONATUM *sulphur*. Some of the chymists distinguished sulphur into three kinds, viz. 1 The universal sulphur or resin of the earth; by which they mean the universal acid. 2 The *Sulphur Embryonatum*; that is, the first sulphur united with minerals and metals. 3 The same sulphur extracted from metals and minerals by art.

EMBRYOTHLASTES (*ἐμβρυοθλαστής*, from *ἐμβρυον*, a *Fætus*, and *θλάω*, to break) an instrument to break the bones of a *Fætus*, for the more easy extraction of it out of the womb, in difficult labours.

EMBRYOTOMIA (from *ἐμβρυον*, a *Fætus*, and *τέμνω*, to cut) an exsection of the child out of the womb. It differs from the *Cæsarean* section in this, that in the last the child is taken out entire, by an incision made in the *Abdomen*; whereas, in this, the child is cut in pieces whilst in the womb, for the more easy extraction, without injuring the mother.

EMBRYULCUS (from *ἐμβρυον*, a *Fætus*, and *ἔλκω*, to draw) an instrument to draw out the *Fætus* from the womb.

EMBULA, a pipe. *Rulandus*.

EMBULARCHI *suffumigium*, a suffumigation.

EMBYAYEMBO, the name of a plant growing in *Brazil*. *Ray*.

EMERICUS, emery. See *SMYRIS*.

EMERUS, offic. Lesser scorpion-fena. This plant grows in hilly

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places, and flowers in *June*. The leaves are used, though but rarely. *Ruppius* tells us, that the common people substitute the leaves instead of those of fena.

EMESIA, or **EMESMA**, (*ἐμεσία*, or *ἐμεσμα*, from *ἐμέω*, to vomit) the same as **EMETOS**, which see.

EMETICA (from the preceding derivation) emetics, or such medicines which induce vomiting.

EMETOCATHARTICUM, a medicine that both vomits and purges.

EMETOLOGIA (from *ἐμετός*, a vomit, and *λόγος*, a discourse) that part of medicine which treats of emetics.

EMETOS (from *ἐμέω*, to vomit) the discharging the contents of the stomach by vomiting.

EMEU, or **EME**, a very large bird of the ostrich-kind, called *Cassiar*, which is found in the moluca islands. The fat of this bird is said to be emolient, resolvent, nervous, and digestive.

EMIAI, an *Attic* word, importing vomitings. *Galen*.

EMINENTIA (from *emineo*, to overtop) any protuberance or preternatural tumor.

EMISSARIUM (from *emitto*, to send forth) any orifice of the body, either natural or morbid, out of which any thing is emitted.

EMMENAGOGA (*ἐμμεναγωγὰ*, from *ἐμμήνια*, the menstrual flux, and *ἄγω*, to draw, or lead) emmenagogues, or medicines which promote the menstrual discharges.

EMMENIA (from *ἐν*, in, and *μήν*, a month) the menstrual discharges.

EMMOTOS (from *εν*, and *μοτός*, lint) *Hippocrates* uses this word as an epithet for those persons,

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sons, parts of the body, or disorders, which require the introduction of lint for their cure.

EMODIA, a barbarous word importing a kind of stupor of the teeth.

EMOLLIENTIA (from *emollio*, to soften) emollients, or such remedies as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and, at the same time, relax and supple the solids.

EMOTIO, 1 A delirium.

2 A luxation.

EMPASMA, the same as CATAPASMA, which see.

EMPEIRIA (from ἐν, and πείρω, to try) experience.

EMPEROS. See PEROS.

EMPETRUM, offic. Sea-heath spurge. It grows spontaneously on the sea-coasts of *Andalusia*, and flowers in *February*. The root is in use; a dram of which, taken in a decoction of chiches, is a potent cathartic. About *Gibraltar* it is called *Burhalaga*, and used only for heating of ovens. *Ray*.

EMPHRACTICA (from ἐν, and φράσω, to obstruct) obstructing topics, or such as, when applied to the body, adhere, and stop the pores.

EMPHRAGMA (from the preceding derivation) an impediment, or obstruction.

EMPHRAXIS (ἐμφραξις, from ἐν, and φράσω, to obstruct) an obstruction in general.

EMPHYSEMA (from ἐν, and φυσάω, to inflate) any flatulent tumour.

EMPIRICUS (from ἐν, and πείρω, to try) a tryer of experiments, a quack.

EMPLASTICA (from ἐμπλάσω, to obstruct) the same as EMPHRACTICA, which see.

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EMPLASTRUM (from the preceding derivation) a plaister.

EMPLATTOMENA, the same as EMPHRACTICA, which see.

EMPNEUMATOSIS (from ἐμπνέω, to inflate) an inflation of the stomach, womb, &c.

EMPRION (from ἐν, and πρίω, to saw) serrated or saw-like. A sort of pulse mentioned by *Galen*. In this the artery is distended in one part more than another, and feels indented, or like a saw.

EMPROSTHOTONOS (ἐμπροσθότονος, from ἐμπροσθεν, forward, and πείνω, to bend) a convulsion of the neck that draws the head forward.

EMPSYCHOSIS (from ἐν, and ψύχωσις, the soul) animation, or the union of the soul with the body.

EMPTYSIS (from ἐν, and πτύω, to spit out) a discharge of blood by spitting.

EMPYEMA (from ἐν, within, and πύον, pus or matter) a collection of matter in the *Thorax*.

EMPYROS, one afflicted with an *Empyema*.

EMPYRUMA (from ἐμπυρεύω, to kindle) 1 A sort of ignition, or dry adventitious heat, which bodies receive from igneous particles, and deposite afterward in lotion.

2 The remains of the febrile heat after the paroxysm of a fever.

3 In Chymistry, the offensive smell and taste, which distilled waters, and other substances, receive from being too much exposed to the fire.

EMPYROS (from the preceding derivation) one labouring under a fever. *Hippocrates*.

EMULGENTES (from *emulgeo*, to milk out; because, according

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to the antients, they strained, and as it were, milked the *Serum* thro' the kidneys) an epithet to the arteries and veins of the kidneys.

EMULSIO, an emulsion, or any medicine made in a form resembling milk.

EMUNCTORIUM (from *emungo*, to wipe) the passage whereby any thing vitiated is evacuated: Thus the nose is called the *Emunctory* of the brain; the glands are also called *Emunctories*.

EMUNDANS *medicamentum*, an external deterfive medicine. *Blancard*.

ENÆMOS (ἐναμος, from αἷμα, blood) an epithet applied, by *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, to such topical medicines as are appropriated to a wound newly inflicted, and before the blood is stopt.

ENÆOREMA (ἐναίωμα, from αἶρω, to exalt) the pendulous substance which floats in the middle of the urine; called also *Sublimamentum*.

ENANTHESIS (from ἀντάω, to meet) a word by which *Galen* expresses the near approach, and almost meeting, of the ascending and descending blood-vessels.

ENARGES (from ἀγής, white, manifest, evident) an epithet applied, by *Hippocrates*, to dreams.

ENARICYMON, the same as ARICYMON, which see.

ENARTHROSIS (from ἐν, and ἄρθρον, a joint) a species of articulation. See ARTICULATIO.

ENAULIA. See AULOS.

ENCANTHIS (from ἐν, in, and κάνθω, the corner of the eye) a tumour in the great angle of the eye.

ENCARDION (from ἐν, and καρδία, the heart) the heart or pith of vegetables. *Dioscorides*.

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ENCARPOS (from ἐν, and καρπός, fruit) This, in a figurative sense, signifies a woman with-child. *Suidas*.

ENCATALEPSIS. See CATALEPSIS.

ENCATANTLESIS. See EPANTLESIS.

ENCATHISMA (from ἐγκάθημαι, to sit in) See SEMICUPIUM.

ENCAUMA (from ἐν, within, and καίω, to burn) 1 A fiery puff of the eye.

2 A puff contracted by a burn.

3 The mark or scar left by a burn.

ENCEPHALOS (from ἐν, within, and κεφαλή, the head) the brain. See CEREBRUM.

ENCERIS (from ἐν, in, and κερός, wax) small grumes, or concretions of wax, which will sometimes be found in plaisters, as they cool. *Galen*.

ENCHARAXIS (ἐγχάραξις, from χαράσσω, to scarify) scarification. *Galen*.

ENCHEIRESIS (ἐγχείρησις, from χεῖρ, the hand) the handling, or manual treatment of any subject whatsoever.

ENCHEIRIA, the same as the preceding word, and from the same derivation.

ENCHONDROS (from χόνδρος, which signifies both a grain and a cartilage) This word imports both *granulated* and *cartilaginous*.

ENCHORIOS (from ἐν, in, and χώρος, a region) endemial. See ENDEMIUS.

ENCHRISTA (from ἐν, and χρίω, to anoint) liquid medicines, with which any part is anointed.

ENCHYSA, the same as ANCHYSA, which see. *Blancard*.

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ENCHYMA (from ἐχέω, to infuse) infusion.

ENCHYMOMA, and ENCHYMOSIS, (from the preceding derivation) a sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels; such as happens upon grief, anger, or shame. This is very different from *Ecchymosis*, though some authors make no distinction between them. See ECCHYMOSIS.

ENCHYTOS (ἐγχυτός, from ἐχέω, to infuse) an epithet for any thing infused or instilled into any cavity of the body, but particularly the eyes.

ENCLYSMA (ἐγκλυσμα, from ἐν, and κλύζω, to wash) a clyster. *Dioscorides*. See ENEMA.

ENCOELIA (from ἐν, within, and κοιλία, the belly) the contents of the *Abdomen*.

ENCOLPISMOS (from ἐγκολπίζω, to inject, or introduce) an uterine injection.

ENCOPE (ἐγκοπή, from ἐν, and κόπτω, to cut) 1 An incision.

2 An impediment, or interception.

ENCRANIS, or ENCRA-
NION, (from ἐν, in, and κρανιον, the skull) the brain. See CEREBRUM.

ENCRASICULUS, the anchovy.

ENCRIS (ἐγκρίς, from ἐγκρύπτω, to cover or hide) a sort of cake made of fine meal boiled in oyl, and then sweetened with honey.

ENCRYPHIAS (from the foregoing derivation) an epithet for a sort of bread. See ARTOS.

ENCYMON (ἐγκύμων, from ἐγκύω, to conceive) pregnant with child.

ENEDINEMENOS (from ἐνδιδέω, to turn round, because of their perpetual turning round in

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their orbits) an epithet for the eyes.

ENDEIXIS (from ἐν, and δείκνυμι, to indicate, or point out) an indication.

ENDEMIUS (from ἐν, in, and δῆμος, people) an epithet for diseases to which the inhabitants of particular countries are subject more than others, on account of their air, water, situation, &c. as the scurvy to the northern climates, intermitting fevers to marshy places, &c.

ENDESIS (from ἐν, and δέω, to bind) a ligature, band, or connexion.

ENDICA, the fæces in the bottom. *Rulandus*.

ENDIVIA *vulgaris*, a name for several species of CICHOREUM, which see.

ENDIVIA *erecta*, a name for the HYOSERIS *angustifolia*.

ENDOSIS (ἐνδοσις, from ἐνδιδωμι, to remit) a remission.

EDROMIS, a coarse shaggy garment, used by the antients, after bathing, or any violent exercise.

ENEDRE (from ἐν in, and ἔδρα, a seat) an infession, or location.

ENELLAGMENOS (from ἐναλλάττω, of ἀλλάττω, to change; because of their alternate or mutual reception and insertion) an epithet applied to the joints of the *Vertebrae*.

ENEMA (from ἐνίημι, to inject) a clyster, or any liquid medicine, injected into the *Anus*, for the cure of various disorders incident to the human body.

ENEOS. See CENOS.

ENEREISIS (ἐνέρεσις, from ἐρείδω, to lean) a violent compression.

ENERGIA (ἐνέργεια, from ἐν, in, and ἔργον, a work) efficacy.

ENERGOS (from the same derivation

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rivation as the preceding) 1 Active, and diligent.

2 Beneficent, civilized, and humane.

ENERVATIO, 1 The same as APONEUROSIS.

2 The same as DEBILITATION.

ENGASTRIMUTHOS (from ἐν, in, γαστήρ, the belly, and μῦθος, a speech) a ventriloquist, or one who emits sounds like the voice of one speaking out of the stomach or belly, without using the organs of speech.

ENGISOMA (ἐγγίσσωμα, from ἐγγίζω, to draw near) 1 A fracture in the skull, when a large fragment of a bone presses upon the membranes.

2 A surgical instrument, used about fractures of the cranium.

ENGOMPHOSIS. See GOMPHOSIS.

ENGONIOS (from ἐν, and γωνία, an angle) angular.

ENHÆMON, the name of a plaister in *Myrepsus*.

ENIAUSION (ἐνιαύσιος, from ἐνιαυτός, a year) yearly, annual.

ENIXA, a woman with child.

ENIXUM, with Chymists, is an epithet applied to salts of a third kind, generated of an acid and an alkali; which is oftener called *neutral*.

ENNEAPHARMACOS (from ἐνέα, nine, and φάρμακον, a medicine) a medicinal composition, consisting of nine simple ingredients.

ENNEAPHYLLUM (from ἐνέα, nine, and φύλλον, a leaf) a name in *Ray* for the *Helleboraster*, because its leaves are often divided into nine lesser ones.

EOCHDIANUS, in *Paracelsus*, is one that equals the prophet *Enoch* in longevity.

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ENOMOS (ἐνωμος, from ἐνός, crude) hard and resistant.

ENRYTHMOS. See ARYTHMOS.

ENS, 1 This word properly signifies an entity, or thing really existing.

2 *Paracelsus* uses this word to import the power, virtue, and efficacy, which certain beings exert upon our bodies.

ENSIFORMIS (from *ensis*, 2 sword, and *forma*, shape, or resemblance) the name of a cartilage, which grows to the lower part of the *Sternum*; so called from its resembling a sword.

ENSTACTON (from ἐν, and στάζω, to distil) instillations. The name of a liquid collyrium in *Galen*.

ENSTASIS (ἐνστασις, from ἐν, in and ἵστημι, to stand) lodgment, or inhesion.

ENTALE, a vessel. *Rulandus*.

ENTALI, fossile allum. *Rulandus*.

ENTALIUM, offic. The *Entaglia*. These are shells, or coverings for a sort of sea-worms, in the *East-Indies*. It is but little used in medicine, but supposed to be good for the same purposes, and in the same disorders, as other substances of the testaceous kind.

ENTASIS (from ἐν, and τείνω, to stretch, or distend) distention.

ENTATICOS, the same as the preceding word.

ENTERADENES (from ἔντερον, an intestine, and ἀδὴν, a gland) the intestinal gland.

ENTERENCHYTÆ (from ἔντερα, the viscera, and ἐγχύω, to infuse) surgical instruments for administering clysters.

ENTERIONE. See ENCARDIUM.

ENTEROCELE (from ἔντερον,

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an intestine, and κήλη, a hernia) an intestinal hernia ; or a rupture from the bowels pressing through or dilating the *Peritonæum*, so as to fall down into the groin.

ENTEROEPIPOCELE (from ἔντερον, an intestine, ἐπίπλοον, the caul, and κήλη, a hernia or rupture) a rupture when the *Omentum* or caul falls down, with the intestine, into the groin.

ENTEROHYDROCELE (from ἔντερον, an intestine, ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a hernia) a dropsy of the *Scrotum*, complicated with a descent of the intestine.

ENTEROMPHALOS (from ἔντερον, an intestine, and ὀμφαλός, the navel) a rupture of the navel.

ENTERON (from ἐντός, within) an intestine.

ENTEROPHYTON *vulgara*, sea-chitterling. This is a submarine plant, so called from its being hollowed like an intestine. It grows in deep ditches, principally near the sea, but has no medicinal virtues ascribed to it.

ENTERORAPHE, a suture of the intestines.

ENTEROSCHEOCELE (from ἔντερον, an intestine, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a hernia) an hernia, when the intestines descend into the scrotum.

ENTHEOSTICOS (from ἐνθεός, divinely inspired) one under a melancholy affection, who imagines himself divinely inspired, and able to predict future events.

ENTHEMATA (from ἐν, in, and τίθιμι, to put) medicines applied immediately to recent wounds, in order to prevent an inflammation, and stop the hæmorrhage.

ENTHETOS (from the preceding derivation) This word is of the same importation as the fore-

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going, but is particularly appropriated to such medicines as are applied to the nose in order to stop an hæmorrhage.

ENTHLASIS (from ἐν, in, and θλάω, to break or bruise) an illision or contusion, with such an impression, as leaves a contusion.

ENTOMON (from ἐν, in, and τέμνω, to cut) an insect.

ENTRICHOMA (from ἐν, in, and τρίχωμα, the hair) a name for the utmost edge or extremity of the eye-lids, whence the hairs grow.

ENTRIMMA (from ἐν, and τρίβω, to rub) the same as **INTRITUM**, which see.

ENTROPE (from ἐντρέπω, to abash) modesty ; a qualification which *Hippocrates* requires in a physician.

ENTYPOSIS (from ἐν, and τύπος, a type, or impression) the *Acetabulum*, or socket of the shoulder.

ENUCLEATIO (from *enucleo*, to take out the kernel) enucleation, or the taking out the kernel of any fruit.

ENULA *campana*, elecampane. See **HELENIUM**.

ENULON (from ἐν and ἔλον, the gums) the internal flesh of the gums. *Pollux*.

ENUR, the occult vapour of water of which stones are generated. *Rulandus*.

ENYPNION (from ἐν, in, and ὕπνος, sleep) a dream.

ENYPOSAPROS (from ἐν, within, ὑπὸ, a diminutive preposition, and σαπρός, putrid) somewhat putrid within.

ENYSTRON (from ἀνύω, to perfect) the *Abomasum*, or fourth ventricle in ruminating animals, in which the food is digested.

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EON, the whole ambit or compass of the eye. *Gorræus*.

EPACMASTICOS (ἐπακμαστικός, from ἀκμή, the summit, or top) an epithet for a fever that is continually increasing.

EPACROS (from the foregoing derivation) ending in a sharp point.

EPAGOGION (from ἐπάγω, to cover over) the prepuce.

EPANACLESIS (ἐπανάκλεις, from ἀνακαλέω, to recal) a recalling, or revocation.

EPANADIPLOSIS (from ἐν, and διπλῆς, double) a reduplication.

EPANALEPSIS (ἐπανάληψις, from ἐπαναλαμβάνω, to repeat) a repetition.

EPANASTASIS (from ἐπανίσταμι, to raise or excite) a tumour or tubercle.

EPANCYLOTOS (ἐπαγκυλωτός, from ἀγκύλος, crooked) a sort of bandage in *Oribasius*.

EPANTHEMA, or EPANTHISMA, (ἐπανθεμα, or ἐπανθίσμα, from ἀνθεῖν, a flower) efflorescence.

EPANTLESIS, or ENCATANTLESIS, (from ἐπαντλέω, to pour upon) a perfusion with water, as is performed by the attendants on the baths.

EPAPHÆRESIS (from ἐπὶ, repetition, and ἀφαίρεσις, a removal or taking away) a repeated evacuation by phlebotomy.

EPAPHROS (from ἄφρος, spume or froth) spumous or frothy.

EPAR. See HEPAR.

EPARGEMOS, an epithet for a person afflicted with that disorder of the eye called ARGEMON, which see.

EPARITA, a sort of argillaceous earth, of the colour of liver. *Paracelsus*.

EPARMA, or EPARSIS (ἐπάρ-

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μα, or ἐπάρσις, from ἐπαίρω, to lift up) a tumour in general, but frequently applied to a *Parotis*.

EPAZOTL. See BOTRYS *Mexicana*.

EPENCRANIS, a name by which *Erasistratus* called the *Cerebellum*. *Galen*.

EPERLANUS (from *perla*, a pearl, because it resembles it in colour) the smelt. It yields pretty good nourishment, and is of easy digestion. It is reckoned good for the stone and gravel. It contains much oil, and volatile salt.

EPAPHÆRESIS (from ἐπὶ, and ἀφαιρέω, to take away) repeated phlebotomy, or rather any repeated evacuation.

EPHEBÆON, the pubes.

EPHEDRA, offic. Sea-grape, or shrub horse-tail. It grows in *Sicily*, and other maritime places. This plant is astringent, and good in hernias, diarrhæas, and hæmorrhages.

EPHEDRA, is also the name of a chyrurgical instrument for the reduction of luxated bones.

EPHEDRANA (from ἐπὶ, upon, and ἔδρα, a seat) the buttocks.

EPHEDRON (from the preceding derivation) a seat firmly fixed.

EPHELCIS (from ἐπὶ, upon, and ἦλκος, an ulcer) 1 The crust of an ulcer.

2 A small abrasion, or bloody fragment, sometimes brought up by coughing in an *Hæmoptysis*.

EPHELIS (from ἐπὶ, and ἥλιος, the sun) sun-burning.

EPHEMERA (from ἐπὶ, upon, and ἡμέρα, a day) a diary fever, or one that terminates in the compass of a day.

EPHEMERUM, offic. Deadly

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saffron. It grows in woods and shady places, according to *Dioscorides*.

The moderns are at a loss to determine which is the genuine *Ephemerum*; some take it for a species of the *Digitalis*, but others confound it with *Hermodactyls*. *Dale*.

EPHESIS, desire, or appetite.

EPHESIUM *emplastrum*, the name of a plaister in *Celsus*.

EPHIALTES (from ἐπὶ, upon, and ἄλλομαι, to rush) the *Incubus*, or night-mare. See *INCUBUS*.

EPHIALTIA, a name for *PÆONIA*, which see.

EPIDROSIS (from ἐπιδρώω, to break out into a sweat) a sweat, either critical or symptomatical.

EPHIPPIUM, in Anatomy, the *Sella Turcica*; so called from its resembling *Epippium*, a saddle.

EPHODOS (from ἐπὶ, upon, and ὁδός, a way) 1 The ducts, ways, or passages, by which the recrements of the body are discharged.

2 The periodical attack of a fever.

3 The accession of similar or dissimilar things, which may be injurious or beneficial to the body.

EPIALOS (from ἥπιος, gentle, and ἅλς, the sea, because the sea appears gentle, but is very dreadful when disturbed) a fever, in which the patient labours under a preternatural heat, and shivers with cold at the same time. The ancient *Latins* called it *Puercera*, the shaking fever.

EPIALTES. See *EPHIALTES*.

EPIBROCHE (from ἐπιβρέχω, to irrigate, or pour upon) an irrigation, or perfusion.

EPICÆROS (from ἐπὶ, and καί-

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ρός, time) 1 Considerable, remarkable.

2 Malignant.

EPICANTHIDES, the two angles of the eyes.

EPICARPIUM (from ἐπὶ, upon, and καρπός, the wrist) an external remedy applied to the wrists, as in fevers, &c.

EPICAUMA (from ἐπὶ, and καίω, to burn) a sort of ulcer in the black of the eye.

EPICERAS, fenugreek. *Galen*.

EPICERASTICA (from ἐπὶ, and κεράννυμι, to mix, or correct) such medicines as correct or obtund the acrimony of the humours, and mitigate the uneasy sensation of the parts thence arising.

EPICHEIRESIS. See *ENCHIERESIS*.

EPICHNOUS (from ἐπὶ, and χνόη, a languinous concretion) an epithet for such eyes as abound with languinous concretions.

EPICOLICÆ *regiones* (from ἐπὶ, above, and κοίλη, hollow, from whence the word *colon* is derived) the parts adjacent to the *Colon*.

EPICOELIS, the upper eye-lid, or *Cilium*.

EPICHORDIS (from ἐπὶ, upon, and χορδή, an intestine) the mesentery.

EPICHOLOS (from ἐπὶ, and χολή, the bile) bilious.

EPICHORIOS (from ἐπὶ, upon, and χώρα, a region) See *EPIDEMIUS*.

EPICOPHOSIS, deafness.

EPICRASIS (from ἐπὶ, and κεράννυμι, to correct) an attemperation of the humours.

EPICRATIS, an handkerchief, or linnen cloth to wipe off sweat.

EPICTENION (from ἐπὶ, above,

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bove, and *ἄλεις*, the pubes) the part of the pubes.

EPICYEMA (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *κύω*, to conceive) 1 A *Fœtus* conceived in the *Uterus*, after the conception of a former *Fœtus*.

2 A mole.

EPICYESIS (from the same derivation as the preceding word) superfetation, or the conception of one *Fœtus* upon another conceived before.

EPIDEMIUS (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *δῆμος*, the people) epidemical. An epithet for such diseases, which, at certain times, are popular, and attack great numbers near the same time. It differs from *Endemial*, which signifies diseases peculiar to some particular country; whereas *Epidemical* are such diseases as are peculiar to certain seasons.

EPIDERIS, the *Clitoris*.

EPIDERMIS (from *ἐπὶ*, above, and *δερμα*, the skin) the *Cuticula*, or scarf-skin. In *Hippocrates* it includes also the *Cutis*, or true skin.

EPIDESMOS (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *δέω*, to bind) a bandage to secure the bolsters, splints, or any thing applied to any part of the body.

EPIDIDYMIS (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *διδυμ*, a testicle) a little appendix to a testicle.

EPIDORPION (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *δύρπον*, a meal) a desert, or course of sweet-meats, or fruits.

EPIDOSIS (from *ἐπὶ*, and *δίδωμι*, to give) augmentation, or increase.

EPIDROME (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *δρέμω*, to run) an afflux of humours; as it happens when a ligature is made upon any part.

EPIGASTRIUM (from *ἐπὶ*, above, and *γαστήρ*, the belly) the upper part of the *Abdomen*.

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EPIGINOMENA (from *ἐπιγίνομαι*, to succeed) those symptoms which naturally succeed, or may rationally be expected in the progress of a disease. *Galen*.

EPIGLOSSOM, a name for the *Laurus Alexandrina*.

EPIGLOTTIS (from *ἐπὶ*, above, and *γλῶττις*, the tongue) a small cartilage in the shape of a tongue, which covers the orifice of the wind-pipe.

EPIGLOTTUM, the name of an instrument in *Paracelsus*, for elevating the eye-lids.

EPIGLOUTIS (from *ἐπὶ*, above, and *γλέτος*, the buttock) the superior part of the buttock.

EPIGONATIS (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *γόνυ*, the knee) the *Patella*, or knee-pan.

EPIGONON. See **EPICYEMA**.

EPIGOUNIDES (from *ἐπὶ*, upon, and *γόνυ*, the knee) the muscles inserted into the knee.

EPILAMPSIS. See **ECLAMPSIS**.

EPILENTIA, a name in *Paracelsus* for the *Epilepsy*.

EPILEPSIA (from *ἐπιλαμβάνω*, to seize, or invade) the epilepsy, or falling-sickness. It is defined to be, an involuntary, preternatural, highly violent, and convulsive concussion of the nerveo-membranous, and, consequently, of the muscular parts of the whole body, attended with an abolition of the senses, and drawing its origin from a spasmodic stricture of the membranes surrounding the brain, the spinal marrow, and the nerves; by which means the subtile nervous fluid is copiously and impetuously conveyed into the organs of motion, but in a smaller quantity, and with less impetuosity, into those subser-

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vient to the purposes of sensation.

EPIMEDIUM, offic. Barrenwort. It is cultivated with us in gardens, and the root and leaves are the parts used in medicine: The leaves tritured, and made into a cataplasm with oil, and so applied to the breasts, prevent their farther growth. The root causes barrenness. The leaves bruised, and drank, to the quantity of five drams, in wine, for five days together, after the menstrual purgation, effectually prevents conception. *Dioscorides*.

EPIMELIS, a sort of medlar; some take it for a small wild apple.

EPIMORIOS (from ἐπὶ, and μείρω, to divide) superpartial, an epithet used, by *Galen*, for the difference of pulses with respect to their inequality of time which they keep in beating.

EPIMULIS (from ἐπὶ, and μύλη, the *Patella*) the same as *Epigonatris*, or knee-pan.

EPINENEUCOS (from ἐπὶ, and νέω, to nod) an epithet of a pulse which beats unequally in different parts of the artery.

EPINEPHELOS (from ἐπὶ, and νεφέλη, a cloud) cloudy; an epithet applied to an *Enæorema* in the urine, which appears like a cloud.

EPINŒMA (from ἐπινοέω, to excogitate) an invention.

EPINOTION (from ἐπὶ, upon, and ὤτος, the shoulder) the shoulder-blade.

EPINYCTIS (from ἐπὶ, on, and νύξ, night) a pustule of a white, or somewhat livid or black colour, the same as its humour, and attended with a violent inflammation all around it. When it is opened,

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there is an efflux of sanies, and a mucous exulceration is found within. It arises in the upper parts, and breaks out spontaneously, and generally by night, whence it took its name.

EPIOS, mild, gentle; an epithet applied, by *Hippocrates*, to fevers of a favourable kind.

EPIPACTIS (by some called *Helleborine*) is a small shrub, with very little leaves; it is good, being drank, against poisons, and hepatic disorders. *Dioscorides*.

EPIPAROXYSMUS (from ἐπὶ, and παροξυσμός, a paroxysm, or exacerbation) is when the patient suffers more paroxysms than are usual in a fever.

EPIPASTON. See **CATAPASMA**.

EPIPECHY (from ἐπὶ, above, and πῆχυς, the cubit) the part of the arm above the cubit.

EPIPEPHYCOS (from ἐπὶ, upon, and φύω, to grow) the same as **ADNATA**, which see.

EIPHANOMENA (from ἐπὶ, addition, and φαινόμενον, a phenomenon, or symptom) those adventitious symptoms which do not appear before the disease is actually formed.

EIPHANIA (from ἐπὶ, upon, and φαίνομαι, to appear) a word used by *Theon* to signify the exterior habit of the body. *Galen*.

EIPLEBOS (from ἐπὶ, and φλέψ, a vein) one whose veins appear prominent and conspicuous.

EIPHLOGISMA (from ἐπὶ, and φλογίζω, to inflame) a violent inflammation, attended with a pain, and a tumor of a reddish, and sanguineous colour, from the blood which lately flowed to the part.

EIPHORA (from ἐπὶ, and φέρω, to carry) an impetuous flux of
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the humours, especially an inflammatory one of the blood, to the whole body, or any part thereof; but it is more particularly used for an inflammatory influx of the humours upon the eye. *Galen.*

EPIPHYLLOSPERMOPHE-ROUS *plants* (from ἐπὶ, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, σπέρμα, seed, and φέρω, to bear) are such as bear their feeds on the back of their leaves, as do all capillary plants.

EPIPHYSIS (from ἐπιφύω, to grow to) an appendix; so called because it appears as a part added to a bone, and is still distinguished from it by the intervention of another softer substance, called a cartilage, the thickness of which diminishing with age, it becomes, at last, almost insensible; so that what was an *Epiphysis* in a child, has the appearance of an *Apophysis* in a person full grown; as we see in the extremities of the *Os Humeri*, bones of the leg, and other parts. *Winslow.*

EPIPLASMA, the same as **CATAPLASMA**, which see.

EPIPLEROSIS (from ἐπὶ, importing addition, and πλήρωσις, repletion) a super-repletion.

EPIPLOCE (from ἐπιπλέω, to make a mixture) the same as **COMPLEXIO**, which see.

EPIPLOCELE (from ἐπίπλοον, the caul, and κήλη, an hernia) a rupture or hernia, attended with a descent of the omentum.

EPIPLOSCHEOCELE (from the preceding article, and ὄσχεον, the scrotum) a rupture in which the omentum is fallen into the scrotum.

EPIPLOCOMISTES (from ἐπίπλοον, the omentum, and κομίζομαι, to possess) an epithet bestowed on man, as having a very large omentum, in comparison of brutes.

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EPIPLOMPHALON (from ἐπίπλοον, the caul, and ὀμφαλός, the navel) a rupture in the navel, from a tumour in the omentum.

EPIPLOON (from ἐπὶ, upon, and πλέω, to float, because it seems to float or swim upon the intestines) the omentum, or cawl.

The *Omentum* is a large, thin, and fine membranous bag, surrounded on all sides by numerous portions of fat, which accompany, and even invest, the same number of arteries and veins, adhering closely to each other. The greatest part of it resembles a kind of flat purse, or a sportsman's empty pouch; and is spread, more or less, on all the small intestines, from the stomach to the lower part of the umbilical region. Sometimes it goes down to the lower part of the hypogastrium, and sometimes does not reach beyond the epigastric region. It is commonly plated and foliated in several places, especially between the bands of fat. *Winslow.*

EPIPOLÆUS (from ἐπὶ, upon, and πόλλω, to act) superficial, slight, gentle. It is applied, by *Hippocrates*, to wounds, thirst, fevers, &c. which are slight, or no ways dangerous.

EPIPOLASIS (from ἐπὶ, above, and πέλω, to subsist) 1 A redundancy and fluctuation. *Hippocrates.*

2 In Chymistry, is when what is sublimed ascends only to the surface, and there settles. *Rulandus.*

EPIPOROMA (from ἐπὶ, and πῶρος, a callous concretion) a tophus, or tophaceous callus, molesting the joints. *Hippocrates.*

EPIRRHOE (from ἐπὶ, into, and ῥέω, to flow) an influx of humours into any part. *Hippocrates.*

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EPISARCIDIUM (from ἐπι, and σὰρξ, flesh) the same as **ANASARCA**, which see.

EPISCHESES (from ἐπι, and ἴσχω, to stop, or retain) a suppression of due excretions. *Galen.*

EPISCHION (from ἐπι, upon, and ἴσχιον, the ischium) the *Pecten*, or *Os Pubis*. *Castellus.*

EPISCOPALES valvulae, two valves in the pulmonary vein, which prevent the reflux of the blood to the heart. *Blancard.*

EPISEION, the pubes. *Hippocrates.*

EPISEMASIA (from ἐπισημαίνω, to indicate) See **ANNOTATIO**.

EPISION, the same as **EPISEION**. *Blancard.*

EPISPASTICA (from ἐπισπάω, to draw, or attract) epispastic. See **VESICATORIA**.

EPISPHERIA (from ἐπι, above, and σφαῖρα, a sphere, or globe, the brain having in some measure that shape) the winding vessels on the exterior substance of the brain.

EPISTASIS (from ἐπι, above, and ἵσται, to abide) 1 The substance swimming on the superficies of the urine; in opposition to *Hypostasis*, the sediment at the bottom.

2 The same as **EPISCHESES**, which see.

EPISTAXIS (from ἐπι, importing repetition, and σάζω, to distil) a repeated distillation of blood from the nose.

EPISTOMION (from ἐπι, and στόμα, a mouth) 1 A stopper.

2 The mouth, or vent-hole of a furnace, generally called a register.

EPISTROPHE (from ἐπιστρέφω, to distort) an inversion, distortion, or a relapse.

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EPISTROPHEUS, or **EPISTROPHÆUS** (from ἐπι, upon, and στρέφω, to turn) the first vertebra of the neck; so called from its turning about upon the second as upon an axis.

EPISSYNTHETICI (from ἐπισυνθῆναι, to accumulate) certain physicians among the ancients; but we are very little acquainted with their system.

EPITASIS (from ἐπιτείνω, to be augmented) 1 The beginning or increase of the paroxysm of a fever.

2 The same as *Epistasis*, or suppression.

EPITECNOS (from ἐπι, to or towards, and τέκνον, a child) fruitful.

EPITEDEUMA (from ἐπιτελής, fit, disposed) a course of life, or manner of living, which any person prescribes to himself, either thro' profit or necessity.

EPITEX (from ἐπι, towards, and τέξις, birth) an *Ionic* word, applied to a woman, and signifying her being near the time of her delivery.

EPITHEMA (from ἐπιτίθημι, to put upon, or apply) 1 *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify a lid or cover.

2 The moderns use it to import a certain topical medicine, of different consistences, to be applied to the surface of the body, for various intentions.

EPOCHE. See **EPISCHESES**.

EPOCHETEUSIS (from ἐποχλείομαι, to be diverted into some new duct or canal) derivation of the blood, or juices, from one part to another.

EPODE, or **EPODOS**, (from ἐπι, on, or over, and ᾠδή, a song) the

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the method of curing diseases by incantations.

EPOMIS (from ἐπι, upon, and ὤμος, the shoulder) that part of the body contained between the articulation of the *Humerus* with the *Scapula* and the neck.

EPOMPHALION (from ἐπι, upon, and ὀμφαλός, the navel) any medicine applied to the region of the navel.

EPOPS, the bird called *Uruba*, which see.

EPOS, a steep place. *Hippocrates*.

EPOSILINGA, scales of iron. *Rulandus*.

EPULIS (from ἐπι, upon, and ἑλα, the gums) a tumour on the gums.

EPULOTICA (from ἐπι, and ἑλν, a cicatrix) medicines which incarn and cicatrize.

EQICERVUS, the elk.

EQUISETUM *majus*, offic. Great marsh horse-tail. It grows in ditches and marshy grounds.

Horse-tail is restraining, drying, and binding; good to stop bleeding in wounds, and all hæmorrhages in any part of the body, redundant *Catamenia*, and the *Fluor Albus*, for ulcerations in the kidneys or bladder, and is useful in all kinds of ruptures. *Miller*.

The salt of this plant resembles that of coral; but it is mixed with a little *Sal Ammoniac* and sulphur: By the chymical analysis, it affords several acid liquors, a little oil, a great deal of earth, no concreted volatile salt, but a little urinous spirit: Its fix'd salt does not easily dissolve in the air, neither does it give an orange colour to the solution of corrosive sublimate.

EQUISETUM *minus*, offic. Corn

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horse-tail. It bears its flowers, or asparagi, separate from the stalks, which bear the leaves. They appear in *April* and *May*.

This species of *Equisetum* is a potent astringent; whence a dram of the herb pulverized, and drank in wine or water, or four ounces of the decoction, in wine, taken morning and evening, or three spoonfuls of the distilled water, taken for two or three days together, is a noble and effectual remedy for vomiting of blood, and for fluxes of the *Uterus*; especially the red flux, and for the dysentery, and other fluxes of the belly. It also cures hæmorrhages, whether they proceed from an *Anastomosis*, or a *Diæresis*, and exulcerations of the kidneys and bladder. *Ray*.

EQUUS, offic. The horse.

EQUI *calibanus*, in Chymistry, the heat of horse-dung.

EQUIVOCAL generation, is the production of plants without seed, or of insects or animals without parents, in the natural way of coition between male and female.

ERADICATIVUS (from *eradi-co*, to pluck up by the roots) an epithet applied, by *Fallopious*, to strong and drastic cathartics.

ERANTHEMUS, a name for the *Adonis flos*, pheasant's eye.

ERAWAY, a name for the *Ricinus vulgaris minor*.

ERIBINTHUS, a name for the *Cicer*.

ERECTORES *clitorides*, are two muscles arising from the protuberances of the *Ischium*, and are inserted into the spongy bodies of the *Clitoris*, which they erect in coition.

ERECTORES *penis*, are two muscles arising fleshy from the protuberances

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tuberances of the *Ischium*, below the beginning of the cavernous bodies of the penis towards the *Os Pubis*, whereby its greatest vein is compressed, and the reflux blood denied its passage under those bones, which makes it swell.

EREGMOS (ἐρεγμος, from ἐρύωμι, to break) 1 A bean decorticated, and broken into small particles.

2 Other leguminous fruit decorticated, and broken in like manner.

3 Bean-meal. *Fæsius*.

4 According to *Galen*, it signifies a bean divided into two parts.

EREISMA (ἐρεισμα, from ἐρείδω, to lean against) 1 A stay or support, with respect to bandages.

2 An impression or illision, with regard to things applied forcibly to the body.

ERETHISMOS (ἐρεθισμός, from ἐρεθίζω, to irritate) any thing which irritates.

ERETRIA *terra*, *Terra Eretria*, offic. Eretrian earth. There are two sorts of *Terra Eretria*; the one white, the other ash-colour'd. What is most esteem'd, approaches to an ash-colour, and is very soft, and drawn over copper-plates, leaves a line of a violet-colour. According to *Dioscorides*, it has an astringent and refrigerating, and somewhat of a mollifying virtue; incarnates, and conglutinates recent wounds. *Dale*.

ERETRIS, *Eretres Terra*. The same as the preceding.

EREUMENA *ura*. Such urine as assume a cloudy consistence in the middle.

EREUXIS, ESYGE, EREUGMOS (ἐρευξίς, ἐσυγή, ἐρευγμός, from ἐρεύω, to belch) eructation, or an

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excretion of flatulences by the mouth.

ERGALIA, that part of alchemy which explains the instruments thereof. *Castellus* from *Libavius*.

ERGASIMA, a name for the worst sort of myrrh. *Dioscorides*.

ERGASTERIUM (ἐργαστήριον, from ἐργον, to work). 1. A laboratory.

2 That part of the furnace in which the copel, alembic, retort, or other instrument, containing the matter to be acted upon, is reposit.

ERGON (ἐργον, a primitive in the *Greek*) any work in general. In *Hippocrates*, it often implies somewhat of difficulty.

ERICA, offic. Common heath. The decoction of heath is diuretic. *Clusius* affirms, that *Rondelesius*, the famous professor of physic at *Montpelier*, used the oil of its flowers for tetters, with a great deal of success. *Tabernæmontanus* says, that it is a specific for these sorts of diseases; and that a fomentation, with the flowers of heath, eases the pain of the gout. For the same disease they prepare a vapour-bath, with its leaves and flowers. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

ERICERUM, the name of several *Collyria* in *Aetius*, so called from *Erica*, or heath, a principal ingredient.

ERICIS (ἐρικίς, from ἐρίκω, to break) barley grossly divided, or split in two. *Galen*.

ERIEN, a name for the *Apocynum*. *Ray*.

ERIOERUM, the same as *SENECIO*, which see.

ERIMOIDES, in *Paracelsus*, imports sand subsiding in the urine.

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ERINACEUS, the urchin, or hedge-hog.

ERINEOS, the wild fig-tree.

ERINOS, the name of a plant in *Dioscorides*, which, he says, grows near rivers and fountains, with leaves like the *Ocimum*, but less, and divided on the superior part. It has five or six branches about a span long. The flower is white, but the seed black, small, and rough to the taste; the leaves and stalks are full of juice. Two drams of the seed mixt with four drams of honey, restrain rheums of the eyes, if they are therewith appointed. The juice mixt with sulphur, which has never been melted, and nitre, and poured into the ears, relieves pains therein.

ERION, wool. See **LANA**.

ERIPHORON (from ἔριον, wool, and φέρω, to bear) a sort of woolly bulb, mention'd by *Theophrastus*.

ERIPHOS (ἐρίφος, a primitive in the Greek) a kid.

ERIX, the superior part of the liver. *Galen*.

ERODENTIA (from *erodo*, to corrode) corroding medicines.

ERODINIUM, a word used by some enthusiastical chymists, to signify a prognostic.

EROSIO (from *erodo*, to gnaw, or corrode) erosion, or corrosion.

ERPES. See **HERPES**.

ERRATICUS (from *erro*, to wander) erratic, wandering, irregular.

ERRHINA (ἐρρῖνα, from ἐν, in, and ῥῖν, the nose) medicines to snuff up the nose, to occasion sneezing, enliven the spirits, or purge the head.

ERRIPSIS (ἐρρῖσις, from ἐν, and ῥίπω, to precipitate). 1 Applied to the body, it signifies an entire dejection, and prostration of strength,

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so that the patient sinks down like a carcase.

2 With regard to the eyes, it implies a very great weakness, which prevents their being kept open.

ERROR loci, a term introduc'd by the great *Boerhave*. This celebrated author says, that there is a decreasing series of vessels in the body; that is, the first order of vessels are adapted to receive the red globules of the blood; the next are perhaps smaller, and convey the serum; the next the lymph; and the next in order, yet finer fluids. Now when the red globules of blood are propell'd into the vessels destin'd to convey the serum, or when the serum gets into the vessels, in which a finer fluid ought to circulate, this he calls an *Error Loci*.

ERVADON capiton. The name of a plant growing in *Brazil*.

ERUCA sylvestris, offic. Wild rocket. It grows frequently upon old walls, as on the walls of the city of *London*, in great plenty, flowering most part of the summer. This rocket is hot and dry, and much of the nature of the following; but it is very rarely used in physic. *Miller*.

ERUCA, offic. Garden rocket. It is sown in gardens, and the seed is ripe in *July*. Rocket is eaten frequently among other herbs as a sallad, tho' many people dislike it for its strong, ungrateful smell; it has the name of a provocative, and excites to venery, and is also a good diuretic. *Matthioli* commends the leaves, boil'd with sugar, to be given to children for a cough; I suppose he means, that they should be made into a syrup. *Camerarius* says, that an equal part of the powder

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powder of rocket, and cummin-seed, is a mighty preservative against an apoplexy. *Miller.*

ERUCA, offic. The caterpillar. It is the *fœtus* of a sort of butterfly, and undergoes the same metamorphosis as the silk-worm, and at length passes into a butterfly. There are many species; but that which ought to be used in the shops, is an insect known to every body, which feeds on the leaves of cabbages.

Caterpillars bruised, or the powder of them, raise a blister like Cantharides, and take off the skin. *Mouffet* says, they will cause the teeth to fall out of their sockets; and *Hippocrates* tells us, that they are good for a quincey.

ERUCAGO, corn rocket.

ERUCTATIO (from *eructo*, to belch) eructation, or belching.

ERUPTIO (from *erumpo*, to break out). 1 Any breaking out, or excretion of humours.

2 The same as **EXANTHEMA**, which see.

ERVUM, offic. Bitter vetch. It grows in *Italy*, and some parts of *France*, and flowers in *June*.

The powder of bitter vetch, mixed with honey, is accounted good to cleanse the lungs of tough phlegm. It is a strong diuretic, and expels the stone and gravel; but, if taken too frequently, it causes bloody urine. It is but seldom used. The meal of it was formerly employed to make up the *Trochisci Scillitici*; but now we make them up with the meal of *Cicars*. *Miller.*

ERYGE, an eructation. See **RUCRUS**.

ERYNGIUM, offic. Eryngo. It grows by the sea-side, in many

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places, in sandy ground, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The roots only are used.

Eryngo-roots are hepatic and diuretic, opening the obstructions of the liver, helping the jaundice and dropsy, provoking urine, and easing the strangury. Candy'd with sugar, they are accounted very restorative, good for consumptive persons, and those wasted with long illness, and too much venery; they being reckoned strengtheners to the parts of generation. They are recommended by some for the *Lues Venerea* and *Gonorrhœa*, as taking off the acrimony and heat of urine usually attending those distempers, by their balsamic softening qualities. *Miller.*

ERINGIUM *vulgare*, offic. Common eryngo. It is scarce in *England*, but plenty in foreign countries. It flowers in *July*; and the root is used, which has the same virtues as the preceding. *Dale.*

There is an indifferent quantity of concremented volatile salt, and a great deal of oil and earth, obtain'd from this plant in a chymical analysis. *Martyn's Tournefort.*

ERINGIUM *trifolium*, offic. Trefoil eryngo. The root provokes urine, and excites to venery. *Ray.*

ERYSIMUM, offic. Hedge-mustard. It grows every where by the way-side, flowering good part of the summer. The herb is used.

Hedge-mustard is hot and dry, opening and attenuating; and, by its warming quality, is good to dissolve thick, gross, slimy humours in the lungs, to help a cough, and shortness of breath; and it is particularly recommended against an habitual hoarseness, to recover the voice.

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voice. *Riverius* praises a decoction of it, in wine, against the cholic. *Miller*.

ERYSIMUM *latifolium*. offic. Broad-leav'd hedge-mustard. It agrees in virtues with the common erysimum. *Dale*.

ERYSIPELAS (ἐρυσίπελας, from ἐρυθρός, red, and πέλως, livid, or black; because of the colours it induces on the parts it affects) *St. Anthony's fire*. It is a cutaneous inflammation, sometimes attended with a superficial tumor.

ERYSIPELATODES (from ἐρυσίπελας, an erysipelas, and ἴδιος, resemblance) a tumor resembling an erysipelas, or a spurious erysipelas. *Blancard*.

ERYTHACOS (ἐρυθάκος, from ἐρυθρός, redness). See **RUBECULA**.

ERYTHEMA (ἐρύθημα, from the preceding derivation). 1 The redness of the face or cheeks, under a violent inflammatory fever.

2 In the plural number, it imports the red and fiery tumors which arise from an inflammation, or fervid blood, as in an *Erysipelas*.

ERYTHRINUS (ἐρύθρινος, from ἐρυθρός, red) the *Rutilus* or roach.

ERYTHRION (ἐρύθειον, from the preceding derivation). The name of a malgama, describ'd by *Ægineta*.

ERYTHRODANUM, a name for the *Rubia Tinctorum*, or madder. See **RUBIA**.

ERYTHROEIDES (ἐρυθροειδής, from ἐρυθρός, red, and ἴδιος, resemblance) a red membrane, call'd also *Tunica Viginalis*, embracing loosely the whole body of the testicles, and adhering to one end of the *Epididymis*.

ERYTHRONIUM, or **ERYTHRAICUM**, a species of *Satyrion*, which see.

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ES, body. *Johnson*.

ESAPHE (ἴσαφῆ, from ἴσαφάω, to touch with the fingers) the touch. That is, feeling the mouth of the uterus, in order to discover its state. *Hippocrates*.

ESCHARA (ἴσχαρα, from ἴσχαρώ, to skin over). 1 An eschar.

2 A submarine plant, which grows in form of a net, or cobweb. It resembles coral in its medicinal virtues.

ECHAROPEPA (ἴσχαρόπεπα, from ἴσχαρα, a fire-place, and πίπτω, to bake) an epithet in *Hippocrates* for coarse baley-meal, which has been torrifed over the fire.

ESCHAROTICA (from ἴσχαρώ, to skin over) escharotics, or such medicines as induce an eschar.

ESCHATIÆ, the extremities of the limbs. *Hippocrates*.

ESCHYNEMENOUS. See **ÆSCHYNENENOUS**.

ESCULUS. See **QUERCUS**.

ESCURA, the same as **ESCHARA**. *Rulandus*.

ESDRÆ *antidotus*, the name of an antidote in *Paulus Ægineta*.

ESEBON, or **ALEBON**. Common salt. *Rulandus*.

ESOCHE (ἴσωχη, from ἰξέχω, to protuberate) a tubercle about the *Anus*.

ESPHLASIS (ἴσφλασις, from ἴσφλάω, to recede inwards) a retrocession of a part inwards, from violent outward impression.

ESSATUM *potentiale*. The medicinal power or virtue, which resides in vegetables and minerals. *Rulandus*.

ESSATUM *vinum*, spirit of wine impregnated with the medicinal virtue of vegetables. *Rulandus*.

ESSENTIA, essence, is, strictly speaking, that which constitutes the nature

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nature of any thing, or that which distinguishes it from every thing else. But, in Chymistry, it signifies the chief properties or virtues of any simple, separated from the other parts of the body, which contain'd it.

ESSENTIAL *oils*, are such as are drawn from a plant by distillation, in opposition to those which are made by insolation.

ESSENTIAL *Properties*, are such as necessarily depend upon the nature and essence of any thing, and are inseparable from it; in contradiction to those which are *accidental*.

ESSENTIAL *salts*, are such as are procur'd from vegetable juices by crystallization; in opposition to those which are made by Incineration.

ESSERE, a species of tumor mention'd only by the *Arabian* physicians, who call it *Effere*, *Sora*, and *Sere*. It is frequently in several parts of *Europe*, and appears by the sudden eruption of small tubercles, of a reddish colour, all over the body, and accompanied with an uncommon itching, just as if the patient had been stung by bees, wasps, gnats, or nettles. But soon after these tubercles disappear, and no *Ichor*, or moisture, being convey'd to them, the skin recovers its former smoothness.

ESODINUM, a certain presage of a future event, drawn from the signs which indicate it. *Rulandus*.

ESTHIOMENOS (*ἑσθιόμενος* from *ἑσθίωμαι*, to eat) eating, or corroding; an epithet applied to some sorts of spreading ulcers.

ESULA, a name for several species of the *TITHYMALUS*, which see.

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ESULA *indici*. Of the juice of this plant is prepar'd an extract, which is of good service in the cachecy, dropsy, palsy, and other cold and stupid diseases.

ESURINUM (from *usurio*, to hunger) esurine, or hungry. 1 It is applied to such salts as are of a corroding nature.

2 It is applied to such things as excite hunger, by vellicating the stomach.

3 Dr. *Charlton* applies it to that juice in the stomach which is supposed the chief instrument in digestion.

ETESIÆ, certain winds, frequently mention'd by *Hippocrates*. They are cold winds, which are said to blow from the north-east, and to temperate the heat of the atmosphere.

ETHEES, precious gold. *Rulandus*.

ETHEL, imports both fire and blackness. *Ethelia* is a dry, adust body, red and white. *Auricolla Ethela*, is a red tincture; and the white flower of gold. *Rulandus*.

ETHERIAL Oil, a highly rectified oil, that differs little from an inflammable spirit, as the oil of turpentine, and the like.

ETHESIUS *lapis*, the *Chrysolith*. *Rulandus*.

ETHICA. See *HETICA*.

ETHMOIDES (*ἑθμοειδής*, from *ἑθμός*, a sieve, and *εἶδος*, shape, or resemblance) a bone in the nose. It is situated in the middle of the basis of the *Os Frontis*. It is perforated by a number of small holes, thro' which the fibres of the olfactory nerves pass; from whence it has its name. It is join'd to the *Os Frontis* and *Sphenoides*, by the *Sutura Ethoidalis*. In its middle it has

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has a small process call'd *Crista Galli*, to which the fore-end of the *Falx* is fastened. From its under side there goes a thin bone, which divides the cavity of the nostrils in two; the lower end of which is groov'd with the *Vomer*. On each side of this partition it has several small spongy *Laminae*, called *Ossa Spongiosa*, which are full of little cells, at their junctures with the *Ethmoides*. The two external *Laminae*, or the *Ossa Spongiosa*, make part of the orbit at the great *Canthus*; and they are called *Plena*, because they are smooth and even.

ETNOS (ἐτνος, from ἔδω, to eat) in *Hippocrates*, signifies all sorts of food, whether solid or liquid, prepar'd of leguminous fruits decorticated and bruised, and then boiled. *Galen*.

ETRON. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

ETTALCHE. See CEDRUS.

EVACUATIO (from *evacuo*, to evacuate, or empty) evacuation, or any diminution of the animal fluids, whether by cathartics, phlebotomy, or any other means.

EUÆMIA (ἐυαιμία, from εὖ, importing good, and αἷμα, blood) goodness of blood.

EUALTHES (from εὖ, importing ease, and ἄλθω, to heal) easy to be heal'd. *Hippocrates*.

EUANALEPTOS (from εὖ, ease, and ἀναλαμβάνω, to recover) easily recover'd or repair'd. *Hippocrates*.

EUANASPHALTOS (from εὖ, ease, and ἀνασφάλλω, to recover strength) one who easily recovers strength, or is soon restor'd to health. *Hippocrates*.

EUANTHES (ἐυάνθης, from εὖ, highly, in a great degree, and ἄνθος, a flower) highly florid.

EUAPHION (ἐυάφιον, from εὖ,

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denoting ease, and ἄφῃ, the touch) a medicine for the hæmorrhoids, so called from its gentleness.

EVAPORATIO (of *e*, from, and *vaporo*, to send forth vapours) evaporation; or a dissipation of the finer parts of any fluid, by means of heat.

EUCARDIOS (εὐκάρδιος, from εὖ, good, or grateful, and καρδία, the heart) grateful to the heart or stomach.

EUCATASCEPTON (εὐκατάσκηπτον, from εὖ, importing ease, and κατασκήπω, to be incumbent) an epithet applied, by *Hippocrates*, to a wound, importing its being properly supported, by lying upon something soft.

EUCHARISTOS, an epithet for an antidote in *Myrepsus*.

EUCHROEA (εὐχροία, from εὖ, importing goodness, and χροία, colour) a florid or healthy countenance.

EUCHRASIA (from εὖ, good, and φράσις, constitution) a good constitution, a good state of health.

EUCHYLOS (from εὖ, good, and χυλός, chyle or juice) abounding with good humours and juices.

EUCHYMIA (εὐχυμία, from εὖ, good, and φυμός, juice, or humour) good humours, or juices, as well in aliments, as in the human body.

EUCINETOS (from εὖ, importing ease, and κινέω, to move) easy to be moved. *Hippocrates*.

EUCRASIA (εὐκρασία, from εὖ, good, and κρᾶννυμι, to mix) a good temperament.

EUDIA (εὐδία, from εὖ, good, and δία, weather) calm, or mild weather. *Hippocrates*.

EUELPISTI *emplastrum*. The name of a plaister describ'd by *Scribonius Largus*; so called from *Euelpistes*, the inventor.

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EUEMBOLOS (ἐνέμβολος, from ἐν, well, and βάλλω, to cast, or put in) one expert at setting of bones.

EVERRICULUM, in *Paré*, is a sort of *Specillum*, or spoon, used to clear the bladder of gravel, and grumes of blood, after lithotomy.

EVERSIO. See **ECTROPIUM**.

EVESTRUM, an occult term in *Paracelsus*, which seems to import a prophetic spirit, which prefigures, with certainty, future events.

EUEXIA (εὐεξία, from εὖ, good, and ἔξις, habit) a good constitution, or habit of body.

EUGEOS (from εὖ, good, and γῆ, the earth; because of its fertility). 1 The womb.

2 The Hymen.

EVISTIOLA, a term in *Paracelsus*, importing a leprous disorder in the nape of the neck.

EULE, a worm, properly one bred in an ulcer.

EULOGIUM, the small-pox or measles. *Castellus*.

EUNUCHION, a name for the lettuce.

EVOMITIO (from *e*, and vomito, to vomit) vomiting.

EUONYMUS, offic. The spindle-tree. It grows frequently in hedges, and flowers in *May*. The fruit is in use, but of a noxious quality, and not to be taken inwardly without danger; externally used, it is an emollient and resolvent, kills lice, and deterges surfuraceous heads. *Dale*.

EUPATORIOPHALACRON, naked-headed agrimony.

There are ten species of this plant, taken notice of by *Miller* in his dictionary; but none of them have any medicinal virtues attributed to them.

EUPATORIUM canabinum. Offic. Hemp agrimony. It grows

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by rivers and ditch-sides, and flowers in *July*.

Schroder commends it as a very good vulnerary plant, used inwardly, but especially outwardly, and useful to correct an ill habit of body, and cure coughs and catarrhs; tho' *Gesner*, upon trial, found the root to be a strong purger. It is but seldom used. *Miller*.

EUPEPSIA (εὐπεψία, from εὖ, well, and πέπω, to digest) a good digestion.

EUPHORBIIUM, offic. Euphorbium. This is the inspissated juice or gum, of a thorny plant growing in *Barbary*, and the *East-Indies*. The whole plant is full of a caustic milk, which, when dried, is the euphorbium. It is brought over in small, brown, yellow drops, of a gummy, resinous substance, of little smell, but burning the nose, causing violent sneezing, and inflaming the mouth and throat. It is but little used inwardly, on account of its hot, caustic, acrimonious quality; though it was given antiently to cure the dropsy: but we having safer and milder remedies, it is now in disuse. It is a violent sternutatory, and is sometimes used in apoplexies and lethargies. It is used outwardly to clean foul and rotten bones, and to be put into drawing plaisters. *Miller*.

EUPHORA (from εὖ, well, and φέρω, to bear) the easy bearing a disorder, or the operation of a medicine.

EUPHRASIA, offic. Eye-bright. It grows in fields and commons, and flowers in *July*. The plant is used.

This is a plant famous for all disorders and distempers of the eyes, especially for dimness of sight, and to strengthen it when weak and decay'd, either given in the juice, or a decoction of the leaves. A powder

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powder made of two ounces of eye-bright, and half an ounce of mace, is very much commended for the same purpose, especially after proper evacuations. Some commend it as good against the jaundice. *Miller.*

EUPHROSINE, a name for the **EUPHRASIA**, which see.

EUPHYIA (εὐφυσία, from εὖ, good, and φύω, to be born) a good constitution, or habit of body.

EUPNOIA (εὐπνοία, from εὖ, well, and πνέω, to breathe) easy respiration.

EUPORIA (εὐπορία, from εὖ, importing ease, and πορεύω, to afford) easiness, facility.

EUPORISTA (from the preceding derivation) medicines made or procured with ease.

EUROEOS, a name for the **LAPIS JUDICUS**.

EUROS (ευρώς, a primitive in the Greek) rottenness, or putrefaction.

EURUS, the east-wind.

EURYCHORIA (εὐρυχωρία, from εὐρύς, wide, capacious, and χωρίον, a region) an internal sinus, or cavity.

EURYTHMIA (from εὖ, right, or just, and ῥυθμός, harmony). 1 A healthful and regular pulse.

2 A dexterity in a surgeon, with respect to the handling of his instruments.

EUSARCOS (εὐσαρκος, from εὖ, good, and σάξ, flesh) a due proportion of flesh) not too lean, or too corpulent.

EUSCHEMOSYNE (εὐσχημοσύνη, from εὖ, good, and σχήμα, the outward form) the elegance of behaviour, dignity, and decorum, which a physician ought to observe in his conduct.

EUSTATHES (εὐστάθης, from εὖ, well, and ἵστημι, to stand) con-

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stant, regular. It is applied to the seasons, and to diseases.

EUTAMICUTOS, ready, easy. *Hippocrates.*

EUTHENIA (εὐθηνία, from εὖ, good, and θνός, an heap) vigour, fulness of health.

EUTHESIA (εὐθυσία, from εὖ, good, and θέσις, situation) an innate, strong habit of body.

EUTHYMIA (εὐθυμία, from εὖ, well, and θυμός, the mind) serenity of mind.

EUTHYORIA. See **IXIS**.

EUTHYPTNOUS (εὐθύπνους, from εὖ, well, easy, and πνέω, to breathe) breathing easily.

EUTHYPTOROS (εὐθύπτορος, from εὖ, straight, direct. An epithet of extension, made with a view to reduce a fractur'd limb. *Galen.*

EUTROPHIA (εὐτροφία, from εὖ, good, and τροφή, nourishment) good nutrition.

EVULSIO (from *evello*, to pull out) evulsion, or drawing out.

EUZOMON, a name for the **ERUCA**, rocket.

EXACERBATIO. See **PAROXYSMUS**.

EXÆRESIS (from ἐξ, out of, and αἶρω, to remove) that part of surgery which consists in removing superfluities.

EXALIPTES. See **ALIPTE**.

EXALMA (ἐξάλμα, from ἐξ, out, and ἄλλω, to leap) a starting, or leaping out. *Hippocrates* applies it to the starting of the vertebræ out of their proper places.

EXALSIS. See **EXALMA**.

EXALTATIO (from *exalto*, to exalt) the raising a medicine to a higher degree of virtue; or an increase of the most remarkable property of any body.

EXAMBLOSIS, or **EXAMBLOMA** (ἐξάμβλωσις, or ἐξάμβλωμα, from

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ἔξ, and ἀμβλῶ, to miscarry) an abortion, or miscarriage.

EXANASTOMOSIS. See ANASTOMOSIS.

EXANASTROPHE, recovery of health.

EXANGUIS (from *ex*, and *sanguis*, blood) without blood. The bones and cartilages of the body are call'd its exanguious parts.

EXANIMATIO (from *ex*, and *anima*, life). 1 Death.

2 A syncope.

EXANTHEMATA (ἐξανθήματα, from ἔξ, and ἀνθίω, to blow like a flower) pustules, or eruptions.

EXANTHISMATA (from the preceding derivation) small pustules, or eruptions.

EXANTHROPIA, the third degree of melancholy, according to *Wedelius*.

EXAPSIS (ἐξάψις, from ἔξ, and ἀπύω, to kindle) an accension. *Hippocrates* applies it to cheese, and such like aliments, because when they are corrupted in the stomach, they raise a heat, and excite thirst.

EXARAGMA, a collision, attrition, or breaking. *Galen*.

EXARMA (ἐξάρμα, from ἐξάγειν, to be elevated) an elevated tumor.

EXARSIO (from *exareo*, to wax dry) a hot intemperature, attended with dryness; such as happens in hectic fevers.

EXARTEMA (ἐξάρτημα, from ἔξ, and ἀρτίζομαι, to be suspended) an amulet.

EXARTHREMA (ἐξάρθρημα, from ἔξ, out, and ἀρθρον, a joint) a simple dislocation of a joint, without fracture.

EXARTHROS (ἐξάρθρος, from the preceding derivation) an epi-

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thet for a person whose joints are naturally large and prominent.

EXARTICULATIO. The same as EXARTHREMA.

EXASPERATIO (from *exaspero*, to make rough) 1 Rending the skin rough.

2 The increase, or augmentation of a disease.

EXASTIAS, flocks, threads, or eminences, upon linen cloth.

EXCATHISMA. See SEMICUPIUM.

EXCIPIENS (from *excipio*, to receive) that which receives the other ingredients, and gives them a proper form.

EXCIPULUM (from the preceding derivation) in Chymistry, a receiver.

EXCLUSORIUM (from *excludo*, to shut out) a medicine which causes abortion.

EXCORTICATIO. See DECORTICATIO.

EXCORIATIO (from *ex*, and *corium*, the skin) stripping off the skin.

EXCREMENTUM (from *excerno*, to separate, or divide) excrement; or any thing discharg'd out of the body.

EXCRESCENTIA (from *ex*, out of, and *cresco*, to grow) an excrescence, or any thing which grows preternaturally upon any part of the human, or any other body.

EXCRETIO (from *excerno*, to separate, or divide). 1 The action of excretion; or that separation of an animal substance, as ejects something quite out of the body, as of no further use.

2 The excrement excreted.

EXCUTIO *ventriculi*, the name of a surgical instrument, describ'd by *Heister*.

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EXECHEBRONCHOS (ἐξέχε-
βρογχῶ, from ἐξέχω, to be promi-
nent, and βρόγχῶ, the throat) an
epithet for a person who has a
prominent throat. *Hippocrates.*

EXECHEGLUTOS (ἐξέχεγλυ-
τος, from ἐξέχω, to stand out, and
γλύτος, the nates) one who has pro-
minent nates.

EXEGESIS (ἐξήγησις, from ἐξη-
γέομαι, to expound) an exposition,
or interpretation.

EXELCOSIS (ἐξέλκωσις, from ἐξ,
and ἔλκῶ, an ulcer) an exulcera-
tion. *Moschion.*

EXELCYSMUS (ἐξελκυσμός, from ἐξ,
and ἔλκω, to draw) the
depression of a bone from the su-
perficies inward.

EXERAMA (ἐξήραμα, from ἐξη-
ράω, to eject by vomit) the matter
discharged by vomiting.

EXERCITATIO (from *exerci-*
to, to exercise) exercise, either of
the body or mind.

EXERRHOSIS, EXERRHYE-
SIS, or EXERRHEUSIS, (ἐξέρ-
ρωσις, ἐξέρρύησις, or ἐξέρρευσις, from
ἐξ, out, and ῥέω, to flow) an ef-
flux, effluvium, or evaporation by
insensible perspiration.

EXFOLIATIVUM, a rugine,
or raspatory.

EXHALATIO (from *exhalo*, to
exhale) 1 The action of exhaling.

2 The matter exhaled.

EXINANITIO. See **CENOSIS.**

EXIPOTICOS (ἐξιπωτικός, from
ἐξιπύομαι, to filtre, or press out)
an epithet for digesting or deterg-
ing medicines.

EXISCHIOS (ἐξίσχιος, from ἐξέ-
χω, or ἐξίσχω, to be prominent, or
stand out) prominent, or jutting out.

EXITELOS (ἐξίτηλος, from ἐξίε-
ναι, to decay) weak, slender, slight.
Hippocrates applies it to such ali-

ments as afford but little or no
nourishment.

EXITURA, 1 This word is
used, by barbarous writers, to fig-
nify a suppurated abscess.

2 *Paracelsus* applies it to all
sorts of putrid excrements.

EXOCHE, or EXOCHAS, (ἐξο-
χή, or ἐξοχάς, from ἐξέχω, to pro-
tuberate) a tubercle, or condylo-
ma of the *Anus.*

EXOMPHALOS (ἐξόμφαλος,
from ἐξ, out, and ὄμφαλος, the na-
vel) a protuberance of the navel.

EXONCOMA (ἐξόγκωμα, from
ἐξ, out, and ὄγκῶ, a tumour) a
very large swelling or tumour.

EXONEIROISIS (ἐξονείρωσις, from
ἐξ, out, and ὄνειρῶ, sleep) a noc-
turnal pollution.

EXOPHTHALMIA (ἐξοφθαλμία,
from ἐξ, out, and ὀφθαλμῶ, the
eye) a protuberance of the whole
eye, out of the orbit.

EXORESCENTIA, exacerba-
tion.

EXOS, 1 A leech.

2 The name of a fish.

EXOSIS (ἐξωσις, from ἐξ, out,
and ὠθω, to remove by force) ex-
pulsion.

EXOSSIS, a name for **ICH-**
THYOCOLIA, which see.

EXOSTOSIS (ἐξόστωσις, from ἐξ,
out, and ὅσσειν, a bone) an unna-
tural swelling or excrescence of a
bone.

EXOTICUS (from ἐξω, with-
out) foreign, outlandish.

EXPECTORANTIA (from *ex-*
pectoro, to expectorate) medicines
which promote expectoration, or a
discharge of any thing that is of-
fensive to the lungs, or *Aspera Ar-*
teria.

EXPIRATIO (from *ex*, out of,
and *spiro*, to breathe) expiration ;

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or that part of respiration in which the air is forced out of the lungs.

EXPLORATIO (from *exploro*, to explore, or search diligently) exploration, or the searching a wound or ulcer with the probe.

EXPLOSIO, explosion. The chymists call it detonation, or fulmination.

EXPRESSIO (from *ex*, out of, and *presso*, to squeeze, or press) expression, in Pharmacy, is the squeezing or pressing out the juice from moist substances, either by the hands or instruments.

EXPRESSED oils, such as are procured from any bodies only by pressing.

EXPULSIO (from *expello*, to expel, or thrust out) the same as **EXCRETIO**.

EXPUITIO, a discharge of *Saliva* by spitting.

EXSUDATIO (from *ex*, out, and *sudor*, sweat) sweating out, as balsams or gums out of trees.

EXTASIS, a species of *Catalepsis*, when a person remembers perfectly, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he conceived during the time it lasted.

EXTENSIO (from *ex*, out, and *tendo*, to stretch) stretching out.

EXTENSOR, a name given by anatomists to several muscles, which serve to extend any part. As,

EXTENSOR carpi, which is also called *Bicornis*, is two distinct muscles. The first arises from above the external protuberance. They both lie along the external part of the *Radius*, and passing under the annular ligament, one is inserted into the bone of the *Metacarpus* that sustains the fore-finger, and the other to that which sustains the middle-finger. These two extend the wrist.

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EXTENSOR *digitorum communis*, arises from the external protuberance of the *Humerus*; and at the wrist it divides into three flat tendons, which pass under the annular ligament, to be inserted into all the bones of the fore, middle, and ring-finger.

EXTENSOR *primi internodii pollicis*, arises from the upper and external part of the *Ulna*, and passes obliquely over the tendon of the *Radius externus*, and is inserted near the second joint of the thumb.

EXTENSOR *secundi internodii pollicis*, arises from the upper and internal part of the *Radius*, and is inserted into the upper part of the second bone of the thumb.

EXTENSOR *tertii internodii pollicis*, arises from the *Ulna*, a little below the first *Extensor*, and is inserted into the third bone of the thumb.

EXTENSOR *indicis*, comes from the middle and external part of the *Ulna*, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the fore-finger, where it joins the *Extensor communis*.

EXTENSOR *minimi digiti*, arises from the external protuberance of the *Humerus*, and from the upper part of the *Ulna*, and passing under the annular ligament, is inserted into the third bone of the little-finger.

EXTENSOR *pollicis longus*. This muscle does not arise, as most describe it, from the *Tibia*, or from the ligament between it and the *Fibula*. Its beginning is large and fleshy from the fore-part of the *Fibula*, from immediately below its superior appendix, to four fingers-breadth above the inferior one; and,

E X T

and, descending under the annular ligament of the *Tarsus*, between the tendon of the *Tibialis anticus*, and those of the *Extensor digitorum pedis longus*, and marching along the superior part of the foot, it is inserted into the upper part of the second bone of the great toe.

EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*. Though this muscle is not mentioned by anatomists, yet we constantly observe it in dissections. It hath been commonly taken for the *Extensor digitorum brevis*, but we frequently find it distinct.

It arises fleshy from the forepart of the *Os Calcis*, and, being dilated into a fleshy belly, soon becomes a long slender tendon, passing obliquely over the upper part of the foot, and is inserted into the superior part of the first bone of the great toe, which it extends or pulls upwards.

EXTENUATIO (from *extenuo*, to make lean) extenuation; or such diseases as cause a remarkable leanness, and sometimes a tumification of the body.

EXTERNUS *auris*, the external ear.

EXTINCTIO (from *ex*, and *singuo*, to extinguish, or put out) the extinguishing, or putting out any thing that was burning.

EXTIRPATIO (from *extirpo*, to pluck up by the roots) amputation.

EXTRACTIO (from *ex*, out of, and *trabo*, to draw) 1 In surgery, is the drawing from, or out of the body, any thing which is offensive.

2 In Pharmacy, is the separation of the pure from the impure part of a body, by means of a proper menstruum.

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EXTRACTUM (from the preceding derivation) an extract, or a solution of the purer parts of a mixed body, inspissated by evaporation, nearly to the consistence of honey.

EXTRANEUS, 1 Extraneous, or any thing foreign.

2 External.

3 Something that is not natural to the substance to which it grows, or adheres.

EXTRAVASATUS (from *extra*, out of, and *vas*, a vessel) extravasated. It is applied to any fluid that is burst out of the vessels in which it ought to be contained.

EXTRAVERSIO, in Chymistry, is an operation of rendring manifest any thing saline, alkaline, or acid, concealed in mixed bodies.

EXTREMITATES, the extremities, or extreme parts.

EXUBERES (from *ex*, and *uber*, a pap, or teat) children who are weaned.

EXULCERATIO (from *exulcero*, to fret, or make sore) exulceration, or those erosions, which wear away the substance, and form an ulcer.

EXUMBILICATIO (from *ex*, out, and *umbilicus*, the navel) a protuberance of the navel.

EXUNGULATIO (of *ex*, from, and *ungues*, the white part of rose-leaves) the cutting off the white part of the petals of roses.

EXUROS (*ἐξυρος*, from *ἐξ*, and *ῥοα*, a tail) taper, or in the form of a tail. Pissaries are directed to be made in that shape, by *Hippocrates*.

EXUVIÆ, the skins or sloughs of serpents, which they cast in the spring.

EZEPH, the sun. *Johnson*.

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EZEZICH, salt. *Rulandus*.
EZULA. See ESULA.

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FABA, offic. The garden-bean. They are sown in gardens, flowering in *May*; and the beans are ripe in *June* or *July*.

They are frequently eaten for food, in the summer-time, while they are young, being a pleasant, and, to most people, a grateful dish; and, though somewhat windy, are not more so than most other pulse. The distilled water from the flowers is used by many as a cosmetic; and that from the pods is accounted good for the wind and gripes in children. The bean-meal or flower is rarely used inwardly, though commended by some for a looseness and the bloody-flux; but it is frequently made use of in outward applications, in cataplasms, against inflammations, and to dissolve swellings or tumours. *Miller*.

FABA *minor*, seu *Egina*, the small, or horse-bean. These grow, in all respects, like the garden-beans, saving that they are less in all their parts, the pods, as well as the beans, being rounder as well as smaller. They are sown in the fields, flowering and ripening somewhat later than the garden-beans. They are used outwardly for the same purposes as the above-mentioned, but are mostly spent in food for horses. *Miller*.

FABA *St. Ignatii*, offic. *St. Ignatius's* bean. It is about the bulk of a nutmeg, and triangular. The shavings of it, drank in cold water, are highly beneficial for evacuating poisons by vomit, as, also, for the

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bites inflicted by venomous animals, if, at the same time, a few of the same shavings are applied to the bite: These shavings, also, afford great relief, when applied to a part spasmodically contracted, and stop hæmorrhages when applied to wounds, &c.

It is produced in the *Philippine* islands, and those adjacent to them; but we are ignorant what kind of plant it grows on; only I learned from *Raphael de Roa*, a learned *Spaniard*, who lived long in these islands, that it was a convolvulous plant, twisting itself round the tallest trees, and bore a fruit as large as a nutmeg. *Sir Hans Sloane* in the *Philos. Transf.*

FABA *Ægyptica*, offic. *Egyptian* bean.

The *Egyptian* bean, by some called the *Pontic* bean, is not only copiously produced in *Egypt*, but, also, in some marshy grounds of *Asia* and *Cilicia*.

The root of this bean, triturated, and made up, with sugar, in form of a preserve, is exhibited for the hæmorrhoids. The juice, extracted from the flowers, stops immoderate discharges of the menses. *Dale*.

FABACIUM, a sort of cake made of bean-meal.

FABARIA. See ANACAMP-
SEROS.

FABRILIS *rubrica*. See RUBRICA *fabrilis*.

FACH, the name of a *Turkish* medicine, celebrated for its virtues against poisons.

FABRORUM *aqua*, water in which smiths quench their iron.

FACIES, the face.

FACIES *hyppocratica*, is when the nostrils are sharp, the eyes hollow, the temples low, the tips of the

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the ears contracted, the forehead dry and wrinkled, and the complexion pale or livid.

FACINUM, metal, or metallic ore. *Rulandus*.

FACULTAS, a faculty, or the power of performing any action.

FACTITIUS (from *facio*, to make) factitious, or any thing made by art, in opposition to what is produced by nature.

FÆCES. See FÆX.

FÆCULA, a medicine composed of the fæces of vegetable juices, principally those of roots.

FÆX, dregs or lees of wine.

FAGARA, offic. It is found in the *Philippine* islands. The part used in medicine is the berries, and especially their outer rind, which is tender and blackish, of an aromatic, and somewhat acrimonious taste. The berries are heating and drying, and are good for a cold stomach and liver, help to promote concoction, and bind the belly. *Dale* from *Avicenna*.

FAGONIA, a plant so called by *Dr. Tournefort*, in honour of *Dr. Fagon*, who was superintendant of the royal garden at *Paris*.

Miller mentions two species of this plant; but neither of them has any medicinal virtues ascribed to them at present.

FAGOPYRUM, offic. Buckwheat, or brank. It is sown in fields, and flowers in *July*. It is less nutritive than barley or rye, though more than panic or millet. Ptisans and broths prepared of the same, unhusked, are easily digested, and generate a moderate quantity of blood, and are good for those who are afflicted with a cough or a dysury. *Dale* from *Schroder*.

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FAGOTRITICUM. See FAGOPYRUM.

FAGUS, the beech-tree. It grows frequently in the woods and hedges in the southern parts of *England*, and the mast is in use, which agrees in properties and virtues with the chestnut. Its fruit and seeds are good to expel gravel and mucus from the kidneys.

FALCANOS, arsenic. *Rulandus*.

FALCIFORMIS, an epithet for a process of the *Dura Mater*.

FALCINELLUS, a sort of heron; a bird.

FALCO, the falcon; a sort of hawk.

FALDELLA, contorted lint, used by way of compress or bolster.

FALERNUM. See AMINÆUM.

FALSODICTANNUM. See PSEUDODICTAMNUS.

FALTRANK (from the *Hig-Dutch*, fallen, to fall, and tranck, drink, i. e. a drink for such as have received a fall) a drink prepared of the principal vulnerary herbs.

FALX. See FALCIFORMIS.

FARCIMINALES. See ALLANTOIDES.

FARCTURA (from *farcio*, to stuff) in Pharmacy, is the stuffing any exentrated animal, or excavated fruit, with medicinal ingredients.

FARFARA. See TUSSILAGO.

FARFARUS, a name for the white poplar. *Blancard*.

FARINA, meal.

FARRAGO. See ALCYONIUM.

FARREA nubes. See PITYRIASIS.

FASCIA lata, a large muscular ligament

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ligament of the leg, so called from its inclosing all the muscles of the *Tibia* and *Tarsus*. It hath a sharp fleshy beginning from the fore-part of the spine of the *Os Ilium*, between the origination of the *Sartorius* and tendinous beginning of the *Glutæus Magnus*; and being dilated to a fleshy belly, which fills the interstice made by the first of the two last-mentioned muscles, and upper part of the *Rectus*, and fore-part of the *Glutæus Medius*, it becomes tendinous in its oblique descent, four fingers-breadth below the great *Trochanter*, whence it passes directly over the *Vastus Externus* to its proper termination, at the superior appendix of the *Fibula*: But in its progress thither it is conjoined with the tendinous expansion of the *Glutæus Magnus*, which ariseth from the spine of the *Ilium*, covering the external part of the *Glutæus Medius*, and all the external muscles of the *Tibia*, as those of the thigh-bone; and descending over the *Patella*, comprehends all the muscles of the *Tarsus*, and joins with the *Ligamentum Annulare*, which retains the tendons of the toes and feet. When this muscle acteth, the leg and thigh are drawn outwards.

FASCIA, in surgery, a bandage, fillet, or roller.

FASCICULUS, an handful; or, according to others, as much as can be taken up with two fingers and the thumb.

FASDIR, jupiter, or tin. *Rulandus*.

FASTIDIUM *ciborum*, (from *fastidio*, to abhor) an aversion to aliment.

FASTIGIATI *furni*, in Chymistry, are furnaces furnished with several aludels. *Castellus*.

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FATUITAS. See MOROSIS.

FAUCIS (from *faux*, the mouth) the space about the mouth, or extremities of the *Gula* and *Larinx*, or the gullet and the wind-pipe; which exposes itself to view when the mouth is open and the tongue depressed.

FAUFEL. See ARECA.

FAVIFORMIS (from *favus*, a honey-comb, and *forma*, resemblance) like an honey-comb. An epithet applied to some putrid abscesses or ulcers, which being pressed with the finger, emit a sanious mucus through a multiplicity of perforations, as honey does from the comb.

FAULEX, steel. *Rulandus*.

FAVONIUS, the west wind.

FAVUS. See CERION.

FEBRIFUGA (from *febris*, a fever, and *fugo*, to fly) febrifuges, or such medicines as remove or mitigate a fever.

FEBRIS, a fever.

FECULA. See FÆX.

FEDUM, crocus, or saffron. *Rulandus*. *Johnson*.

FEGOPYRUM. See FAGOPYRUM.

FEGOTRITICUM. See FAGOPYRUM.

FEL, gall. See BILIS.

FELILECH, or FAULIS, iron. *Rulandus*.

FELIS. See CATUS.

FELLA, sulphureous, or sulphurated water. *Rulandus*.

FELLETIN, plates of iron. *Johnson*.

FELLIFLUA *passio*, a name in *Cælius Aurelianus* for the *Cholera Morbus*.

FEMUR. See CRUS.

FENESTRA (from *φῶς*, to shine, because it resembles a window) a name for two *Foramina*, or openings.

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openings within the ear ; one called *Fenestra Oralis*, the other *Fenestra Rotunda*.

FERINUS (from *ferio*, to push) This properly signifies savage, or brutal ; but in a medicinal sense it imports noxious, or malignant.

FERMENTATIO (from *fermento*, to ferment) fermentation.

FERMENTUM, ferment, leaven, barm, yeast.

FERRAMENTUM (from *ferrum*, iron) a general name for all surgical instruments, made of iron or steel.

FERRATUS, 1 An epithet applied to an instrument, armed, or fortified with iron or steel.

2 It is applied to waters impregnated with iron.

FERRETUM, black or burnt *Cyprian* copper, made use of in making glass.

FERRUGO (from *ferrum*, iron, and *rubigo*, rust) rust of iron.

FERRUM, iron. See **MARS**.

FERRU equinum, offic. Tufted horse-shoe vetch. It grows in chalky grounds in several places, and flowers in *June*. The herb is in use, which is an astringent, and stops bleeding. *Dale*.

FERSÆ, a name for the **MORBILLI**, or measles. *Castellus*.

FERU, tin. *Rulandus*.

FERULA, offic. Fennel-giant. It is sometimes cultivated in gardens of botanists, and flowers in *July*. The parts in use are the medullary substance of the stalks, the seed, and the juice or gum, which is the *Sagapenum* of the shops. *Dale*. See **SAGAPENUM**.

FERULA glandifera. See **GALBANUM**.

FERULA minor, *panax asclepium*, offic. The all-heal of *Esculapius*. It grows in *Istria*, and

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flowers in summer ; the flowers and seed are used in medicine, and, if bruised and applied with honey, are effectual against phagedenic and other ulcers, and tubercles : Being drank in wine, they are good for the bites of serpents. *Dale*.

FESTUCA. See **ÆGILOPS**.

FIBER. See **CASTOR**.

FIBRA, a fibre. It is an animal thread, of which there are different kinds ; some are soft, flexible, and a little elastic ; and these are either hollow, like small pipes, or spongy and full of little cells, as the nervous and fleshy fibres ; others are more solid, flexible, and with a strong elasticity or spring, as the membranous and cartilaginous fibres ; and a third sort are hard and flexible, as the fibres of the bones. Now of all these, some are very sensible, and others destitute of all sense ; some so very small, as not to be easily perceived ; and others, on the contrary, so big as to be plainly seen ; and most of them, when examined with a microscope, appear to be composed of still smaller fibres. These fibres first constitute the substance of the bones, cartilages, ligaments, membranes, nerves, veins, arteries and muscles. And again, by the various texture, and different combination of some, or all of these parts, the more compound organs are formed ; such as the lungs, stomach, liver, legs, and arms, the sum of all which make up the body.

FIBRILLA (a diminutive of *fibra*) the same as **FIBRA**.

FIBULA, 1 In Anatomy, is the outer and smaller bone of the leg. It lies on the outside of the leg ; and its upper-end, which is not so high as the knee, receives the lateral

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teral knob of the upper end of the *Tibia*, into a small *Sinus*, which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small *Sinus* of the *Tibia*, and then it extends into a large process, which forms the outward ankle, embracing the external side of the *Astragalus*. The *Tibia* and *Fibula* do not touch one another, but at their ends. The space which they leave in the middle is filled up by a strong membranous ligament, and some muscles, which extend the feet and toes.

2 In Surgery, it signifies a button.

FICARIA, a name for the SCROPHULARIA, or fig-wort.

FICUS, offic. The fig-tree. The fruit of this tree, after being dried in the sun, are principally used in medicine.

These figs are cooling and moistening, good for coughs, shortness of breath, and all diseases of the breast, as, also, for the stone and gravel; and useful to drive out the small-pox and measles. Outwardly applied, they are dissolving and ripening, good for imposthumations, swellings, and pestilential buboes.

FICUS, in Surgery, a name given to certain excrescences, which sometimes grow about the *Anus*, from their resembling a fig.

FIDA, gold or silver. *Rulandus*.

FIDDA, the moon. *Rulandus*.

FIDEUM, saffron. *Johnson*.

FIDO, 1 Quicksilver.

2 Gold. *Rulandus*.

FIDICINALES, the muscles called LUMBRICALES, which see.

FIDUCIA (from *fides*, faith) confidence, or reliance.

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FIGENTIA, such things as fix volatiles, and concentrate acids. *Blancard*.

FIGURA, the outward form, or appearance of a thing.

FILACEOUS roots (from *filum*, a thread) such as are furnished with a great number of filaments.

FILAGO. *Gnaphalium*, offic. Common cudweed. It grows in dry barren places, and often in fallow fields.

Cudweed is drying and binding, and accounted good for all sorts of hæmorrhages and fluxes. It is given to cattle that have lost the ruminating faculty, and is therefore called Cudweed. It is rarely used. *Miller*.

FILAMENTUM (from *filum*, a thread) 1 In Botany, it signifies a small thread or fibre, belonging to the roots of plants.

2 It imports that viscid, concreted matter, which appears like hairs or threads in urine.

FILELLUM, the frenum, or bridle, by which the prepuce is connected to the glands of the penis. It is also called *Canis*. *Castellus*.

FILETUM, the nervous ligament under the tongue, which midwives generally divide with their nail, or a sixpence, immediately after the birth.

FILICULA. See *FILIX*.

FILIPENDULA, offic. Dropwort. It grows in chalky grounds, and flowers in June and July. The root is chiefly used.

The *Filipendula* is styptic, sweet-smelling, glutinous, of a taste a little saltish, and gives a pretty deep red tincture to blue paper: The root gives it a pretty strong one; it is styptic, and a little bitter. This plant contains a salt approach-

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ing to that of allum; but it is mixed with a great deal of sulphur; for by the chymical analysis, we obtain from it a great deal of acid earth and oil. All authors agree, that it is very diuretic and aperitive. *Martyn's Tournefort.*

FILIUS *ante patrem*, the son before the father. An expression applied, by botanists, to such plants whose flower comes out before their leaves.

FILIX *mas*, offic. Common male fern. It grows in hedges and shady lanes. The root is only used; being applied to the same purposes, and supposed to have the same virtues, as the roots of *Ofmund Royal*: It is believed to be hurtful to the female sex, and to cause abortion.

FILIX *fœmina*, offic. Female fern, or common brakes. It grows but too frequently upon commons and heaths, being used, for want of fuel, by the country people, for heating their ovens, and other uses. The roots only are used in medicine, and those but rarely, being commended as very good for worms: A kind of pot-ash is made of the stalks and leaves burnt. *Miller.*

FILLETIN, a plate of iron. *Rulandus.*

FILM, in Botany, is that woody skin which separates the seeds in the pods of plants.

FILONES, the fibres of stones. *Fallop.*

FILTRATIO, filtration, or the passing any fluid through a filter or strainer, in order to render it limpid, and separate from it any gross particles.

FILTRUM, 1 A woollen cloth, paper, &c. through which liquors are strained, or filtrated.

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2 The name of an exotic stone found at the bottom of the waters in the bay of *Mexico*, where it grows like a fungus, and petrifies in the open air.

FILUM, 1 A thread.

2 In the *Spagiric* language, mercury sublimate. *Rulandus.*

FIMBRIA, in Surgery. See CATABLEMA.

FIMBRIATA (from *fimbria*, a fringe) fimbriated, or fringed. It is applied, by botanists, to such leaves of plants as are jagged on the edges, or, as it were, fringed.

FIMUS, dung of animals.

FIREX, oil. *Rulandus.*

FIRFIR, a red colour. *Rulandus.*

FIRMAMENTUM (from *fio*, to make or consist) 1 The firmament, or the whole visible extent of the heavens.

2 The light of nature, which instructs man in every thing naturally. *Crollius.*

FIRMISIUM *mineralium*, antimony. *Paracelsus.*

FISSICULATIO (from *fissiculus*, to open) anatomical dissection.

FISSURA (from *findo*, to cleave) a fissure or crack, whether natural or morbid. The surgeons use it to imply a longitudinal fracture in a bone.

FISTACHIA, or FISTACIA. See PISTACHIA.

FISTULA, properly a pipe, or oblong cavity: But, in Surgery, it implies a cavity in the soft parts of the body, formed by pus collected in an abscess, which removes them from their mutual contact; and is eliminated by an aperture, made either spontaneously, or by the assistance of art.

FISTULARIS (from *fistula*, a pipe) an epithet applied, by botanists,

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tanists, to such flowers as are compounded of many small, hollow, long flowrets, like pipes.

FIXA (from *fixus*, permanent) fixed substances, or such as will endure a considerable heat, without ascending or flying off.

FIXATIO (from the preceding derivation) fixation, or the rendering any volatile substance fix'd, or permanent, so as to endure an intense heat, without flying off.

FLAMMULA *vitalis*, that natural warmth which is the effect of a circulating blood.

FLAMMULA, is also a name for several species of the RANUNCULUS.

FLATUARI (from *flator*, a founder, or melter of metals) chymists.

FLATULENTUS (from *flatus*, wind) flatulent, or full of wind.

FLATUS (from *flo*, to blow) flatulences, or air contained in any cavity of the body.

FLEMEN, 1 A swelling about the ancles.

2 In the plural number, it imports *Furrones* in the hands or feet.

FLERESIN, a name for the gout.

FLEXOR (from *flecto*, to bend) a name for many muscles, so called from their office, which is, to bend the part to which they belong.

FLEXOR *carpi radialis*. This muscle ariseth tendinous from the internal extuberance of the *Os Humeri*; and, becoming fleshy, adheres strictly to the *Pronator Radii Teres*; and in half its oblique passage to the *Carpus*, it becomes a flat tendon, which passes under the annular ligament, and is inserted into the upper part of the *Os*

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Metacarpi, which sustains the forefinger.

FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris*. This ariseth partly fleshy, but principally tendinous, from the same tubercle of the shoulder-bone with the former, as, also, from the superior and external part of the *Ulna*, where the *Musculus Perforans* arises; and, continuing fleshy, according to the length of the *Ulna*, is partly inserted by a short strong tendon into the fourth bone of the *Carpus*, and partly into the *Os Metacarpi*, which sustains the little finger.

FLEXORES *primi internodii digitorum*. See LUMBRICALES manus.

FLEXOR *pollicis longus*. This is an antagonist to the *Extensor Longus*, arising opposite to it from the back part of the *Fibula*, with a double order of the fleshy fibres, running to a middle tendon, like the *Flexor tertii internodii pollicis manus*. It ceaseth to be fleshy, as it passeth over the juncture, and runs through a channel on the internal part of the *Os Calcis*, under the tendon of the *Musculus flexor digitorum longus perforans*, to which tendon it sends forth a fleshy slip over the following muscle, and is inserted into the upper end of the second bone of the great toe.

FLEXOR *pollicis brevis*, is thick, short, and fleshy, seemingly divided into two muscles, by the tendon of the former passing over it. It ariseth from the superior of the *Os cuneiforme medium*, and, running over the termination of the *Musculus peronæus primus*, is implanted into the *Ossa sesamoidea* of the great toe, which are, likewise, tied to the superior part of the second bone of that toe.

FLEXOR

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FLEXOR *primi internodii digitorum pedis.* See **LUMBRICALES pedis.**

FLEXOR *secundii internodii digitorum manus.* See **PERFORATUS manus.**

FLEXOR *primi & secundii ossis pollicis.* This is a large, disgregated, fleshy muscle, arising from the *Ligamentum transversale carpi*, the bones of the *Carpus* at the basis of the *Mons Lunæ*, and the *Os Metacarpi* of the middle finger, whence it passes to its insertion into the first and second bone of the thumb. That part of this muscle which arises from the *Os Metacarpi* of the middle finger, is divided from its other part of the tendon of the *Flexor pollicis longus* passing between them. Besides which there is a second division of this muscle in that part which arises from the *Os Metacarpi*, inasmuch that it has the appearance of three distinct muscles, as *Vesalius* observes. In its tendon near the insertion of the first bone of the thumb, are placed two sesamoide bones. *Cowper.*

FLEXOR *secundii internodii digitorum pedis.* See **PERFORATUS pedis.**

FLEXOR *tertii internodii seu longissimus pollicis.* This we have frequently observed to have a two-fold beginning; the first and superior of which arises tendinous from the internal extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, between the *Perforatus* and *Perforans*, becoming a fleshy belly, and then tendinous again, before it joins with the middle tendon of its other larger head. The first head is sometimes wanting, and sometimes it is found springing from the superior and fore-part of the *Ulna*. The second or inferior origin of this

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muscle, is that part of it which is commonly described arising with a double order of fleshy fibres, for some space, on the *Radius*, from immediately below its superior part, which unite in a middle line or tendon (not unlike the *Fibrillæ* of a feather joining to their *Stamina*); and passing over the articulation of the *Carpus*, it becomes entirely tendinous, as it runs over the *Flexor primi & secundii internodii* to its implantation at the superior part of the third bone of the thumb. *Cowper.*

FLEXOR *tertii internodii digitorum manus.* See **PERFORANS manus.**

FLEXOR *tertii internodii digitorum pedis.* See **PERFORANS pedis.**

FLOCCUS, a flock of wooll.

FLOS *adonis.* See **ADONIS flos.**

FLOS *æris.* See **Æs.**

FLOS *africanus.* See **AFRICANUS flos.**

FLOS *amoris.* See **AMARANTHUS.**

FLOS *armerius*, a name for a species of **CARYOPHYLLUS.**

FLOS *auriculæ.* See **XOCHINACAZTLIS.**

FLOS *caryophyllæus.* See **STATICE.**

FLOS *constantinopolitanus*, a name for several species of **LYCHNIS.**

FLOS *cuculi.* See **ARMERIA.**

FLOS *mirabilis*, a name for the *Jalapa*; *flore flavo.*

FLOS *passionis*, a name for several sorts of *Granadilla.*

FLOS *regius*, a name for several species of *Delphinium.*

FLOS *solis.* See **CORONA solis.**

FLOS *solis*, the flower of salt. It is found on the surface of some lakes,

F O C

lakes, but principally on the river *Nile*. It is of a saffron colour, has a biting taste, a rank smell like *Garum*, and a fattish substance.

It is effectual against malignant and phagenic ulcers, *Nomæ* in the *Pudenda*, and purulencies in the ears: It, also, cures dimness of sight, and removes specks and albugos from the eyes. *Dioscorides*.

This drug, if genuine, cannot be dissolved but in oil, whereas the spurious is partly dissoluble in water: Also that which is coloured with *Minium*, or is grumous, is to be rejected.

FLORES, in Chymistry, are the most subtle parts of dry bodies separated from the more grosser parts by sublimation.

FLUCTUATIO (from *fluctuo*, to rise in waves) fluctuation. The surgeons apply this word to abscesses, in which the matter is formed; for then it will fluctuate in the tumour, when pressed by the fingers.

FLUOR *albus*, a distemper common to the female sex, called, by them, the *Whites*. It consists in an irregular discharge of an impure, mucid, and generally a whitish humour, from the female *Pudenda*, and accompanied with very considerable inconveniences, and diminution of the natural functions.

FLUTA. See *MURÆNA*.

FLUXIO (from *fluo*, to flow)

1 The same as *CATARRHUS*, which see.

2 In Chymistry, the melting of metals, or other bodies, into a fluid.

FLUXUS (from the preceding derivation) a flux.

FOCILE *majus*. See *ULNA*, and *TIBIA*.

F O E

FOCILE *minor*. See *RADIUS*, and *FIBULA*.

FOCKII, a species of *Solanum*, growing in *Java*. *Bontius*.

FOCOT *guebit*, a species of poplar. *Ray*.

FOCUS, properly a fire-hearth; but, in Metallurgy, it imports a smelting-house for metals.

FOCUS *morbi*. The *Focus* of a disease, is that part of the body where it is supposed to keep its principal residence, and whence it communicates with the principal parts.

FODINA, a name given, by some, to the labyrinth, or winding cavity of the ear.

FÆDULA, a species of *Fungus*. *Rûlandus*.

FÆNICULUM, offic. Fennel; or finckle. It is generally planted in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The leaves, root, and seed, are in use; the root being one of the five opening roots, and the seeds one of the great carminative seeds.

FÆNICULUM *dulce*, offic. Sweet fennel. The seed of this plant is brought to us from *Germany*, and is much of the nature of the common sort, but is accounted better, and therefore more used in the shops; though *Parkinson*, upon his own experience, preferred the seed of the common fennel before this. *Miller*.

FÆNICULUM; *tortuosum*. *Sesili massiliense*, offic. French hartwort. It is cultivated in botanic gardens, and flowers in *August*.

The seed, which is the only part used, is of an aromatic taste, tho' somewhat acrimonious. They provoke urine and the menses, and are an ingredient in the *Theriaca Andromachi*.

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FCENICULUM *alpinum*. See MEUM.

FCENICULUM *porcinum*. See PEUCEDANUM *Germanicum*.

FCENIX, or **PHCENIX**, the son of one day, the philolopher's stone. *Rulandus*.

FCENUM *Græcum*, offic. Fœnugreek. It is sown in many foreign parts, for the sake of the seed, which is brought to us from Germany, and is the only part used.

It is rarely given inwardly, but is often used in fomentations, baths, cataplasms, and emolient glisters; being ripening, dissolving, and anodyne.

FCETABULUM, a word coin'd by *M. Aurelius Severinus*, to express an abscess with a bag, or cystis. *Castellus*.

FCETUS (from the antique verb *φορᾶω*, to enter upon, or commence) a general name for the young of all viviparous animals, whilst contained in the womb, and of oviparous animals, before they are hatch'd.

FOLIACEUM *ornamentum*, the foliaceous, or fringed substance, at the extremity of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*.

FOLIATIO (from *folium*, a leaf) foliation is one of the parts of the flower of a plant, being a collection of those fine colour'd leaves, which constitute the compass of the flower. *Miller's Dict.*

FOLIATUM, a precious ointment for the stomach and head, made use of only by the rich at Rome. It was also call'd *Spicatum*. *Galen*.

FOLIUM, a leaf.

FOLIUM *indum*. See MALABATHRUM.

FOLLICULUS (a dimin. of *follicis*, a bag). 1 In Botany, is the

F O R

thin involucre, or membranaceous cover inclosing the grains or seed of a plant.

2 In Surgery, is the cystis or bag, resembling a membrane, which contains the matter of anomalous abscesses.

FOLLICULUS *fellis*. The gall-bladder.

FOLLIS, in Anatomy, the same as FOLLICULUS.

FOM, found, or voice. *Rulandus*.

FOMENTATIO (from *foveo*, to cherish) the external application of any warm, liquid medicine.

FOMENTUM. See FORUS.

FOMES, properly fuel; but, in a medicinal sense, it imports the internal, or antecedent cause, which foments and continues the disease. *Galen*.

FONS, a fountain.

FONTALE *acetosum*, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the same as ACIDULÆ, which see.

FONTANELLA (a dimin. of *fons*, a fountain). 1 An issue.

2 The quadrangular aperture found between the *Os Frontis*, and *Ossa Sincipitis* in children just born, which is also called *Fons Pulsatilis*.

FONTICULUS, in Surgery, the same as FONTANELLA, which see.

FONTINALIS, a species of moss

FORAMEN (from *forando*, boring, or piercing) any orifice, or perforation.

FORBICIN, an insect, generally call'd an earwig.

FORCEPS (from *forbum*, an obsolete word, signifying hot, and *capio*, to seize, or lay hold of) a chirurgical instrument, used to lay hold of any thing, and extract it from the body.

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FORFEX, in surgery, a pair of scissars.

FORFICULA, the same as **FORBICIN**, which see.

FORMATUS, form'd, an epithet applied, by *Bobnius*, to the muscles, properly so called, by way of distinction from the *Nonformati*, or *Informis*. *Castellus*.

FORMICA, offic. The ant.

The animal and its legs are in use.

Ants heat and dry, and incite to venery; their acid smell mightily refreshes the vital spirits. *Dale*.

FORMICA major, offic. the horse-ant. The insect provokes to venery; and the oyl thereof, by infusion, is good for the gout and palsy. *Dale*.

FORMICA, also, signifies a kind of black wart, with a broad base, and cleft superficies.

FORMICANS (from *formica*, an ant, because it resembles the creeping motions of these insects) formicating; an epithet applied, by *Galen*, to the lowest and weakest of all pulses.

FORMICATIO (from the preceding derivation) the sensation of any part resembling the creeping of ants upon it.

FORMIX. See **HERPES**, and **ULCUS**.

FORMULA (a diminutive of *forma*, a form) a little form or prescription, such as physicians direct in extemporaneous practice, in contra-distinction to the great forms, which are the officinal medicines.

FORNAX, a furnace for chymical purposes.

FORNIX, a part of the brain.

FORPEX. See **FORFEX**.

FOSSA, properly a ditch; but in anatomy it is used to signify the interior cavity, and *Rima magna*

F R A

of the *Pudendum muliebre*, which appears on a separation of the *Labia*.

FOSSULA (a dimin of *fossa*, a ditch). See **BOTHRION**.

FOTUS (from *faveo*, to warm, or cherish). See **FOMENTATIO**.

FOVEA (from the antique *foveo*, pro *fodio*, to dig). 1 In anatomy, the sinus of the *pudendum muliebre*.

2 The same as **BOTHRION**, which see.

FRACES, the press'd pulp, or the substance of the olive.

FRACTURA (from *frango*, to break) a fracture, or the accidental breaking of any bone.

FRÆNATOR (from *frænum*, a bridle) a name for several muscles discover'd by M. *Dupré*, a surgeon at *Paris*; their use is to turn the head in different motions, upon the first and second *Vertebræ* of the neck.

FRÆNUM, properly a bridle; but in anatomy it is used to signify, 1 The little ligament of the tongue.

2 The bridle, or ligament of the penis.

FRAGA, strawberries. See **FRAGARIA**.

FRAGARIA, offic. Strawberry. *Strawberries* grow in the woods, flowering in *May*, and the fruit is ripe in *June*. The leaves and fruits are used.

The fruit is moderately cooling and cleansing, chiefly by urine.

FRAGARIOIDES, offic. Barren strawberry. The virtues of this plant are supposed to be the same as those of cinquefoil.

FRAGMEN, or **FRAGMENTUM** (from *frango*, to break). 1 The same as **FRACTURA**, which see.

2 A piece, or part, separated from

F R I

from the main substance of a body.

FRAMBÆSIA, the raspberry. See RUBUS *Indæus*.

FRANGULA. See ALNUS.

FRAXINELLA, offic. Bastard dittany. It grows wild in several places of *Germany* and *France*; but is only planted with us in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. *Ray*.

The whole plant has a most fragrant smell, abounding with oil. The flowers and stalks are aromatic, balsamic, and sweet; whence it is reckon'd among balsamic and vulnerary herbs. This species may be had in all the shops. It has a balsamic smell, and is very sweet and fragrant in all its parts. The bark is much commended in facilitating delivery, and purging the *Lochia*; and, on account of its intense bitterness, is prescrib'd against worms. The seed, roots, and leaves are used in the shops; and the plant, for want of the true dittany, supplies its place in the *Theriaca Andromachi*. The conserve of the flowers, by its astringent virtue, corroborates the stomach and intestines. *Boerhaave*.

FRAXINUS, offic. The ash-tree. It grows frequently in woods and hedges, and the seed is ripe in *September* and *October*. It is not often used.

FRENA, a name for the sockets of the teeth. *Castellus*.

FRENANS *medicamentum* (from *frænum*, a bridle) a bridling medicine, or one which restrains the rage of the redundant and disturb'd humours. *Castellus*.

FRICTIO (from *frico*, to rub) friction, or rubbing.

FRIGIDARIUM, a vessel in

F R U

the baths of the antients, used for holding cold water.

FRINGILLA, the chaffinch. It contains much volatile salt and oil. *Lemery*.

FRITILLARIA, the fritillary, or chequer'd tulip.

FRONDIPORA. See ESCHARA *marina*.

FRONDOSITAS (from *frons*, a leaf) fulness of leaves.

FRONDOSUS (from the preceding derivation) full of leaves.

FRONS, the forehead, or front.

FRONTALE, a topical medicine applied to the forehead.

FRONTALES, are two muscles which lie immediately under the skin of the head, or *Pericranium*, whose fleshy fibres are inserted into the eye-brows; from whence they go straight up the *Os Frontis*, and are continued by a long and large *Aponeurosis* to that of the *Occipitales*; they adhere closely to the skin of the forehead, and pull it upwards when they act.

FRONTATUS, frontated, is a term used by Botanists, relating to the leaf of a flower, which grows broader and broader, till, perhaps, terminated in a right line, and is spoken in opposition to *cuspidated*; that is, when the leaves of a flower end in a point. *Miller's Dict.*

FRONTO (from *frons*, the forehead, or front) one who has a large and ample forehead. *Castellus*.

FRUCTUS (from *fruor*, to enjoy) fruit, or that part of a plant in which the seed is contain'd.

FRUCTIFEROUS (from *fructus*, fruit, and *fero*, to bear) bearing fruit.

FRUMENTACEUS (from *frumentum*, wheat) frumentaceous, a term apply'd by Botanists to all such

F U M

plants as have conformity with wheat, with respect either to their fruits, leaves, ears, or the like. *Miller's Dict.*

FRUTEX, a vegetable between a tree and an herb, but of a woody substance.

FRUTICOSUS (from *frutex*, a shrub) shrubby, or full of shrubs, shoots, or stems.

FUCA, a sea-fish resembling our perch.

FUCATUS (from *fucus*, paint) painted, or varnished; it is used in a metaphorical sense, to signify the same as *palliativus*, palliative.

FUCHSIA, the name of a plant, so called by father *Plumier*, who discover'd it in *America*, in honour of *Leonard Fuchsius*, a learned Botanist.

FUSCUS, colour or paint to beautify the face with.

FUSCUS, offic. Purple sea-weed.

FUGAX, perishable; an epithet applied to fruits.

FUGILE. 1 Ear-wax, or the excrement of the ears.

2 An appearance in urine resembling ear-wax. *Paracelsus*.

3 An Apostumation near the ears. *Rulandus*.

4 The same as *Bubo*. *Forestus*.

FUGITIVUS *serpens*, mercury.

FULIGO (from *fumo*, to smoak) foot.

FULIGO *metalorum*. 1 Arsenic.
2 Mercury.

FULMINATIO (from *fulmino*, to thunder) explosion, or detonation.

FULMANS *nix*, quick-lime.

FUMARIA, offic. Fumitory. It grows every where in fields and till'd ground, and flowers in *May*.

Fumitory purges bile, and adust humours; but then it requires to be taken in a large dose. The

F U N

juice, or distill'd water, dropt into the eyes, are believ'd to cure their dimness. Hence the plant takes its name *Fumaria*, because it provokes tears, and clears the sight, after the manner of *Fumus*, or smoke. *Pliny*.

By the chymical analysis, fumitory yields a great deal of concreted, volatile, fix'd, lixivial salt, and very thick oil.

FUMIGATIO (from *fumus*, smoke) fumigation. It implies,

1 The application of fumes to particular parts.

2 A kind of chymical calcination, when that process is perform'd upon any substance by the steams of another; as lead is reducible into ceruss by the steam of vinegar.

FUMUS *albus*, mercury.

FUMUS *citrinus*, sulphur.

FUMUS *rubeus*, orpiment.

FUMUS *duplex* (in the process of the philosopher's stone) is sulphur and mercury.

FUNCTIO (from *fungor*, to execute) the office of any particular part, to which it is fitted by nature.

FUNDA, a sling; a species of bandage.

FULDALIA (from *fundo*, to pour out). See *FÆCULA*.

FUNDULUS, the name of a fresh-water fish, otherwise call'd a gudgeon.

FUNDUS, in anatomy, the bottom of any of the viscera.

FUNDUS *plantæ*, the bottom of a plant; or that part of it where the stalk just meets and joins the root.

FUNGUS, properly a mushroom, but used to express such excrescences of flesh as grow out of the lips of wounds, or any other excrescence

F U S

science from trees or plants not naturally belonging to them, as the agaric from the larch tree, and *Auriculæ Judæ*, from elder, &c.

FUNGUS *tyboides coccineus*, offic. Scarlet mushroom. It is found on a rock near the island of *Malta*; and is esteem'd a very great astringent: It is therefore given in the quantity of a scruple, or more, in wine, or broth, in order to stop hæmorrhages. *Dale*.

FUNGUS *esculentus*. See **AMANITA**.

FUNGUS *rotundus orbicularis*. See **LYCOPERDON**.

FUNGUS *maximus rotundus*. See **LYCOPERDON**.

FUNGUS *sambucinus*. See **AURICULÆ Judæ**.

FUNGUS *laricis*. See **AGARICUS**.

FUNGUS *phalloides*. See **PHALLOIDES**.

FUNICULUS *umbilicus* (a dim. of *funis*, a rope, or cord) the umbilical cord, or navel-string.

FUNIS, a rope, or cord. It is reckon'd among the instruments necessary for a surgeon.

FURCALA. See **CLAVICULA**.

FURFUR, bran, or the cortex which comes off from wheat in grinding.

FURFURACEUS, branny, or made of bran.

FURFURATIO, the operation of making bran.

FURNUS (from *furvus*, i. e. *niger*, black) a furnace.

FUROR (from *furo*, to be mad) a violent delirium without a fever.

FUROGI, a cock. *Rulandus*.

FURUNCULUS, a boil.

FUSANUS. See **EUONYMUS**.

FUSIO (from *fundo*, to found, or cast metal) fusion, or any kind

G A L

of resolution, or liquefaction by fire.

FUSTERNA (from *fustis*, a club; because it is full of knobs and joints) the upper part of the fir-tree.

FYADA, mercury. *Rulandus*.

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G. The letter **Γ**, among the Greek physicians, is a mark for an ounce.

GABAL. See **CABALES**.

GABIREA, a very pinguous species of myrrh. *Dioscorides*.

GABRICU, a spagiric term, signifying the sulphur of philosophers.

GADOS. See **GALEUS**.

GÆODES, a species of the *Lapis Atites*, or eagle-stone.

GAGATES, ♂ *succinum niger*, offic. Jet. It is produc'd, according to *Dioscorides*, at the mouth of a river in *Cilicia*, near a city call'd *Plagiopolis*; and the place, or river where it is found, is called *Gagas*, from whence it takes its name.

It is mollifying and discutient, and is suppos'd to cure the colic, and other distempers. *Schroder*.

GAGEL. See **GALE**.

GALA (γάλα, a primitive in the Greek) milk.

GALACORTA. See **SCORZONERA**.

GALACTINA (γαλάκτινα, from γάλα, milk) milk-meats.

GALACTITES *lapis* (from γάλα, milk) the milk-stone. It grows out of the lime-stone, which it very much resembles. It is of an ash-colour, and, being rubb'd on a whetstone, yields a milky and sweet juice; whence its name.

GALACTODES (γαλακτώδης, from γάλα, milk, and ἰδω, resemblance),

G A L

blance). 1 Torpid, or milk-warm.
2 Of a milky colour. *Hippocrates*.

GALACTOPHOROS (γαλακτοφόρος, from γάλα, milk, and φέρω, to carry) lactiferous. An epithet applied to such vessels as are suppos'd to convey milk to the breasts.

GALACTOPHORA *medicamentata*, such medicines as generate plenty of milk, and determine its influx to the breasts. *Blancard*.

GALACTOPOETICA (γαλακτοποιητική, from γάλα, milk, and ποιέω, to make) milk-making; an epithet applied to that faculty, which is suppos'd to be in the breasts, of generating milk. *Castellus*.

GALACTOPOSIA (γαλακτοποσία, from γάλα, milk, and πίνω, to drink) a method of curing diseases by drinking milk.

GALANGA *major*, offic. Great galangal. This is sold by the druggists under the name of *Radix Arcori*, or *Arcorus-Root*; and is said to grow in *Java* and *Malabar*.

It is hot and dry, cephalic and carminative, and good for flatulences, and cold diseases of the stomach. It is an ingredient in the *Pulvis Ari Compositus*, or else it is not much used. *Miller*.

GALANGA *Minor*, offic. Common Galingal.

This is said to grow in *China*; but it is not known what plant either this or the former are the roots of; tho', by the best judges, they are supposed to be a species of the *Iris*.

This is much more in use than the former, being more stomachic, and of greater virtue against diseases of the head and bowels, expelling wind, provoking urine and

G A L

the menses, and helping digestion. *Dale*.

That which is well-scented, heavy, and of a reddish colour, is best.

GALARICIDES, *Galaractis*. See **GALACTITES**.

GALATURÆ, mucilages of the seeds of quinces, or fleawort, made in waters, for instance, of crabs, or frog-spawn, and useful in affections of the eyes. *Castellus*.

GALAXIUS, a name for the **MOROCHTHOS**, which see. *Dioscorides*.

GALBANUM, offic. Galbanum.

This is the juice or gum of a ferulaceous plant, growing in some parts of *Syria*.

Galbanum heats, burns, draws, and discusses; used in a pissary, or suffumigation, it provokes the menses, and brings away the child; rub'd on the parts with vinegar and nitre, it removes freckles in the skin. Taken inwardly, it is good for an inveterate cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, ecchymoses, and spasms. *Dioscorides*.

The best is what resembles frankincense, is grumous, pure, pinguius, free from chips, retaining some of the seed, and of the plant, of a strong smell, not very humid, nor yet quite dry. It is adulterated with rosin, blanched beans, and amoniacum.

GALBULA, offic. The Wit-wall.

Pliny commends this bird for the jaundice. *Dale*.

GALBULUS, the same as the preceeding.

GALE, *Elæagnus*, offic. Dutch myrtle, or Gaule.

It delights in heaths, and uncultivated soils, as well as in watery and

G A L

and marshy places. The flowers appear in *May* and *June*, and the seed is ripe in *July* and *August*.

Its extraordinary bitterness demonstrates it to be of a drying and discussive quality ; but we are told, that it is principally serviceable in killing and expelling worms, whether it be taken inwardly, or outwardly applied. *Ray*.

GALEA, properly an helmet ; but 1. In anatomy, it is a name applied to the AMNIOS.

2. It signifies a sort of bandage made on the head.

3. It imports a pain which seizes the whole head.

4. In botany, the upper lip of a labiated flower.

GALEANCONES, (from γαλέη a cat, and ἄκων, the arm) Those who have short arms.

GALEANTHROPIA, (from γαλέη, a cat, and ἄνθρωπος, a man) a species of madness, in which the patient thinks himself a cat, and imitates the manners of that animal. *Castellus*.

GALEGA, *Ruta capraria*, offic. Goats-rue.

It grows in several parts of *Italy* by river-sides ; but with us, only in gardens ; and flowers in *June* and *July*.

Goats-rue is accounted cordial, sudorific, and alexipharmic, and good against pestilential distempers, expelling the venom thro' the pores of the skin ; and is of use in all kinds of fevers, the small-pox and measles ; it likewise kills worms, and cures the bites of all kinds of venomous creatures. *Miller*.

GALENA, (γαλήνη, a calm, because, according to *Galen*, it induces a calm over the spirits, when disturbed and agitated, as it were under a storm and tempest) 1. The

G A L

first or ancient name for the *Theriaca*.

2. The same as *Molybdæna*, or *Plumbago*.

GALENICA *Medecina*, Medicine founded upon the principles of *Galen* ; which consists chiefly in multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition ; tho' seldom torturing them any otherwise than by decoction : In opposition to chymical medicines.

GALENION. The name of an anodyne medicine in *P. Ægineta*.

GALEOBDULON. A name for the GALEOPSIS, *Dioscorides*.

GALEOPSIS, offic. Hedge-nettle.

It is vulnerary, and very sweetening : An oil made of it by infusion is excellent for burns, and for wounds of the tendinous parts. In the country they use successfully the infusion of its leaves and flowers for a nephritic colic, scrophulous tumors, and the pleurisy. An extract may be prepared of it to serve during the winter. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

GALERITA. The Lark.

GALGALUS. The same as GALBULA, which see.

GALIANCONES. See ANCI.

GALIOPSIS, the same as GALEOPSIS, which see. *Dioscorides*. *Ray*.

GALLA. A Gall. See *Quercus*.

GALLATURA. That part of the white of an egg, which is of a more dense and close substance than the rest, and is supposed to be a sign of fecundity in the egg, towards the generation of a chick. *Castellus*.

GALLICUS *Morbus*. See LUES VENEREA.

G A L

GALLINA *Aquatica*, offic. The common water-hen, or moor-hen.

It is found in fish-ponds, and moorish places.

The craw of this bird is recommended in the asthma, the smoak of the feathers is supposed to be good for hysteric fits, and the ashes of it dry up old ulcers and fistulas. Dale.

GALLINA *Domestica*. *Gallus* & *Galina*, offic. The cock and hen.

GALLINAGINIS *Caput*. Properly a woodcock's head; but used in anatomy to signify a caruncle or eminence in the urethra, near which the semen is excreted from the feminal vessels. Its use is to prevent the semen from bursting out on one side, and from dashing against the orifice of the other.

GALLINAGO, offic. The woodcock.

The ashes of the woodcock burnt, are said to be lithontriptic.

GALLINAGO *Minor*. offic. The snipe or snite.

It agrees in virtues with the woodcock.

GALLIVASSA, called by the *Indians Tropillo*, a kind of *Mexican* crow, almost as big as an eagle.

GALLINULA. See *GALINA Aquatica*.

GALLITRICHUM, a name for several species of *SCLAREA*.

GALLIUM, offic. Cheese-riding.

It grows on banks, and dry barren places, flowering in *June* and *July*. The whole herb is used, tho' but seldom.

This plant is vulnerary and detersive; it is used in *Catalonia* for the epilepsy: The syrup made with the juice of its flowers is very appetitive and emmenagogic. *Tebernæmontanus* says, that the decoction

G A M

of it is excellent for the dry scab of young children, provided you bathe them often with it. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

GALLOPAVO. The peacock.

GALLOS, (γάλλος, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 A eunuch.

2 A name for a *DROPAX*.

GALLUS. See *GALLINA*.

GALREDA. 1. A kind of jelly extracted from the cartilaginous parts of animals.

2 In *Paracelsus*, it signifies an excrementitious mouldiness. *Castellus*.

GALTIHENUM, or **GALITHENUM**. An occult term in *Paracelsus*; by which he would have us understand, the secret virtue in the cure of the epilepsy, which ought to be induced in the essence of the *Mumia*.

GAMANDRA. A name for the *GUTTA GAMBA*.

GAMATHA, or **GAMAHEU**. Stones having the figure of constellations, &c. impressed on them by the hand of nature.

GAMBOGIUM. See *GUTTA GAMBA*.

GAMBOIDEA. See *GUTTA GAMBA*.

GAMMAROS. See *CANCER*.

GAMMATA. (from the *Greek* letter Gamma, γ, because their form resembles that letter) Chirurgical instruments for cauterizing in an *Hernia aquosa*. *P. Ægineta*.

GAMMAUT, a name by which the *Italians* call a sort of crooked knife, which they use in opening abscesses; it is blunt on the gibbous or back part, and sharp in the hollow, resembling the *Greek* letter γ; whence its name.

GAMPHELE, (from γαμψός, crooked) the Jaw.

GAM-

G A R

GANGAMON, (γάγγαμον, a fishing net ; because of the various intertexture of veins and arteries, with which it is interspersed) the *Omentum*, or caul.

GANGITIS. See **GAGATES**. *Gorraeus*.

GANGLION, (γάγγλιον, a primitive in the *Greek*) a knotty tumor in the nervous or tendinous parts, from a sprain or blow.

GANGLIO, a knot of nerves, or where they seem to be tied together. See **PLEXUS**.

GANGRÆNA, (γὰγγραινα, from γράω, *vel* γράινω, to eat up) a gangrene ; or the cadaverous corruption of any part ; the forerunner of a mortification. It is caused by the influx of the vital humours into the arteries, and their return thro' the veins being prevented.

GANIMEDES (properly **GANYMEDES**) in the *Spargaric* language, signifies white sulphur ; because it is sublimed or elevated, and, as the poets feigned of *Ganymedes*, wrapt up into heaven. *Johnson*.

GANNANAPERIDE. A name for **QUINQUINA**. *Ray*.

GARAB, ALARAB. A name for the *ÆGILOPS*. *Avicenna*.

GARAGAY. A bird of prey in *America*. It is not used in medicine.

GARGALE. **GARGALOS**, **GARGALISMOS**. (γὰργάλη, γὰργαλός, γὰργαλισμός, from γὰργαλίζω, to titulate, or stimulate) titulation, or stimulation.

GARGAREON. See **UVULA**.

GARGARISMA, or **GARGARISMUS** (γὰργάρισμα, or γὰργαρισμός, from γὰργαρέω, the throat) a medicine to wash and cleanse the mouth and throat with.

G A S

GARGATHUM, a bed to which lunatics and demoniacs are confined. *Castellus*.

GARIDELLA, a plant, so called by *Dr. Tournefort*, in honour of *Dr. Garidel*, who was professor at *Aix* in *Provence*.

GARON, or **GARUM**, a kind of fish-pickle, prepared and macerated with salt.

GARYOPHYLLI. See **CARYOPHYLLI**.

GARYOPHYLLATA. See **CARYOPHYLLATA**.

GAS, a term coined by *Helmont*, and signifies a spirit incapable of coagulation, or the most volatile part of any thing.

GASSELLA, or **GAZELLA**, the *African* wild goat.

GAster (γαστήρ, a primitive in the *Greek*) in *Hippocrates*, signifies,

- 1 The whole *Abdomen*.
- 2 The ventricle or stomach.
- 3 The *Uterus*.

GAsterANAX. See **BITH-NIMALCA**.

GAstRICUS succus (from γαστήρ, the stomach) the juice of the stomach, or that spumous, and saltish fluid, which continually distils from the glandulous kernels of the stomach, for the mixture and dissolution of the food.

GAstRINUM, pot-ash. *Ru-landus*. *Johnson*.

GAstRONEMION (from γαστήρ, a belly, and κνήμη, the shin-bone) the calf of the leg.

GAstROCnEMII, the name of two muscles of the leg. These are two thick, pretty broad, and oblong muscles, situated laterally with respect to each other, in the same plane, under the hams, and forming a great part of what is called the calf of the leg. That which lies next the *Tibia* is called

Inter-

G A U

Internus ; and that next the *Fibula*, *Externus* ; and because they form, as it were, the belly of the leg, they are called, in *Greek*, *Gastrocnemii*.

Each muscle is fixed above, by a flat tendon, to the posterior part of the lower extremity of the *Os Femoris*, behind the lateral tuberosity of each *Condyle*; adhering closely to the posterior ligaments of the joint of the knee.

From thence they run down, each forming a large and pretty broad fleshy body, irregularly oval. The *Externus* covers the *Popliteus*, being larger and broader, spreading more laterally, and running lower down than the *Internus*, the fleshy body of which begins higher up than the other.

About the middle of the leg they end in a strong, broad, common tendon, which contracts a little in breadth, as it descends, and is inserted in the posterior extremity of the *Os Calcis*, together with the tendon of the *Soleus*. *Winslow*.

GASTROEPILOTICA (from *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul) an epithet for the veins and arteries which go to the stomach and *Omentum*. *Blancard*.

GASTRORAPHIA (*γαστρογραφία*, from *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *ῥαφή*, a suture) gastroraphe, or the operation of performing a suture of the *Abdomen*.

GASTROTOMIA (*γαστροτομία*, from *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *τέμνω*, to cut) the cutting open the *Abdomen*, as in the *Cæsarean* section. *Blancard*.

GATRINUM, pot-ash. *Johnson*.

GATTARIA. See **CATTARIA**.

GAUSOS (*γαῦσος*, a primitive

G E N

in the *Greek*) gibbous, bent, incurvated. *Galen*.

GAZAR, the bay-tree. *Johnson*.

GAZELLA. See **BEZOAR**.

GE (*γῆ*, the earth) See **TERRA**.

GECHARSUN, a frog. *Ru-landus*.

GECHYTON (*γήχυτον*, from *γῆ*, earth) the external part of the earth. *Galen*.

GEISON (*γεῖσον*, a primitive in the *Greek*) properly the eaves of an house, but used metaphorically for the prominent parts of the eyebrows. *Gorræus*.

GELASINUS (*γελασινός*, from *γελάω*, to laugh) an epithet applied to the fore-teeth, because they are shewn in laughing.

GELATINA (from *gelo*, to congeal) a jelly.

GELATIO (from the preceding derivation) properly freezing ; but is sometimes used to import that rigidity of the body, common in a *Catalepsis*.

GELATINOUS (from *gelatina*, a jelly) any thing approaching to the consistence of a jelly.

GELSEMINUM, a name for several species of *Jasminum*. *Ray*.

GELUTA, the carline thistle.

GEMELLI (a dimin. of *geminus*, double) two small, flat, narrow muscles, situated almost transversely one above the other, between the tuberosity of the *Ischium* and the great *Trochanter*, immediately below the *Pyramiformis*, and parted by the tendon of the *Obturator Internus*. *Winslow*.

GEMONIS (*γεμονίς*, from *γέμω*, to be full, or pregnant) the eagle-stone. See **ÆTITES**.

GENA (from *γένυς*, the cheek) that part of the face between the nose and the ears.

GENE-

GENEIAS (*γένεας*, from *γενος*, a cheek) 1 The downy hair which covers the cheek.

2 The name of a bandage, which comes under the chin. *Galen.*

GENEION. See **ANTHERA**.

GENER, a name for the Philosopher's Stone.

GENERATIO (from *genero*, to engender, or beget) generation.

The parts of generation proper to men may be fitly divided into those which prepare and separate the seed from the blood, and those which convey it into the womb.

The first is done by three sorts of glands, which are the *Testes*, the *Vesiculae Seminales*, and the *Prostata*. The second is the office of the *Penis*.

The *Testes*, which prepare the principal part of the seed, receive their blood from two long slender arteries, which, at their rise from the sides of the *Aorta*, a little below the emulgent, are extremely small, but immediately become larger. As these arteries run between the duplicature of the *Peritonæum*, to which they give some small twigs, they pass out of the *Abdomen*, at the holes in the transverse and oblique muscles; and march over the *Os Pubis*, within the productions of the *Peritonæum* to the testicles; but, before they arrive, they divide each into two branches, the largest of which are spent upon the testicles themselves, and the two small ones upon the *Epididymes*. When the blood has discharged itself into the testicles, it returns by the veins, which, rising in several branches from the *Testes*, tend towards the *Abdomen*, in the productions of the *Peritonæum*, the same way the ar-

teries come down. In their progress, their branches frequently inosculate, and divide again, till they come near the *Abdomen*, when they all unite in one trunk; and therefore, because of their shape, are called *Corpora Pyramidalia*: In the *Abdomen* they receive some small twigs from the *Peritonæum*. The right spermatic vein opens into the *Vena Cava*, a little below the emulgent; but the left is always inserted into those of the same side, that it may not be obliged to cross the *Aorta*, whose pulse would be subject to stop the blood which returns from the testicles very slowly, by reason of the narrow orifices of the spermatic arteries, and the largeness of the veins. These blood-vessels have been called the *Vasa preparantia*.

The *Testicles* have three integuments, one common, and two proper: The common is the *Scrotum*, which, besides the skin, (which is very thin, and full of blood-vessels) scarf-skin, and *Membrana Adiposa*, (in this place likewise very thin, its vesicles being empty of fat) is composed likewise of many fleshy or muscular fibres, by means of which the *Scrotum* is contracted, and is reckoned a sign of health. This muscular lining of the *Scrotum* is by the *Greeks* called *Dartos*, which see. The *Scrotum* is divided in the middle by a thin membrane, which separates the two *Testicles*.

The first of the proper integuments is called *Tunica Vaginalis*, or *Elythroides*, being formed by the dilatation of the productions of the external membranes of the *Peritonæum*; its internal superficies are smooth, its external rough; it contains the *Vasa preparantia* and

Dese

The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The second part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The third part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world. It begins with a chapter on the origin of the world, and then proceeds to a chapter on the origin of man.

Deferantia ; it embraces loosely the whole body of the *Testicle*, adhering to one end of the *Epididymis*. Upon the outside of this tunicle runs a muscle called *Cremaster*, from its office : It ariseth from the *Os pubis*, and spreading its fibres upon the *Elythroides*, it suspends the *Testicles*, and draws them up in the act of generation.

The second is that which covers immediately the *Testicles*. It is called *Albuginea*, because of its white colour. It is strong and thick, very smooth and equal. The branches of the *Vasa proparantia* are finely weaved upon it.

The substance of the *Testicles*, which formerly was thought to be a sort of marrow, is nothing but the folding of several small and soft tubes, disposed in such a manner, that if they could be separated from each other, without breaking them, they might be drawn out to a great length. They run in short waves from the *Tunica Albuginea* to the axis of the *Testicles*, being divided from one another by thin membranous productions from the inner side of the *Albuginea*. These productions unite at the axis of the *Testicle*, and form a cover to some small tubes, which at one end of the *Testicle* pierce the *Tunica Albuginea*, and unite into one canal, which, by several turnings and windings upon the upper part of the *Testicles*, forms that body which we call *Epididymis*, covered by a thin production of the *Albuginea*. The same canal continuing, and ascending from the extremities of the *Epididymides*, forms the *Vasa deferentia*, one from each *Epididymis*, about the bigness of a goose-quill ; as they ascend within the *Tunica Vaginalis*, they make seve-

ral turnings and windings ; then they enter by the holes of the transverse and oblique muscles into the *Abdomen*, and, marching over the *Ureters* between the backside of the bladder and the *Rectum*, they grow larger as they approach the *Vesicula seminales*, (which open into them where they come close to each other ; and, growing again smaller and smaller, they pass through the *Prostrata*, and open into the *Urethra*, a little below the neck of the bladder, where each orifice has a spongy border, called *Cornu Gallinaginis*, which hinders the involuntary running of the seed. See *DEFERENTIA vasa*. The *Testicles* have many *Lymphaducts*, which discharge themselves into the inguinal glands. Their nerves come from the *Intercostal*, and twenty-first of the spine.

The spermatic arteries carry the blood from the *Aorta* to the *Testicles*, which separate that part of it which is fit for seed. The veins carry back to the *Cava* what blood remains after the secretion of the seed. The seed is farther purified in the *Epididymides*, and in coition is carried by the *Vasa deferentia* into the *Urethra*. As the narrow orifices, and great length of the spermatic arteries, (which give time to the slow moving particles of the viscous seed to unite) the particles which compose the seed, being gross, all the smaller particles of the blood must enter the tubes with them ; and therefore, that none of the particles of the seed might arrive at the *Vas deferens*, it was necessary that the tube of the gland should be long, having many smaller branches, to convey off the lesser particles, which were not to enter into the composition of the seed.

ked. Many of these particles must be lymphatic, because of the great proportion they bear in the blood; and therefore we find that the *Testicles*, as well as the *Liver*, have a multitude of lymphatic vessels. The reason of the length of the *Vasa deferentia*, is, that the impetus of the seed at the *Caput Gallinaginis* might not be sufficient to dilate the orifices of the *Vasa deferentia*, but when assisted with the compression of the surrounding parts in copulation,

The *Vesiculæ seminales* are two in number, one on each side, situated between the bladder and the small gut, tied to the one and the other by a membrane of fleshy fibres, which, in time of coition, contracts and presses the *Vesiculæ*. They are covered with a pretty thin membrane, upon which creep many branches of veins, arteries, nerves, and lymphatics. Their external surface resembles rather that of the brains, than that of the guts of a little bird: They are about two fingers breadth long, their broadest part is not an inch, from which they grow narrower by little and little to their end, which is next the *Prostata*. They have two considerable cavities divided into membranous cells, which open distinctly by two orifices, which are in their small extremities, into the two *Vasa deferentia*, from whence they receive the seed, which is separated in the *Testicles*, to be kept till coition.

The *Prostata*, or *Corpus glandulosum*, is a conglomerate gland, situated at the neck of the bladder, covered with a membrane made of muscular fibres, as that of the *Vesiculæ*, and for the same use. It is about the bigness of a

walnut. The *Vasa deferentia* pass through its substance, which is vesicular and glandulous. The glands (which like little grains lie upon the sides of the vesicles) separate a clear and mucilaginous humour, which lies in the vesicles till coition, when it is carried into the beginning of the *Uretbra*, by eleven or twelve excretory ducts, which open about the orifices of the *Vasa deferentia*: The border of their mouth is spongy, to prevent a continual running of this humour, which happens in a *Gonorrhæa*, when their orifices are corroded by the morbid matter.

The other principal member of the parts of generation is the *Penis*, whose shape and dimensions are pretty well known. Its skin, which is thin, and without fat, has a reduplication, which makes a hood to the *Glans*, or end of the *Penis*, called *Præputium*, or the fore-skin. The small ligament, by which it is tied to the other side of the *Glans*, is called *Frenum*. The use of the *Præputium* is to keep the *Glans* soft and moist, that it may have an exquisite sense. The substance of the *Penis* is composed of two spongy bodies, called *Corpora cavernosa*; they arise distinctly from the lower part of the *Os pubis*. A little from their root they come close together, being only divided by a membrane, which at its beginning is pretty thick; but as it approaches the end of the *Penis*, it grows thinner and thinner, where the *Corpora cavernosa* terminate in the middle of the *Glans*.

The external substance of these spongy bodies is hard, thick, and white. The internal is composed of small fibres and membranes, which

which form a sort of loose network, upon which the branches of the blood-vessels are curiously spread. When the blood is stopped in the great veins of the *Penis*, it runs through several small holes in the side of their capillary branches into the cavities of the net-work, by which means the *Corpora cavernosa* becomes distended, or the *Penis* erected.

Along the under-side of the *Corpora cavernosa*, there runs a canal, called the *Urethra*, which is about twelve or thirteen inches long, beginning at the neck of the bladder (from which it receives the urine); it bends to the lower part of the *Os pubis*, and, turning up to the roots of the *Corpora cavernosa*, is continued to the end of the *Penis*. The sides of this canal are composed of two membranes, and a middle, spongy substance, like that of the *Corpora cavernosa*, except at the end, which joins the neck of the bladder, where the distance between the membranes is small, and filled with a thin and red glandulous substance, whose excretory ducts, piercing the internal membrane, pour into the canal a mucilaginous liquor. The external membrane is hard, close, and white; the internal, which lines the cavity of the *Urethra*, is thin, soft, and of an exquisite sense. The spongy substance, which lies between the two membranes, is about half a line thick next the *Corpora cavernosa*, and one line and a half round the rest of the canal. The extremities of this spongy substance are much thicker than in the middle: That end next the *Prostata*, because of its bigness, is called the bulb of the *Urethra*, being about half an inch thick,

and divided in the middle by thin partition, as the *Corpora cavernosa* are. The other end is the *Glans* or *Balanus*, upon the extremities of the *Corpora cavernosa*. The veins in the *Urethra* have holes in their sides, through which the blood passes into the cavities of its net-work, in an erection, as in the *Corpora cavernosa*.

On each side of the bulb of the *Urethra* there lies a small gland, whose excretory duct, sloping forwards, pours into the *Urethra* a viscous and transparent liquor, which defends it against the acrimony of the salts of the urine. And, on the opposite side of the *Urethra*, upon its internal membrane, a little nearer the *Glans*, there is another small gland, which has the same office. At the other end of the *Urethra*, round the crown of the *Glans*, where it joins the *Præputium*, is a row of small glands, like those of the *Cilia*, called *Glandulæ odoriferæ*: They separate a liquor which lubricates the *Glans*, that the *Præputium* may slip easily upon it.

The *Penis* has a small ligament, which arises from its back, a little distance from its root, which ties to the upper part of the *Os pubis*, that it may not hang too low: It receives two branches of veins and arteries from the *hypogastric* vessels, besides others from the *Pedenda*. The two veins unite near its roots, and form one trunk, that runs along the upper side of the *Penis*. It has two nerves from the *Os sacrum*, and several lymphatics, which empty themselves into the inguinal glands.

The *Penis* has three pair of muscles; the first is the *Erectores*: they

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general
discussion of the subject. It is shown that the
theory of the subject is not yet complete, and
that there are many points which require further
investigation. The author then proceeds to a
detailed examination of the various theories which
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they rise from the *Ischium*, below the beginning of the cavernous bodies of the *Penis*, in whose thick membrane they are inserted. The second are the *Accelatores*; they rise from the root of the *Urethra*; they have several fibres, which join those of the *Spinifer ani*. They lie upon the *Urethra*, between the two former, and are inserted into the *Corpora cavernosa*. The third pair are the *Transversales*; they arise from the *Ischium* just by the *Erectores*, and run obliquely to the upper part of the bulb of the *Urethra*.

The external parts of generation in women are the *Vulva*, or great chink, situated below the *Os pubis*, and covered with hair; above this there is a little swelling, made by some fat under the skin, which is called *Mons veneris*. The *Labia*, or lips of the great chink, are only the skin swelled by the fat underneath: These being a little separated, there appear the *Nymphae*, on each side of the chink; they are two small pieces of flesh, resembling the membranes that hang under the throats of pullets. In the angle of the great chink, next the *Os Pubis*, is the extremity of the *Clitoris*, covered with a little hood of the skin called *Præputium*. A little deeper, in the same side of the *Uvula*, there is a little hole, which is the orifice of the neck of the bladder. On the opposite side, next the *Anus*, are the *Glandulae myrtiformes*, situated in the *Fossa magna*, or *Navicularis*; and, in this angle of the chink, there is a ligament, called the *Fork*, which is torn in the first birth.

The *Clitoris*, which is the forepart of the *Vulva*, is a long and round body, naturally about the

bigness of the *Uvula*. It lies within the skin; nor does any part of it appear outwardly, except its extremity, which is covered with a folding of the skin, made by the union of the *Nymphae*, called its *Præputium*. The substance of the *Clitoris* is composed of two spongy bodies, such as those of the yard; they arise distinctly from the lower part of the *Os pubis*, and, approaching one another, they unite, and form the body of the *Clitoris*, whose extremity, which is of an exquisite sense, is called *Glans*. The two spongy bodies, before they unite, are called *Craura clitoridis*: They are twice as long as the body of the *Clitoris*. It has two muscles, which arise from the protuberance of the *Ischium*, and are inserted into its spongy bodies. They erect the *Clitoris* in coition, after the same manner as the muscles of the *Penis* erect that part. The *Clitoris* receives veins and arteries from the *haemorrhoidal vessels*; and the *Pudenda*; and nerves from the *Intercostals*, which are likewise distributed through all the parts of the *Vulva*. Remark, that the veins on the side of the *Vulva* communicate with those of the other side, and so do the arteries with each other.

The *Nymphae* are spongy in their internal substance, and full of blood-vessels, and therefore they swell in coition. They receive vessels and nerves as the *Clitoris*. Their use is to defend the internal parts from external injuries; to increase pleasure in coition; to direct the course of the urine. They are bigger in married women than in maids.

The *Hymen* is a circular folding of the inner membrane of the

Vagina;

Vagina ; which being broke in the first embraces, its fibres contract in three or four, and form what they call *Glandulæ myrtiformis*.

A little beyond the *Clitoris* is the fore-part of the *Vulva* ; above the neck of the womb there is a little hole, which is the orifice of the *Urethra*. It is naturally so large as to receive a probe as big as a goose-quill. The length of the neck of the bladder is near about two fingers breadth ; it has a muscle called its *Spincter*, which embraces the *Urethra*, to hinder an involuntary running of the urine ; it joins the fleshy fibres, which are at the orifice of the *Vagina*.

Between this muscle, and the inner membrane of the *Vagina*, there are several little glands, whose excretory ducts are called *Lacunæ* : They pour a viscid juice into the lower part of the *Vulva*. These glands are the seat of a *Gonorrhœa* in women, as the *Prostatæ* are in men ; and have the same use as they have. They have been found all ulcerated in women who have had a *Gonorrhœa*.

The *Vagina*, or neck of the womb, is a long and round canal, which reaches from the *Pudendum* to the internal mouth of the womb. In maids it is about five fingers-breadth long, and one and an half wide ; but in married women who have born children, its length and bigness cannot be determined, because it lengthens in the time a woman is with-child, and it dilates in the time of birth. It lies between the bladder and the *Rectum*, with which last it is wrapt up in the same common membrane from the *Peritonæum* ; for this reason, the excrements come out

sometimes by the *Vulva*, when the intestine is wounded.

The substance of the *Vagina* is composed of two membranes, of which the inner, which lines its cavity, is nervous, and full of wrinkles and *Sulci*, especially in its fore-part. It has three or four small glands on that side next the *Rectum*, which pour into it a viscid humour in time of enjoyment.

The wrinkles of this membrane are for the friction of the *Balanus*, to increase venereal pleasure, to detain the seed, that it run not out again ; and that it may extend in the time of gestation.

The external membrane of the *Vagina* is made of muscular fibres, which, as occasion requires, dilate and contract, become long and short, for adjusting its cavity to the length and bigness of the *Penis*. At its lower part, there is a muscle of circular fibres, like a *Spincter*, and under it, on each side of the *Vagina*, a net-like *Plexus* of blood-vessels, which, with the muscle, helps to straighten the mouth of the *Vagina*, that it may grasp the *Penis* closely.

The neck of the womb receives veins and arteries from the *hypogastric* and *hæmorrhoidal* vessels. Those from the *hypogastric* are dispersed in its upper part ; and those from the *hæmorrhoidal* into its lower part. These vessels communicate with one another. It has nerves from the *Os sacrum*. Among other uses, the neck of the *Matrix* serves for a conduit to the *Menstrua*, and for a passage to the *Fœtus*.

The *Matrix*, or womb, is situated in the lower part of the *Hypogastrium*, between the bladder and the

the strait gut; the *Os pubis* is a fence to it before, the *Os sacrum* behind, and the *Ilium* on each side; these form, as it were, a Basin for it; but, because it must swell whilst women are with-child, therefore they leave a greater space in them than in men; and for this reason it is, that women are bigger in the haunches than men.

The figure of the womb is like a pear, from its internal orifice to its bottom: It is three fingers long, two broad, and almost as thick. In maids, its cavity will contain a large almond; but it changes both in figure and dimensions in women that are with-child: It presses the bowels, and reaches to the navel, towards their delivery; whilst, at other times, it does not pass the *Os sacrum*.

The womb is, covered with the *Peritonæum*. Its substance is composed of fleshy fibres, which are woven together like a net, and they draw together, and make several bundles, which have several directions for the better contracting of the womb in the expulsion of the *Fœtus*. The spaces between those fibres are filled up with thin and soft membranes, which form an infinite number of cells, upon which the blood vessels run, turning and winding frequently. Upon these membranes, especially towards the cavity of the womb, there are several glands, which separate a humour to lubricate the cavity of the womb.

The bottom of the womb grows thick, as it dilates; so that in the last months of Gestation, it is at least an inch thick, where the *Placenta* adheres; because its roots run into the substance of the womb. The entry into the cavity, or

the mouth of the womb, joins the upper end of the *Vagina*, and makes a little protuberance in the room of lips, which resembles the muzzle of a little dog; by some called *Os Tincæ*. The cavity of the womb, next its internal orifice, being more contracted than it is near its bottom, is called *Col-lum minus uteri*. Its surface is unequal, and among the *Rugæ* open several small ducts, which discharge a glutinous liquor, to seal up the mouth of the womb in Gestation. These ducts are affected in a *Fluor albus*.

The veins and arteries of the womb are branches of the *hypogastric* and *spermatic* vessels, whose large ramifications inosculate with each other; the *spermatic* artery with the *hypogastric*, and the vein with the vein, as, also, the branches on one side of the womb with those of the other. When the term of accretion draws to a period, and the blood, which used to be spent in the increase of the body, being accumulated, distends the vessels, it breaks forth once a month at those of the womb; because of all the veins of the body, which stand perpendicular to the horizon, these only are without *Valves*. This evacuation is called *Menstrua*, to which men for the same reason are subject; but in them the redundant humour passes off by urine, and rarely by the *hæmorrhoidal* veins.

Its nerves come from the *Intercostals*, and from those which come from the *Os sacrum*. There are also several *Lymphatics* upon its out side, which unite, by little and little, into greater branches, and discharge themselves into the reservoir of the chyle. All the vessels

vessels of the womb creep upon it by many turnings and windings, that they may not break when it is distended.

The womb is tied by two sorts of ligaments; by two broad, called *Ligamenta lata*; and by two round, called *Ligamenta rotunda*. The two broad ligaments are only a production or continuation of the *Peritonæum*, from the sides of the womb. For their largeness and frisure, they are commonly compared to the wings of a bat, and are therefore called *Vespertilionis alæ*. The *Ovaria* are fastened to one of them, and the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* run along the other. The two round ligaments arise from the fore and lateral part of the bottom of the womb, and pass, in the productions of the *Peritonæum*, through the rings of the oblique and transverse muscles of the *Abdomen* to the *Os pubis*, where they expand like a goose-foot, and are partly inserted into the *Os pubis*, and partly continued or joined to the *Musculus membranofus*, or *Fascita lata*, on the upper part of the inside of the thigh; and from thence comes the pain that women, big with child, feel in this place. The substance of these ligaments is hard, but covered with a great number of blood-vessels; they are pretty big at the bottom of the womb, but they grow smaller and flatter, as they approach the *Os pubis*.

The *spermatic* vessels, in women, are four, as in men; they differ only in this, that they are shorter, and the artery makes several turnings and winding, as it goes down; that is, divides into two branches, of which the smallest goes to the *Ovarium*; the biggest divides into

three more, of which one is bestowed upon the womb, another upon the *Vagina*, and the third upon the ligaments of the womb, and *Tubæ fallopianæ*. 'Tis the same as to the veins.

The *Ovaria* are about two fingers distance from the bottom of the womb, by the *Ligamenta lata*. They are fixed to the *Peritonæum* at the *Iliæ*, by the spermatic vessels. They are of an oval figure, a little flat upon their upper part, where the spermatic vessels enter.

The *Ovaria*, or testicles, are near half as big as men's are; their surface is unequal and wrinkled in old women, but smooth and equal in maids. They are covered with a proper membrane, which sticks close to their substance, and with one another, coming from the *Peritonæum*, which covers all the spermatic vessels. Their substance is composed of fibres and membranes, which leave little spaces, in which there are several small vesicles, round, and full of water; which, being boiled, hardens like the white of an egg. They have each of them two proper membranes, upon which there are several twigs of veins, arteries, and nerves. These vesicles are called eggs, and they are of a different size and number, in women of different ages. We observe in cows, that such of them as are impregnated, after copulation, are contained in, or covered all over with, a yellow substance, which has a small hole in its side, through which they are thrust, when they fall into the *Tubæ fallopianæ*. Besides the spermatic vessels, the *Ovaria* hath nerves from the *Intercostals* and *Lymphatics*, which discharge themselves into the common receptacle.

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The *Tubæ Fallopiæ* are situated on the right and left side of the womb; they rise from its bottom by a narrow beginning, and they dilate in form of a trumpet, so their extremities, where they are contracted again into a smaller orifice, from whose circumference they dilate into a pretty broad membrane, which looks as if it were torn at the edges, and therefore called *Morsus Diaboli*. The cavity where they open into the womb, will scarcely admit of a hog's bristle; but, at its widest part, it will take in the end of one's little finger. Their substance is composed of two membranes, which come from the external and internal membranes of the womb. The tubes are about four or five fingers-breadth long; they have the same veins, arteries, nerves, and Lymphatics, as the *ovaria*. *Keil*.

GENEROSUS, an epithet signifying, in medicine, the same as vehement, potent, efficacious. *Castellus*.

GENESIS, (*γένεσις*, from *γίνομαι*, to be born) generation.

GENETHLIACUS, (*γενεθλιακός*, from *γένομαι*, to be born) this word signified formerly a kind of prophet, but is now appropriated to modern astrologers, who pretend to cast nativities. *Castellus*.

GENETTA, the *Spanish* cat.

GENICULATUS, (from *Geniculum*, a joint) an epithet applied, by botanists, to such plants as are divided by joints.

GENICULUM, or GENICULUS, (a dim. of *Genu*, the knee) a knot, or joint in the stalk of a plant.

GENUGLOSSI, (from *γένυς*, the chin, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue) a pair of muscles arising from the

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lower part of the chin, and, enlarging themselves, are inserted into the root of the tongue.

GENIO-HYOIDES, (from *γένυς* the chin, and *Hyoides*, the bone of the tongue) a pair of short, thick, and fleshy muscles, arising from the internal parts of the lower jaw-bone, called the chin; and, dilating themselves, are soon lessened again, and inserted into the superior part of the fore-bone of the *Os Hyoides*. These, acting, pull the *Os Hyoides* both upwards and forwards, and assist the *Genioglossi* in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth.

GENIPAT, the name of an *Indian* tree.

GENISTA, common broom. See *CYTISO Genista*.

GENISTA *hispánica*, offic. *Spanish* broom. It is common in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*; the parts in use are the branches, flowers, and seeds; and it agrees in virtue with the common *Genista*, only is more efficacious. *Dale*.

GENISTA *tinctoria*, offic. *Green* weed, or dyers weed. It grows but too frequent in pasture-grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The herb is in use, and has an astringent virtue ascribed to it by *Monti*. *Dale*.

GENITURA, (from *genero*, to ingender, or beget) semen, or feed.

GENIUS, (from *gigno*, to beget) a genius.

GENOS, GENUS, (*γένος*, from *γένομαι*, to be born) in botany, is a class or order of Plants, agreeing in some common character, or structure of parts, distinguishing them from others.

GENSING. See *GINGSZENG*.

GENTIANA, offic. *Gentian*. The root of this plant, which is

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the only part used, is extremely bitter, but leaves rather an agreeable than nauseous gust behind. It deservedly stands at the Head of the stomachic class, as it wonderfully warms the stomach, and excites the appetite; and, also, as it enables the better to digest what it receives. The subtilty of its parts makes it, also, pass for a discutient and aperient, in many compositions of those intentions; and, likewise, for an alexipharmic, and a great antidote against many kinds of poisons, as it wonderfully promotes sensible and insensible perspiration.

GENTIANA, *cruciate*, offic. Crosswort gentian. It grows in all parts of *Hungary*, both upon the open and grassy hills and mountains, and in the dry and green meadows. The roots of this species are extolled by the moderns against the pestilence, and the Bites of venomous Creatures. *Ray*.

GENTIANELLA *verna*, offic. Gentianel. The whole Plant, says *J. Bauhine*, is of a very bitter taste, and therefore is good for hysteric disorders, the jaundice, and obstructions. *Ray*.

GENTIANELLA *autumnalis*, offic. Ballard gentian. It grows on chalky hills, and in dry places, flowering in *September*. It is supposed to have the same virtue of the greater gentian. This *Gentian* is a most excellent stomach, and one of the most grateful of bitter herbs, far surpassing, in that respect, the lesser centaury, instead of which it begins to be frequently used by the physicians and apothecaries of *London*. *Dale*.

GENTILITIUS, gentilitious, or hereditary.

GENU, the knee.

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GENUGRA, a barbarous term in *Paracelsus*, for *Gonagra*, the gout in the knee. *Castellus*.

GENUS. See **GENOS**.

GENYS. See **GENA**.

GERÆTEROS, in *Hippocrates* signifies middle-aged. *Galen*.

GERANDRYON, (*γέρανδρυον*, from *γεραιός*, old, and *δρῦς*, wood) an old tree. *Gorræus*.

GERANIS, the name for a bandage for a dislocation of the shoulder, or a fracture of the clavicle, or collar-bone, invented by *Hippocrates*; or, as others say, by *Perigenes*. *Galen*.

GERANIUM *batrachioides*, offic. Crowfoot, or crane's-bill. It grows in low meadows and pastures, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The powder of the herb, sprinkled on a wound, dries it, and not only puts an immediate stop to the hæmorrhage, but cures it in a speedy and surprizing manner. *Dale*.

GERANIUM *sanguinarium*, offic. Bloody crane's-bill. It grows on heaths, and among bushes, especially in hilly places, and flowers in *July*. The roots and leaves of this plant are used in ptisans and broths, which are vulnerary, and good to stop either external or internal defluxions. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

GERANIUM *tuberosum*, offic. Knotted rooted crane's bill. It is cultivated in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in *June* and *July*. *Dioscorides* tells us, that the root, drank in wine, discusses inflammations of the uterus. *Dale*.

GERANIUM *columbinum*, *pes columbinus*, offic. Dove's-foot. Dove's-foot is reckon'd among the vulnerary plants, being useful in inward wounds, bruises, and hæmorrhages,

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hages, and all fluxes in general. It is mightily commended for the cure of ruptures in children, given in powder. It, likewise, helps the stone, and provokes urine. *Miller.*

GERANIUM *moschatum*, offic. Musk'd crane's-bill. It is found wild in divers places of *England*, and is, also, frequently planted in gardens, flowering great part of the summer. This is, also, accounted a vulnerary plant, as well as the former; and is sometimes, tho' not so often, used in wood-drinks. *Miller.*

GERANIUM *robertianum*, offic. Herb robert. It grows in hedges, and shady banks, flowering in the summer months. The whole plant has a strong unfavoury smell. This is much of the nature of dove's-foot, being drying and binding, and useful in wounds and bruises, as well as fluxes; and is more particularly recommended for the king's evil, and all scrophulous swellings; and has done great service in nephritic Cases, *Miller.*

It is of extraordinary efficacy in cancerous breasts; and an old and skilful Surgeon assured me, that he never found more success, in these cases, from any herb than from *Geranium* and *Phellandrium*. The leaves boiled in water, and made into a cataplasm, and some vinegar added thereto, have an anodyne virtue. *Boerhaave.*

GERARAT. A name in *Avicenna* for some poisonous animalcula, such as scorpions, with gibbous bodies, and sharp tales. *Castellus.*

GERARDI *herba*. See **ANGELICA**.

GERAS, in *Hippocrates*, signifies extreme old-age. *Galen.*

GERMEN, (from *gero*, to bear) a bud of any plant.

GIB

GERMENATIO, (from *Ger-men*, a bud) 1. Germination, or the sprouting out of any vegetable. 2. Among the Spagirists, it signifies a particular kind of transmutation of metals, especially silver, when, by the mediation of *Aqua-fortis*, mercury, and a small quantity of silver set over a moderate fire of charcoal, you see an appearance of silver ramifications, or branches, germenating or sprouting forth in the glass. *Castellus.*

GEROCOMIA, (*γεροκομία*, from *γέρων*, an aged person, and *κομῆω*, to be concerned about) that part of medicine which prescribes a regimen to old-age. *Blancard.*

GEROCOMCOMICE. See **GEROCOMIA**.

GERSA. *Cerufs. Rulandus.*

GERULA, in *Paracelsus*, signifies a monstrous plant, or a degeneration of a transparent parsnip. *Castellus.*

GERYON, a name attributed to mercury, or quicksilver, by *Libavius*.

GESNERA, an *American* plant, so called by father *Plumier*, in honour of *Conrad Gesner*, a very learned botanist, and natural historian.

GESOR. *Galbanum. Rulandus.*

GESTATIO, (from *gesto*, to bear) the time of a woman's going with child.

GEUM. See **SAXIFRAGA**.

GEUMA, (*γεῦμα*, from *γίω*, to taste) in *Hippocrates*, imports all kinds of food.

GHITTA *Jemou*, a name for **GUTTA GAMBA**. *Castellus.*

GIALAPPA, **GIALAPIUM**. See **JALAPIUM**.

GIBAR, metallic medicines, *Ruland. Johns.*

GIBBEROSITAS, **GIBBOSITAS**. See **CYPHOSIS**.

GIN

GIFFÆ, tumors behind the ears. *Castellus*.

GIGARTON, the stone or kernel of a grape.

GIGARUS, a name, in *Marcellus Empericus*, for the **DRACONTIUM**.

GILARUM, a name, in *Marcellus Empericus*, for the **SERPYLUM**.

GILLA vitrioli. See **VITRIOLUM**.

GINGIBER. See **ZINZIBER**.

GINGIBRACHIUM, and **GINGIPEDIUM** (from *Gingivæ*, the gums, and *Brachium*, the arm, or *Pes*, the foot) names for the scurvy, because the gums, arms, legs, and feet are affected by it.

GINGIDIUM alterem. See **VIENAGA**.

GINGIVÆ, the gums.

GINGIPEDIUM. See **GINGIBRACHIUM**.

GINGLYMUS (γέγλυμος, a hinge) a species of articulation resembling a hinge. In this articulation a bone both receives, and is receiv'd; and the property of it is to admit only of the motions of flexion and extension. Of this articulation there are three sorts. The first is when the end of a bone has two protuberances, and one cavity; and the end of the bone which is articulated with it, has two cavities, and one protuberance; as the *Humerus* and *Ulna*. The second is when a bone, at one extremity, receives another bone, and at its other extremity is receiv'd by the same bone, as the *Radius* and *Ulna*. The third sort is when a bone at one end, receives another bone, and, at the other end, is receiv'd by a third bone, as the *Vertebrae* do.

GINSZENG, and **NINZIN**,

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offic. It grows on the declivities of some large mountains in *Tartary*; and lately believed to be discovered by father *Laftau*, in the forests of *Canada*.

This plant, when recent, is possess'd of many singular virtues; but the place where it grows is of such a prodigious distance from us, and is withal so scarce, that it is very difficult to procure it before it has lost great part of its efficacy.

GIR, quick-lime. *Rulandus*.

GIRGIES, white stones, found in rivers *Rulandus*.

GIRMER, tartar. *Rulandus*.

GISISIM, gum. *Rulandus*.

GIT, or **GITH**, a name for fennel-flower. See **NIGELLA**.

GLABELLA (a dim. of *Glaber*, smooth, bald) the space between the eye-brows, so call'd, because it is smooth, and void of hair.

GLACIES mariæ. See **SPECLARIS LAPIS**.

GLANDIOLUS, offic. Corn-flag. It is cultivated in our gardens, and flowers in *June*. The root, which is the part in use, is of a drawing, discharging, and drying quality. *Dale*.

GLADIUS, the sword fish, *Pliny*.

GLAMA, or **GLAME**, the fordes of the eye in a lippitude. *Castellus*.

GLANDES terræ. See **LATHYRUS**.

GLANDIUM. See **THYMUS**.

GLANDOSUM corpus.

The **PROSTATÆ**. *Vesalius*.

GLANDULA (a dim. of *glans*, and acron) a gland. All the glands of a human body, are, by anatomists, reduc'd into two sorts, viz. conglobate and conglomerate. A conglobate gland is a little, smooth body, wrapt up in a fine skin, by which

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which it is separated from all the other parts, only admitting an artery, and a nerve to pass in, and giving way to a vein, and excretory canal to come out. Of this sort are the glands of the brain, the *Labial* glands, and *Testes*. A conglomerate gland is compos'd of many little conglobate glands, all tied together, and wrapt up in one common tunicle, or membrane. Sometimes all their excretory ducts unite, and make one common pipe, thro' which the liquor of all of them flows, as the *Pancreas*, and *Caratoides* do. Sometimes the ducts uniting, form several pipes, which only communicate with each other by cross canals, and such are the breasts. Others, again, have several pipes, without any communication with one another; of which sort are the *Glandulæ Lacrymales*, and *Prostrate*. And a fourth sort is, when each little gland has its own excretory duct, thro' which it transmits its liquor to a common basin, as the kidneys.

A gland is nothing but a convolution of small arteries, whose last branches are cylindrical, or, which is the same thing, part of an infinitely long cone. *Keil*.

GLANDULOSOCARNEUS, glanduloso-carneous, an epithet given by Mr. *Ruyfch*, to some excrescences, which he observ'd in the bladder. *Castellus*.

GLANS (a primitive in the *Latin*, signifying an acron). 1 The same as *BALANOS*, which see.

2 A strumous, or scrophulous tumor.

3 The nut of the *Penis*.

4 A suppository, or pessary.

GLASSA, a sort of dry varnish. *Rulandus*.

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GLASTEA *bilis*, a sort of bile.

GLAUCEDO (from γλαυκός, grey) a fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without any detriment to the sight.

GLAUCIUM, offic. Purging thistle. It is cultivated in Botanic gardens, and flowers in *July* and *August*. The juice, which bears the name of *Glaucium*, is the part used, and being, as *Dioscorides* says, of a refrigerating quality, is effectual in recent, ophthalmic disorders.

GLAUCOMA, or GLAUCOSIS. See GLAUCEDO.

GLAUCOS (from γλάυσσω, to shine) a sky-colour.

GLAURA, in *Paracelsus*, signifies immature amber.

GLAUX, offic. The milkwort of *Dioscorides*. It grows in hilly and chalky fields, and the herb is in use, which, boil'd in barley-water, is effectual, according to *Dioscorides*, for renewing milk in women's breasts, and where it is lost.

GLAUX *vulgaris*, offic. Liquorish-vetch. It grows in bushes and thickets, and on the borders of fields, and flowers in *July*. The herb and seed are in use, which agrees in virtues with the milk-wort of *Dioscorides*. *Dale*.

GLAUX, the owl.

GLECHON, a name, in *Hippocrates*, for penny-royal. See PULEGIUM.

GLECHONITES (γλέχονίτης, from γλήχων, penny-royal) an epithet for wine impregnated with penny-royal. *Dioscorides*.

GLENE (γλήνη, a primitive in the *Greek*) this properly signifies the socket, or cavity of the eye, and its pupil; but it is used to

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express a cavity of a bone; which receives another bone in articulation.

GLENOIDES (from γλήνη, the cavity of the eye, and ἴδιος, resemblance) an epithet for two cavities, or small depressures, in the inferior part of the first vertebra of the neck.

GLEUCOS (γλεῦκος, Must).
1 The unfermented juice of the grape.

2 Sweet, generous, and strong wine.

GLEUXIS, wine mix'd with a large quantity of *Sapa*, or *Defrutum*.

GLIS, offic. The rell, or rell-mouse. It is very rarely used.

GLISCHROCHROLOS (γλισχρόχολος, from γλίσχρος, viscid, and χολή, the bile) an epithet for excrements which are viscid, and, at the same time, bilious.

GLISCHROS, viscid, or glutinous.

GLISOMARGO, white chalk. *Rulandus*.

GLOBULARIA, offic. French daisy. It is to be found in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in summer. The plant is vulnerary. *Dale*.

GLOSSA, or **GLOTTA**, the tongue. See **LINGUA**.

GLOSSOCATOCOS (γλωσσοκάτοκος, from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κατέχω, to repress) a surgical instrument to depress the tongue.

GLOSSOCOMON, or **GLOSSOCOMION**, (from γλῶσσα, the tongue, and κρύβω, to guard) a cradle for a broken leg or thigh.

GLOTTA. See **GLOSSA**.

GLOTTIS (γλωττις, from γλῶττα, the tongue) the chink of the *Larinx*, thro' which the air passes into the *Aspera Arteria*.

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GLUMA, the chaff, or husk of corn.

GLUTÆUS (from γλῦτος, the buttock). There are three muscles of this name which extend the thigh; the first is

GLUTÆUS major, or the greater. This arises semicircularly from the *Os Coccygis*, the spine of the *Sacrum*, the spine of the *Ilium*, and from a strong ligament that runs between the *Sacrum*, and the tubercle of the *ischium*; and descending, it is inserted into the *Linea aspera*, four fingers breadth below the great *Trochanter*. The second is called

GLUTÆUS medius, or the middle. It ariseth from the spine of the *Ilium*, under the former, and is inserted into the superior and external part of the great *Trochanter*. The third is termed

GLUTÆUS minor, or the lesser. It ariseth from the lower part of the external side of the *Ilium*, under the former, and is inserted at the superior part of the great *Trochanter*.

GLUTEN, glue.

GLUTIA, the nates; two small protuberances of the brain.

GLUTINATIO (from *Gluten*, glue). See **AGGLUTINATIO**.

GLUTOS, a buttock.

GLYCYRRHIZA, offic. *Liquorice*.

It is frequently planted in gardens and fields, and flowers in *August*.

The roots of liquorice, which are the only part used, are a good pectoral, and of great use in distempers of the lungs, as coughs, shortness of breathing, mitigating the acrimonious particles which cause soreness of the *Aspera Arteria*, and hoarseness, as well as the heart-burn.

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burn. They are also good for nephritic affections, as stone, gravel, stoppage, and heat of urine, and ulcers in the kidneys.

GLYCYS (γλυκίς, sweet).

1 Sweet, when applied to the taste.

2 Mild, when applied to the humours.

GLYCYSIDE. See PÆONIA.

GLYXIS. See GLEUXIX.

GNAPHALIUM. 1 Sea cudweed.

2 The same as FILAGO, which see.

3 A name for several species of *Helichrysum*.

GNATHOS (γνάθος, from γνάμπτω, to bend). 1 The cheek.

2 The lower part of the cheek, or that between the angle of the mouth and ear.

3 It is sometimes used, in the plural number, to import the jaws, or jaw-bones.

GNESIUS (γνήσιος, from γίνομαι, to be born). Legitimate, or genuine.

GNYDIA grana. See CNIDIA.

GOACONEZ, the name of a large tree in *America*, which affords a sort of balsam.

GOAN, the name of a tree growing in *Persia*.

GOBIUS, the gudgeon. This fish contains much oil and volatile salt.

GOBIUS *niger*, offic. The sea-gudgeon, or rock-fish. It is taken among the rocks by the sea-shore. Broil'd and eaten without salt, it cures the dysentery, lientery, and tenesmus. *Sim. Sethi*.

GOMPHIOI (γόμφιοι, from γόμφος, a nail) the *Dentes Molares*.

GOMPHOSIS (γομφοσις, from the preceeding derivation) a species

of articulation, like the driving of a nail into any thing, as the teeth into the jaw-bone.

GONAGRA (from γόνυ, the knee, and ἄγρεα, a prey) the gout knee.

GONE (γόνῃ, from γίνομαι, to be born). 1 The seed.

2 *Hippocrates* uses it to signify also the *Uterus*.

GONGRONA (from γόγγρος, a wort, or hard tubercle in the trunk of a tree) a hard, round tumor upon any nervous part.

GONGYLIS, the root of a turnip.

GONGYLLION (a dim. of γόγγρος the wart of a tree) a pill.

GONIMOS γόνιμος, from γίνομαι, to be born). 1 Prolific, vital, genuine.

2 An epithet for days, in *Hippocrates*, importing their being odd, and critical.

GONOIDES (γονοειδής, from γόνῃ, feed, and ἔϊδος, resemblance) resembling feed. An epithet applied to the excrements, and urine, when they contain a matter resembling the feminal matter.

GONNORRHÆA (from γόνῃ, feed, and ῥέω, to flow) an involuntary efflux of the feminal juice. Authors take notice of three species of *Gonorrhæas*. The first is a simple gonorrhæa, or perpetual efflux of the feminal juices, without any virulence. The second is a virulent or venereal gonorrhæa, so called, tho' improperly, from its similitude to the preceding. The third is an involuntary efflux of a viscid, white, or whitish fluid, from the *Urethra*, in consequence of a venereal gonorrhæa ill cur'd, or two frequently repeated.

GONOS. The same as GONE, which see.

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GONYALGIA (from γόνυ, the knee, and ἄλγος, pain) the gout in the knee.

GOR, the name of a tree growing near the river *Niger*.

GORGONEI fontes (from *Gorgones*, the daughter of *Cetus*, &c. who, according to the poets, turn'd men into stones by their aspect only) petrifying fountains.

GORGONIAS (from the same derivation as the preceding word) a name for coral, because as soon as it is expos'd to the air, it hardens into a stony substance.

GOSSAMPINUS, a tree in the *East-Indies*, producing a sort of wool or cotton.

GOSSIPIUM, cotton.

GOSSUM. The same as **BOTTIUM**, or **BRONCHOCELLE**.

GOTTE. See **GUTTA GAMBABA**.

GRACILIS, a muscle of the leg; so called from its slender shape. It arises by a thin and broad tendon from the *Os Pubis*, near its commissure: It soon grows fleshy, and, descending by the inside of the thigh, is inserted tendinous into the inside of the *Tibia*, near the *Sartorius*. Its use is to bend the thigh and leg inwards. *Douglas*.

GRACULUS, offic. The *Cornish* cough. This bird is found in *Cornwall*, and many other places. Apply'd externally, it is said to resolve tumors, and to be good against scrophulous swellings. *Dale*.

GRAMEN caninum. See **AGROSTIS**.

GRAMEN dactylon, offic. Cock-foot grass. It grows in fields, vineyards, and in sandy places. The root is used, and its virtues are the same with those of the *Agrostis*. *Dale*.

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GRAMEN leucanthemum. See **ALSINE**.

GRAMEN mannæ, offic. Manna-grass, Russia seed. It grows in *Germany* and *Poland*. The seed, which is the only part used, resembles rice, and is possess'd of the same virtues.

GRAMENCEOUS herbs, such as have a long, narrow leaf, and no foot-stalk.

GRAMIA, the fordes of the eye.

GRAMINULÆ, tadpoles, or young frogs, not yet furnished with feet.

GRAMMA, a scruple.

GRAMME, the *Iris* of the eye.

GRANA. See **MIGRANA**.

GRANA Cnidia. See **CNIDIA**.

GRANA Paridisi. See **CARDAMOMUM maximum**.

GRANA tiglia. See **LIGNUM moluccense**.

GRANA tinctorum. See **CHERMES**.

GRANADILLA, the passion flower. *Boerhaave* enumerates ten species of this plant, and says they are all refrigerating.

GRANATRISTUM, in *Paracelsus*, signifies a carbuncle.

GRANATUM, the pomegranate. See **PUNICA**.

GRANATUS, offic. The granate. This is a pellucid gem, of a yellowish, red colour, almost like that of native cinnabar. It is rarely used.

GRANADA, a name for the philosopher's stone.

GRANDEBALÆ, the hairs which grow under the arm-pits.

GRANDINOSUM *os* (from *grando*, hail, because it resembles a hail-stone) a name for the *Os Cuboides*.

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GRANULATIO, the reducing metals into small grains; it is generally perform'd by pouring the metal thro' a colander into cold water.

GRANIVOROUS (from *grana*, grain, and *voro*, to devour) an epithet for such animals as feed upon corn, or any other feeds.

GRANUM, a grain, the twenty fourth part of a scruple.

GRAPHIOIDES, (*γραφιοειδής*, from *γραφίς*, a pencil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) a name for the styliform process.

GRAPHISCUS, the name of an instrument for extracting darts.

GRASSA, Borax.

GRAVATIVUS, (from *gravis*, heavy) an epithet for a sort of pain, attended with a sensation of weight.

GRAVEDO, (from the preceding derivation). 1 A pain in the head, attended with heaviness.

2 The same as **CATARRHUS**.

GRAUS. See **GRÆA**.

GRAVUS, a marble or porphyry, used in *pharmacy*.

GRESSURA, the part contained between the *pudenda* and *anus*.

GRIGALLUS, the bustard.

GRIPHOMENOS, (*γριφόμενος*, from *γρίψ*, a net) implicated.

GROSSULARIA, *uva crispa*. offic. The gooseberry bush. Is cultivated in gardens, flowers in *April*, and bears ripe fruit in *July*. The fruit, boiled in liquors, is advantageously exhibited in feverish indispositions. And, when ripe, they are innocent and friendly to the stomach. *Dale*.

GROSSUS, an unripe fig.

GRUMA, the tartar of wine. *Rulandus*.

GRUMMUS, a grume, or clot of concremented blood, milk, or any other substance.

GUA

GRUS, offic. The crane. Also a surgeon's instrument resembling a crane's bill.

GRUTUM, gross oatmeal.

GRYGALLUS, See **GRI-GALLUS**

GRYLLUS, offic. The cricket. It is rarely used.

GRYPHIUS *pes*, the name of a surgical instrument in *Paré*, for extracting a mole out of the *uterus*.

GRYPHUS, a name for the philosopher's stone.

GRYPOSIS, an incurvation of the nails. *Cælius Aurelianus*.

GUABAM, the name of a sweet and cooling fruit, growing in the *West-Indies*. *Ray*.

GUAJABO. See **GUAJAVA**.

GUAIBARA, the name of a tree growing in *Hispaniola*. The *Spaniards* call it *Uvero*.

GUAIAECUM, offic. Guaiacum, or pock-wood. This tree grows in *Jamaica*, and other parts of the *West-Indies*. It is very hot and drying, and therefore a great promoter of insensible perspiration rather than sweat. Upon this account it is reckoned a wonderful sweetner and cleanser of the blood, and therefore much prescribed in cutaneous foulnesses of all kinds. By the same hot penetrating quality, it is, also, esteemed good in the gout, by dissipating and insensibly wasting the humours thrown upon the joints; as, likewise, in dropsies and cattarrhs, by drying up, and wasting the superfluous humidities. But in the venereal disease it has done wonders, upon which account it is called Pock-wood. *Boerhaave* says, that, in venereal disorders, it will perform a cure, where a salivation has failed; whereas, if Guaiacum fails, it is in vain to try a salivation. The gum, or rather resin,

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resin, of this tree, is much of the same virtues as the wood whence it is drawn, but more efficacious.

GUAJAVA, this tree grows naturally in the *West-Indies*; but in *England* it is preserved in stoves. It is rarely used.

GUAO, the name of an *Indian* tree.

GUAPARAIBA, the mangrove tree. It is rarely used in physic.

GUARIQUIMYMIA, the name of a shrub, which grows in *Brazil*, like myrtle.

GUARERVA, a sort of cucumber, which grows wild in *Brazil*. *Ray*.

GUASSEM, certain black scorbutical spots, mentioned by *Avicenna*.

GUAVIL, a species of sea lizard.

GUAYAVA. See **GUAJAVA**.

GUAZUMA, bastard cedar-tree. It has no medicinal virtues ascribed to it.

GUIDONIA, the name of an exotic plant. It has no medicinal virtues attributed to it.

GULY, the gullet. See **OESOPHAGUS**.

GUMA, in chymistry, signifies mercury.

GUMMA, a venereal excrescence on the *periosteum*, of the consistence of gum; whence its name.

GUMMI, Gum. A concreted vegetable juice, which flows through the bark of certain trees, and hardens upon the surface. It differs from a resin in being more viscid and less friable, and generally dissolving in water; whereas a resin, by being more sulphurous, requires a spirituous menstruum.

GUMMI ammoniacum. See **AMMONIACUM**.

GUMMI anime. See **ANIME**.

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GUMMI arabicum. See **ACACIA**.

GUMMI caranna. See **CERANNA**.

GUMMI cerasorum. See **CERASUS rubra**.

GUMMI copal. See **COPAL**.

GUMMI elemi. See **ELEMI**.

GUMMI guaiaci. See **GUAIACUM**.

GUMMI hederæ. See **HEDERA arborea**.

GUMMI juniperi. See **JUNIPERUS vulgaris fruticosa**.

GUMMI lacca. See **JUJUBA Indica**.

GUMMI senegalense. See **ACACIA**.

GUMMI tacamahaca. See **TACAMAHACA**.

GUMMI tragacantha. See **TRAGACANTHA**.

GURGEATIO. See **SUDOR angelicus**.

GURGULIO. 1 the **UVULA**.

2 A name for the weevil; an insect.

GUSTUS, (from *Gusto*, to taste)

1 The organ of taste.

2 The taste of sapid substances.

GUTTA. 1 A drop.

2 A name for the apoplexy; because some were weak enough to suppose that it proceeded from a drop of blood falling from the brain upon the heart.

GUTTA GAMBA. Gamboge. This gum has been longer known in painting than in medicine, for its yellow colour. The violence of its operation, both by vomit and stool, has occasioned abundance of search for some proper corrector; but none has yet been found better than the lixivious salts, and particularly salt of tartar. It purges very well in the quantity of four grains; but from six to eight grains,

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it purges and vomits violently. It is reckoned particularly serviceable in dropsies, by evacuating the watry parts of the fluids; and as it has no taste, a very small dose of it, such as a grain or two dissolved and mixed with sugar, is very fit for children.

GUTTA *roseacea*. Rose-drop. A red or pimpled face.

GUTTA SERENA. See **AMAUROSIS**.

GUTTALIS. See **ARYTHÆNOIDES**.

GUTTETA, (from *Goutte*, French, which, according to *Castellus*, sometimes imports convulsions) a particular powder for convulsions and nervous disorders.

GUTTUR, (from *Gutta*, a drop) the throat. See **LARYNX**.

GUTTURIFORMIS *cartilago*, (from *gutter*, the throat, and *forma*, resemblance) the *Arythænoide cartilage*.

GUTTURIS OS, the *Os hyoides*.

GUTTUS, (from *gutta*, a drop) a cruse or oil-glass.

GUVAVIRAP *brasiliensium*, the name of a very tall large tree in *Brasil*, which bears a fruit like a gooseberry. *Ray*.

GION, (*γῆν*, a radical in the Greek) 1 The whole body.

2 In the plural number, the larger limbs.

GYMNASION, (*γυμνάσιον*, from *γυμνός*, naked) 1 Exercise.

2 The place where exercises are performed.

GYMNATICA, (from the preceding derivation) gymnastics. That part of physic which teaches the method of preserving and restoring health by exercises.

GYMNOSPERMOS. See **ANGIOSPERMOS**.

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GYNÆCIA, (*γυναικεῖον*, from *γυνή*, a woman) 1 The *menstrua*.
2 The *lochia*.

GYNÆCIUM, (from the same derivation as the preceding word) this properly signifies a *seraglio*, or an apartment for women; but it is used, by some medicinal authors, to signify antimony, because the eastern women use it, in tinging the *cilia*.

GYNÆCOMASTON, (*γυναικομαστόν*, from *γυνή*, a woman, and *μαστός*, a pap, or breast) an enormous increase of the breasts in women. *Galen*.

GYNÆCOMASTOS, (from the same derivation as the preceding word) a man whose breasts are large and turgid, like those of a woman.

GYNÆCOMYSTAX, (*γυναικομυστάξ*, from *γυνή*, a woman, and *μυστάξ*, a beard) the hairs on the female pudenda.

GYNANTHROPOS, (from *γυνή* a woman, *ἄνθρωπος*, a man) a species of *Hermaphrodite*, partaking more of the female than the male.

GYPS, the vultur.

GYPSUM. See **ALABASTRUM**.

GYRIS, fine meal.

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HABENA, a bandage used to draw the lips of a wound together, and supply the place of a suture.

HABITUDO, (from *habeo*, to possess). See **CATASTASIS**.

HABITUS, (from the preceding Derivation) habit, or any particular disposition or temperament of the body, obtained by birth, or manner of living.

HADID, iron. *Rulandus*.

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HÆCCEITAS. See **QUINTA essentia**.

HÆMA, blood. See **SANGUIS**.

HÆMAGOGOS, (from αἷμα, blood, and ἄγω, to draw, or bring away) a name for an antidote in *Nicholaus Myrepsus*; so called from its efficacy in promoting the hæmorrhoidal and menstrual fluxes.

HÆMALOPS, (αἱμαλωψ, from αἷμα, blood, and ὤψ, the countenance) properly signifies the livid marks of flogellations in the face and eyes. But *Hippocrates* uses it to signify any concreated or stagnated blood.

HÆMANTHUS, (from αἷμα, blood, and ἄνθος, a flower) the blood-flower, or *African tulip*. There are three species of this plant taken notice of by *Boerhaave*, but no medicinal virtues ascribed to either.

HÆMATIA, or **HÆMATION**, (αιματία, or αιματειον, from αἷμα, blood) an epithet applied to a sort of *garum*, made of the intestines of fish, macerated in salt.

HÆMATITES, offic. Blood-stone. It has its name from its colour; or, because it is endued with the virtues of stopping blood. This is found in many places of *Germany*, and in great plenty in *England*. It is very heavy, of a redish iron colour, of which metal it has a great deal in its composition, it being a true iron ore. It is cooling and astringent, and generally given in substance, after it is reduced to a fine powder. It is reckoned good in all hæmorrhages, and but little used in any other cases.

HÆMATITINOS, an epithet of a collyrium, in *Galen*, in which the *Lapis Hæmatitis* is a principal ingredient.

HÆMATOCELE, (from αἷμα,

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blood, and κήλη, an hernia or tumor) any tumor caused by extravasated blood.

HÆMATOCHYSIS, (from αἷμα, blood, and χέω, to flow) an hæmorrhage. *Willis*.

HÆMATOMPHALOCELE, (from αἷμα, blood, and ὀμφαλον, the navel) a tumor in the navel turgid with blood.

HÆMATOPHLOEBOESTASIS, (from αἷμα, blood, φλέχ, a vein, and στάσις, a station) 1 a suppression, or stoppage of the current of the blood in the veins.

2 The veins full of tumescent blood. *Galen*.

HÆMATOSIS, sanguification.

HÆMOCERCHNUS, (αιμόκρηχον, from αἷμα, blood, and κέρχον, a rattling or shrill noise, or κέρεχον, which, among the *Athenians*, signified dry) 1 Blood brought up from the fauces, with a rattling or noise.

2 Bloody excretions discharg'd in a dry form.

HÆMODIA, (αιμωδία, from αιμωδέω, to be surprized) a stupor of the teeth, caused by acid and austere substances touching them.

HÆMOPHOBUS, (from αἷμα, blood, and φόβος, fear) 1 A person that is fearful of being blooded.

2 A physician who is too timorous of directing plebotomy.

HÆMOPTYICUS, (from αἷμα, blood, and πτύω, to spit) one who spits blood.

HÆMOPTYSIS, (from the preceding derivation) a spitting of blood.

HÆMORRHAGE, (from αἷμα, blood, and ῥήγνυμι, to break forth) an hæmorrhage, or flux of blood from any part.

HÆMORRHOIDES, from the preceding derivation) the piles, or a dif-

HAL

a discharge of blood from the hæmorrhoidal veins about the *anus*.

HÆMORRHOSCOPIA, (from αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow, and σέεσθαι, to view, or contemplate) an inspection of the blood drawn from the vessels, in order to discover the state of the body.

HÆMORRHUS, the name of a poisonous serpent.

HÆMOSTASIA, (from αἷμα, the blood, and ἵσσις, a station) an universal stagnation of the blood from a *plethora*.

HÆMOSTATICA, (from αἷμα, blood, and ἵσμι, to stop) medicines for stopping hæmorrhages.

HÆRMIA, a sort of *Indian* fruit like pepper.

HAGAR, or **HAGIAR**, the *Arabic* name for the *Armenian* stone.

HAGIOSPERMON, holy seed. See *SEMINA sanctonici*.

HAGIOXYLON, Guaiacum, or holy wood.

HAL, Salt. *Rulandus*.

HALATION, (ἀλάτιον, from ἅλς, salt) the name of a cathartic medicine in *Trallian*, compounded principally of salts.

HALCHEMIA, (from ἅλς, salt, and χυλόω, to melt) the art of melting or fusing salts.

HALCYON. See *ALCEDO*.

HALCYONIUM. Spume or froth of the sea.

HALEC, offic. The herring. The parts of the herring used in medicine, are, the vesicles called *animæ*, and the entire fish. The *animæ* are said to excite urine, taken internally. Salted herrings are sometimes applied to the soles of the feet in fevers, in order to drive the humours from the head, and mitigate the febrile heat.

HALELÆUM, (ἁλέλαιον, from

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ἅλς, salt, and ἔλαιον, oil) 1 In *Galen*, a mixture of oil and salt.

2 In *Olaus berrichias*, a certain inflammable, saline, and sulphureous fluid, distilled from snow, or rain-water.

HALIÆTOS, or **HALIÆTUS**, offic. The ospray. It is not used in physic. The marrow of this bird is what is generally called *oil of aspre*.

HALICA. See *ALICA*.

HALICACABUM. See *ALKEKENG I*.

HALICES, pandiculations after sleep, or upon waking.

HALIEUTICON, the name of two plaisters in *Ætius*.

HALIMAR, copper. *Rulandus*.

HALIMUS, offic. Free-sea-purflane. The root, taken in the quantity of a dram, in *hydromel*, mitigates spasmodic pains, those attending ruptures of the capillary vessels in the muscles, and the gripes. *Dioscorides*.

HALINITRON (from ἅλς, salt, and νίτρον, nitre) nitre, or salt-petre.

HALME (ἅλμη, from ἅλς, salt) brine, or salt-water.

HALMYRIS, a species of sea-cabbage.

HALMYRODES, 1 When used as a substantive, it signifies salt.

2 As an adjective, it imports saluginous.

HALO, properly the meteor round the sun or moon; but, in Anatomy, it signifies the red circle, or *Areola* round the nipple.

HALOSACHNE, the foam or froth of the sea.

HALS (ἅλς, salt, a primitive in the *Greek*) salt. See *SAL*.

HAMALGAMA. See *AMALGAMA*.

HAMIA, the name of a fish.

HAM-

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HAMMA, a knot made for fastening bandages.

HAMMONITRUM. See **AMMONITRUM**.

HAMULUS (a dim. of *hamus*, a hook) a hooked instrument used for various purposes in surgery.

HANDAL. See **ALHANDAL**.

HAPHE. See **HAPSIS**.

HAPLOTOMIA, in Surgery, a simple section.

HAPSIS (*ἅψις*, from *ἅνω*, to connect, or join together) 1 Connection, with respect to bandages.

2 The sense of feeling.

HAPSUS (from *ἅρπασαι*, to take) an handful, or round wad of tow, lint, or wool.

HARDESIA. See **ARDESIA**.

HARENCHUS, **HARENGUS**, or **HERENGA**, the herring. See **HALEC**.

HARMA, or **HARMATION**, the name of a collyrium in *Paulus Ægineta*.

HARMALA. *Rutea sylvestris*, *Harmel*, offic. Wild rue. It grows wild in the eastern countries, as well as in *Spain*, and flowers in *July* and *August*. It is said to partake much of the nature of garden-rue, and to be particularly good for diseases arising from melancholy, and to provoke urine. *Dale*.

HARMEL. See **HARMALA**.

HARMONIA, a species of articulation.

HARMOS (*ἄρμος*, from *ἄγω*, to join together) the flesh which grows between the teeth.

HARPAX, 1 A name for amber.

2 A mixture of quick-lime and live sulphur. *Holler*.

HARUNDO. See **ARUNDO**.

HASACIUM, *sal ammoniacum*; *Rulandus*.

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HASTELLÆ (a dim. of *hasta*, a spear) splints used in fractures.

HAUSTUS (from *haurio*, to drink) a draught. A medicine of a liquid form, containing as much as is to be drank at once.

HAYRI. See **EBENUS**.

HEBE, 1 The hairs which grow on the *Pubes*.

2 The parts on which they grow.

3 The age of puberty when they appear on either sex.

HEBISCOS. See **ALTHÆA**.

HECATOMBE, the name of a collyrium in *Paulus Ægineta*.

HECATONDRACHMA, the name of a plaister in *Galen*.

HECTEUS, an *Attic* measure, which contained twelve sextaries, or pints.

HECTICA febris (*ἑκτική*, from *ἔξις*, habit) a continual flow fever, generally ending in a consumption.

HEDERA arborea, offic. Ivy. It grows every-where in hedges, and flowers late in the year, the berries not being ripe till *January*, or later. The leaves are seldom or never used inwardly; but, outwardly, they are applied to issues, to keep them cool, and free from inflammations; as, also, to scabs, sores, and scald-heads. The gum of the ivy is somewhat caustic, and commended to take away spots and freckles out of the face. *Miller*.

HEDERA terrestris. See **CHAMÆCLEMA**.

HEDERA trifolia. See **TOXIGODENDRON**.

HEDERACEUS, or **HEDERARIUS**, an epithet for the *Vasa præparantia*, or *Plexus pampiniformis*; consisting of the spermatie vein and artery, in their progress to the testicles.

HEDRA

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HEDRA (ἥδρα, from ἔξομαι, to be placed) 1 The *Anus*.

2 The excrement.

3 The basis or bottom of an abscess.

4 In *Hippocrates*, it imports a species of fracture.

HEDRICOS (ἡδρινός, from ἥδρα, a basis, or bottom) an epithet for medicines appropriated to the *Anus*.

HEDYCHROI, a name for certain troches in *Galen*.

HEDYOSMOS, a name for mint.

HEDYSMA (ἡδυσμα, from ἡδύς, sweet) whatever, when mixed with any medicine, communicates to it a sweet smell or taste.

HEL, honey. *Rulandus*.

HEILAMIDES (from εἰλέω, to turn) the membranes which invest the brain.

HELCOMA (ἑλκωμα, from ἑλκεω, an ulcer) an exulceration.

HELCOS (ἑλκεω, from ἑλκω, to draw, or attract) an ulcer.

HELCOSIS. See **HELCOMA**.

HELCYDRION (ἑλκύδριον, a dim. of ἑλκεω, an ulcer) a small ulcer.

HELCYSMA, scorix of silver.

HELCYSTER (ἑλκυστήρ, from ἑλκω, to draw) an instrument to extract the *Fœtus* from the womb.

HELENIATRUM, bastard elecampane.

HELENIUM. *Enula campana*, *helenium*, offic. Elecampane. It grows in moist fields and meadows, in several parts of *England*; and is pretty much planted in gardens, for the sake of the roots, which only are used.

The roots of *Elecampane* are pneumonic, carminative, sudorific, and alexipharmic; of great service in shortness of breath, coughs, stuf-

HEL

fing of the lungs, and in infectious and contagious distempers: They are good for the stone, and stoppage of urine; they promote the menstrual flux, and to that end are mixed with chalybeats. They are also good for the gout and sciatica. Outwardly they are used for the itch, either the juice or powder mixed with a proper ointment.

By the chymical analysis it yields, besides several acid liquors, a great deal of oil, a little of an urinous spirit, no concreted volatile salt, the leaves a good deal; so that this plant seems to act by an oily volatile salt, the sal ammoniac of which is not entirely disengaged, and is greatly loaded with sulphur. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

HELIOSELINUM. See **APIUM**.

HELIANTHEMOIDES, the name of a plant, growing near *Surinam* in *America*.

HELIANTHEMUM. *Panax chironium*, *helianthemum*. Offic. Dwarf sun-flower. It grows in mountainous places, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

The root, taken internally, is good against the bites of serpents; and the tops are effectual for the same purpose. The plant is astringent, and a good demulcent, in the form of a decoction, particularly in diarrhœas, hæmorrhages, and diseases of the fauces.

HELICHRYSUM; *Orientele*. *Chrysocome*. offic. Oriental goldylocks. It grows in *Crete*, and flowers in *July*. The root is used in medicine, which is esteemed drying and astringent. *Boerhaave* says it is also diuretic, sudorific, attenuating, aperient, and vulnerary. It excites the menses, kill worms, and dissolves extravasated blood.

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HELICHRYSUM; *feu Stæcas citrina*, offic. Goldy locks. It grows in some parts of *France* and *Italy*, and is frequently planted in gardens, flowering in *July* and *August*.

It is said to be good in obstruction of the menses, that it dries up catarrhs, and kills worms; but it is rarely used in the shops.

HELICHRYSUM; *Americana*. *Pes cati*, offic. Cat's-foot. This plant is drying and astringent; the syrup of it is in esteem for exulcerations of the lungs, spitting of blood, and, particularly, for the chin-cough. *Dale*.

HELIOCAES, the name of a compound escharotic powder, in *Paulus Ægineta*.

HELIOCHRYSUM (from ἥλιος, the sun, and χρυσός, gold) See **HELICHRYSUM**.

HELIOSIS (ἥλιωσις, from ἥλιος, the sun) insolation, or sitting in the sun.

HELIOTROPIMUM majus, offic. Turnsole. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in the summer. The juice of this plant makes warts fall off, and takes away the ring-worm. It is resolvent, and proper to stop spreading ulcers. *Martyn's Tournefort*

HELIOTROPIMUM minus, offic. Small turnsole. It is cultivated in gardens. The herb is used, and agrees in virtues with the preceding.

HELIOTROPIMUM, offic. Common blood-stone. This is an opaque gem, of a green colour, mark'd with bloody spots or veins. It is said to resist poison, and to stop hæmorrhages.

HELITIS. See *Æs*.

HELIX (from εἰλέω, to turn) the external circle, or border of the ear.

HEL

HELLEBORASTRUM. See **HELLEBORUS**.

HELLEBORINE, offic. Bastard hellebore. It grows in copses and shady groves, and flowers in *May*. It is supposed to agree in virtues with the white hellebore, but is rarely used.

HELLEBORUS niger fætidus. *Helleborastrum*, offic. Setter-wort. It grows in woody places, though but rarely, and flowers in *February* and *March*.

The leaves are used, which, being dried and pulverized, are exhibited in small quantities to children affected with worms; and is esteemed, by the common sort of people, a most potent and certain remedy; but *Tragus* very well observes, that it is not to be used internally, but avoided as a most pernicious herb. *Dale*.

HELLEBORUS; *niger*; *hortensis*; *flore viridi*. *Helleboraster minor*, offic. Bear's-foot. It grows in mountainous places, flowering in *March* and *April*.

The parts used in medicine are the root and leaves. The leaves are recommended by *Dr. Johnson* against contagious diseases. The root has the same virtues with that of the black hellebore, and may be taken instead of it. It purges the lower belly, evacuating phlegm, and the yellow bile.

HELLEBORUS niger, offic. Black hellebore. It is a very innocent and efficacious medicine; and, when given in a moderate dose, is so far from being a violent purger, (as the ancients believed it) that very often it does not purge at all; and though it sometimes occasions vomiting, yet frequently it does not so much as offend the stomach. *Avicenna* says it provokes urine,

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urine, and the menses ; which latter quality is sufficiently known. In dropsies more wonderful effects have been produced by it than any other diuretic.

HELLESPONTIA, the name of two plaisters in *Galen*.

HELMINTHES (ἐλμινθες, the plural of ἑλμινς, a worm) worms.

HELMINTHAGOGA (from ἑλμινθες, worms, and ἄγω, to lead) medicines which expel worms.

HELMINTHICA, the same as HELMINTHAGOGA.

HELNESED, coral. *Rulandus*.

HELODES (ἐλώδης, from ἔλω, a fen) an epithet applied to certain fevers attended in the beginning with profuse sweats, which afford no relief. In the mean time the tongue is dry and rough, and the skin hard, as if it were parched.

HELOSIS, a disorder of the eye, consisting in the eye-lids being turned up.

HELOTIS, a name for the disease called *Plica polonica*.

HEMERALOPS (from ἡμέρα, the day, and ὤψ, the eye) a defect in the eye, consisting in being able to see in the day-time only, and not in the evening. It is the reverse of the *Noctalops*.

HEMICERAUNIS, the name of a bandage, in *Galen*, for the back and breast.

HEMICRANIA (ἡμικρανία, from ἡμισυ, half, and κρανίον, the skull) a pain which seizes only one side of the head.

HEMIECTON, or HEMIECTEON, half of an HECTEUS.

HEMIMÆRION, 1 Half a dram.

2 Half of any thing in general.

HEMINA. See COTYLE.

HEMIOBOLION, or HEMIO-

H E N

BOLON, (from ἡμισυ, half, and ὀβολός, an obolus) the half of an obolus, that is, five grains.

HEMIOLION (from ἡμισυ, half, and ὅλος, the whole) 1 In general, the whole of any thing, and half as much more.

2 *Galen* uses it to signify an ounce and an half.

HEMIONIS (from ἡμίονος, a mule) mule's dung. *Hippocrates*.

HEMIONITIS, offic. Mule's-fern. It is said to be produced in *Italy*. The whole herb is used, which *Boerhaave* says is astringent, vulnerary, pectoral, and good against disorders of the spleen, and spittings of blood. *Dale*.

HEMONIUM. See ASPLENIUM.

HEMIOPON, half. *Galen*.

HEMIPAGIA, the same as HEMICRANIA. *Blancard*.

HEMIPLEGIA, or HEMIPLEXIA, (ἡμιπληγία, or ἡμιπληξία, from ἡμισυ, half, and πλήσσω, to strike) a disease when only one half of the head, and the rest of the body, is affected after the manner of an apoplexy.

HEMERHOMBION, the same as HEMITOMON.

HEMITOMON (ἡμίτομον, from ἡμισυ, half, and τέμνω, to cut) cut through the middle ; a sort of bandage mentioned by *Hippocrates*.

HEMITRITÆUS (ἡμιτρίαις, from ἡμισυ, half, and τρίαις, third or tertian) the same as SEMITER-
TIANA, which see.

HEMITYBION, in *Hippocrates*, signifies a thick piece of linen cloth. *Galen*.

HEMIXESTON, a measure equal to a COTYLE, which see.

HENRICUS *rubens*, vitriol calcin'd to a redness.

HEP

HEPAR, (*ἥπαρ*, from *ἐργα*, to work, and *εἶμα*, blood, because the antients supposed that its use was to prepare the blood) the liver. It is a large and pretty solid mass, of a dark-red colour, a little inclined to yellow, situated immediately under the arch of the *diaphragm*, partly in the right *hypochondrium*, which it fills almost entirely, and partly in the *epigastrium*, between the *appendix ensiformis* and *spina dorsi*, and terminating commonly in the left *hypochondrium*, into which it sometimes runs a considerable way. It is almost round and pretty thick. Its upper side is convex, smooth and equal. In its middle and fore-part it is divided into two by a *fissure*, where the umbelical vessels enter. The gall-bladder is fastned to its under side, where there are three eminences which the antients called *portæ*, of which one passes for a little lobe: when it is full of blood, it is of a hard-red colour; when the blood is pressed out of it, it is pale and soft. It is fastened in the body by two ligaments; the first, which is large and strong, comes from the *peritonæum* that covers the *diaphragm*, and penetrating the substance of the liver, it joins the *capsula* of the *vena portæ*. The second is the umbelical vein; it comes from the navel, and enters by the great fissure to join the *vena portæ*: after the birth it degenerates into a ligament, but is of little use in the fastening of the liver; 'tis covered with a common membrane from the *peritonæum*, besides which every lobe and gland has its proper membrane. The common membrane of the liver being raised, its substance appears to be composed of small glands of a conical figure,

HEP

not easy to be perceived in the liver of a human body, and bound together by a proper membrane, into several heaps or lobes, which, like bunches of grapes, hang to the branches of the vessels, from which each small gland receives a twig; and the lobes are tied to one another by small membranes, which fill up the spaces between them.

The vessels of the liver are the *Vena cava*, and the *Vena portæ*; they are accompanied with many small branches of the arteries, which come from the *Cælaic* and *Mesenterica superior*. The *Vena portæ* brings the blood full of bile for secretion, and the *Vena cava* brings back the blood which remains. The *Vena portæ* and the *cava* enter the liver by its concave side, and are equally distributed through all its substance; where ever there is a branch of the one, there is also a branch of the other: so that each lobe, and each gland in the lobe, whether on the convex or concave side, receives the same vessels. The *Vena portæ* performing the office of an artery, brings the blood full of bile, which being strained off by the glands, the rest of the blood is carried back, by the branches of the *Vena cava*, to the heart. Its nerves it receives from the *Plexus hepaticus* of the internal nerve. Besides these vessels, the liver has lymphatics, most of which open into the conglobated glands near the *Vena portæ*, or the concave side of the liver; from thence the *Lympha* is carried by other lymphatics to the receptacle of the chyle.

The excretory ducts of the liver are the *Vesicula Fellis* and *Porus biliaris*: the *Vesicula Fellis*, or gall-

H E P

gall-bladder, is fixed to the concave side of the liver, into which its back-part makes a small dint; its figure is like that of a pear; 'tis of a different bigness almost in every person; the largest is about the bigness of a pullet's egg. When the liver is in its natural situation, the bottom or largest part of the bladder is downwards, and the neck or narrowest part upwards; and then it touches the stomach as well as the *Colon*, where it frequently dyes them yellow. This bladder is composed of three coats, the outermost is common to it with the liver; the next, which is proper to it, is thick and solid, composed of transverse, oblique, and strait fibres. The third is thin and nervous; This last coat is covered within by a kind of crust or *Mucus*, which preserves it against the acrimony of the bile, secreted, probably, by some small glands, which *Malpighi* has remarked, between its coats, where the *Cystic* arteries end; which gave him ground to think, that it was the same in the *Pocus Biliarius*. The bile is brought into the gall-bladder by some small vessels which arise from the neighbouring glands, and which uniting form one or two pipes which open at the neck of the bladder. These ducts are hard to discover in any liver except that of an ox. From the neck of the gall-bladder there goes a pipe, not in a strait line with the bladder, but, as it were, more depressed in the liver; it is called *Ductus Cysticus*. Some small biliary ducts open likewise into it, and its inner membrane has several *Rugæ*, which retard the motion of the bile: To this pipe, which is about the bigness of a goose-quill, is joined another, called *Ductus*

H E P

Hepaticus, or *Porus Biliarus*; these two together make the *Ductus communis Choledochus*, which go as obliquely to the lower end of the *Duodenum*, or beginning of the *Jejunum*. After it has pierced the first coat, it runs near two fingers-breadth between the coats, before it opens into the cavity of the intestine, which oblique insertion serves instead of a valve to hinder the bile from returning into the *Ductus communis*, having once entered the intestine. The gall-bladder has two veins from the *Vena Portæ*, which are called *Cysticæ Gemellæ*. It has some small arteries from the *Cæliaca dextra*, and some lymphatics.

The *Porus Biliarius* is another excretory vessel of the liver; it has as many branches as the *Vena Portæ*, which it accompanies through every lobe and gland of the liver. Where ever there is a branch of the one, there is a branch of the other; and these two are inclosed in one common *Capsule*, as in a sheath. The use of this *Capsule* is to facilitate the motion of the blood and bile, by the contraction of its fibres: All these branches unite, and make one trunk of the bigness of a small quill, which joins the end of the cystic duct, from carrying the bile from the liver to the intestines by the common duct; as was said before. The insertion of the *Porus Biliarius* into the cystic duct is oblique, with its mouth looking towards the *Ductus communis*, by which means it is impossible that the bile, which comes from the *Cystis* can enter the *Porus Biliarus*, unless the common duct is stopped.

H E P A R *uterium*. See P L A - C E N T I A .

HER

HEPATARIUS. See HEPAT-
TICUS

HEPATEROS *fluxus*, a sort of
dy enteric, in which an aqueous
blood is excreted, like water in
which new killed flesh has been
washed. *Gorræus*.

HEPATICA *nobilis*, offic. Noble
liverwort. It is usually planted in
gardens, and flowers in *March*.

The leaves are used, tho' but
very rarely, here in *England*; but
they are commended by some
foreign authors, as a very good
vulnerary, and useful in distempers
of the liver. *Miller*.

HEPATICUS, (from ἥπαρ, the
liver) hepatic, an epithet for any
thing belonging to the liver.

HEPATITES. See HEPAR.

HEPATORIUM. See EPA-
TORIUM.

HEPATUS, the name of a fish.

HEPHTHOTES, (ἐφθότης, from
ἔψω, to boil) a concoction, pro-
duced by boiling.

HEPIALA. See EPIALA.

HEPSANA, (ἑψανα, from ἔψω,
to boil) boiled aliments with the
broth. *Hippocrates*.

HEPSEMA, (from the preceding
derivation). See DECOCTIO.

HEPTAPHARMACUM, (from
ἑπτά, seven, and φάρμακον, a medi-
cine) the name of a relaxing, su-
perating, and incarning medicine,
so called from its being compound-
ed of seven ingredients.

HEPTAPHYLLIUM, (from
ἑπτά, seven, and φύλλον, a leaf) a
name for tormentil, because it has
commonly seven leaves surround-
ing the stalk. *Blancard*.

HERACLEIUS, (Ἡράκλειος, from
Ἡρακλῆς, Hercules) herculean. An
epithet of the epilepsy.

HERACLOTICUM, (from He-
ρακλῆα, a city of Pontus, where it

HER

was produced in the greatest plenty,
or best in its kind) a name for Ori-
ganum. *Blancard*.

HERBA, an herb. By an herb
is meant all such plants whose stalks
die to the ground every year.
Those whose roots do not continue
two years, are termed annual
plants; those whose roots continue
two years, are termed biennial
plants; and those whose roots con-
tinue many years, are termed pe-
rennial plants.

HERBA *benedicta*. See CARYO-
PHYLLATA.

HERBA *doria*. See DORIA;
Narbonensium.

HERBA *fellis*. See CATARIA;
major; *vulgaris*.

HERBA *Gerardi*. See ANGE-
LICA.

HERBA *hæmorrhoidum*. See
GHELIDONIUM; *minus*.

HERBA *judaica*. See SIDERI-
TUS; *birsuia*, *procumbens*.

HERBA *maxima*. See CORONA
solis.

HERBA *paralysis*. See PRI-
MULA *veris*.

HERBA *Paris*, offic. Herb Paris.
It is found in moist shady woods,
which have a good soil, and flowers
in *April* and *May*, and the berry is
ripe in *July*.

Parkinson says, the roots boiled
in wine, help the colic; and the
leaves, applied outwardly, repress
tumors and inflammations, especially
in the scrotum and testicles, and
ripen pestilential tumors.

HERBA *petri*. See PRIMULA
veris.

HERBA *sacra*. See VERBENA.

HERBA *S. Johannis*. See AR-
TEMISIA.

HERBA *S. Laurentii*. See RE-
GULA.

HERBA *S. Petri*. See CRITH-
MUM.
HERBA

HER

HERBA *scorbuti*. See COCHLEARIA.

HERBA *stellæ*. See CORONOPUS *bortensis*

HERBA *teribilis*. See ALY-PUM.

HERBA *turca*. See HERNIARIA.

HERBA *venerosa*. See SIUM; *Eurace folio*.

HERBA *vulneraria seu virga aurea vulgo Germanica*, offic. German golden-rod. It grows in mountainous places, and flowers in July. The herb is used, which is possessed of the same virtues with the *Virga aurea*.

HERBARIUS, (from *herba*, an herb, or *gras*, and *voro*, to devour) herbivorous, an epithet for such animals as live on herbs and gras.

HERCULES, this term is applied in pharmacy, to several medicines which are of uncommon force and efficacy.

HERCULES *clava*, Hercules's club. The name of a thorny tree growing in *Virginia*; but it has no medicinal virtues ascribed to it.

HEREOS, in *Paracelsus*, signifies a sort of imaginary love, in nocturnal pollutions. *Castellus*.

HERINACEUS. *Erinaceus*, offic. The hedgehog, or urchin. It is found in thickets and hedges; but is rarely used in medicine.

HERMANIA, there are seven species of this plant taken notice of by *Boerhaave*; but it is not used in medicine.

HERMAPHRODITUS, (from *Ἑρμῆς*, Mercury, and *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venu) an hermaphrodite, or one who partakes of both sexes: But this is now generally looked upon as a vulgar error; and that the uncommon size of the *Clitoris*, in some females, is the cause of the mistake.

HER

HERMESIA, (from *Hermes*, or *Mercury*, its supposed inventor) chymistry.

HERMETICA *ars* (from the preceding derivation) chymistry.

HERMETICA *medicina*, chymical medicine.

HERMETICA *philosophiæ*, that which is directed by chymical reasonings, upon the principles of salt, sulphur, and mercury.

HERMETICA *signum*, the hermetic seal. This is performed by heating the neck of a glass till it is ready to melt, and then closing it together with a pair of hot pincers.

HERMODACTYLUS. See BEHEW, and COLCHIUM.

HERMOLAUS, the name of a collyrium, in *Ætius*.

HERNANDIA, *Jack in a box*. The name of a plant growing in the *West-Indies*.

HERNIA, (a primitive in the *Latin*) a rupture.

HERNIARIA, offic. Rupturewort. It grows in sandy ground, but is not very common; and flowers in June and July. Rupturewort is cooling, drying, and binding, and accounted a specific for ruptures of all kinds: It, also, provokes urine, and is good for the stone in the kidneys and bladder. It is, however, but seldom used.

HERNIARIA; *Alfines folio*. *Arenaria*, offic. Sea chickweed. It grows in maritime places, and amongst vines, flowering in summer. The herb, which is the part used, cures a *Paronychia*, and the *Favi*, being rubbed thereon. *Dale* from *Dioscorides*.

HERODIUS, a name for the golden eagle, so called because it bears the rank of heroes in comparison of the other kinds of eagles.

H I C

HERPES, (*ἑρπης*, from *ἑρπω*, to spread) a bilious pustule breaking-out on the surface of the skin.

HERPETON, (*ἑρπῆλον*, from *ἑρπω*, to creep) 1 Reptile, an epithet for all creeping animals.

2 *Hippocrates* uses it to signify the same as *Herpes*.

HESMIS, a quarter of a pound. *Rulandus*.

HESPERIS. *Boerhaave* enumerates twenty four species of this plant; and says it is antiscorbutic and diaphoretic, and very serviceable in asthmas, coughs, and coliculsions.

HESTIA. 1 The same as *Focus*.

2 The name for a celebrated plaister among the antients, described by *Ætius*.

HETERORRYTHMOS. See **ARITHMUS**, and **ENRITHMUS**.

HETICH *Americum*, a species of *American* turnip.

HETROGENOUS, (from *ἕτερον*, another, and *γένος*, kind) of another kind.

HEXAGIUM, (*ἑξάγιον*, from *ἕξ*, six) a name of a weight among the antient *Greeks*, being the same as the *Roman Sextula*; and so called, because it was the sixth part of an ounce, or four scruples. *Arbuthnot*.

HEXAPHARMACUM, (from *ἕξ*, six, and *φάρμακον*, a medicine) the name of a plaister in *Ægineta*, so called from its being compounded of six ingredients.

HEXIS, (*ἕξις*, from *ἔχω*, to have) an habit.

HIANTICILLA. See **GALBULUS**.

HIATULA. See **CHAMA**.

HIBERNICUS *lapis*. See **TEGULA** *Hibernica*.

HIPISCUS, a name for the *Alphæa*, which see.

HICESIA, the name of a plaister,

H I E

in *Galen*, very good for *Strumæ* and abscesses of the spleen on joints.

HIDROA, (*ἰδρωα*, from *ἰδρῶς*, sweat) a kind of pustules very troublesome in the summer time; they proceed from bilious, and viscid saline humours, irritating the skin. They make their eruption with the sweat, whence their name.

HIDROCRITICA, (from *ἰδρῶς*, sweat, and *κρίνω*, to judge) signs taken from sweat. *Blancard*.

HIDROS, (*ἰδρῶς*, from *ἵδρω*, water) sweat.

HIDROTICA, (*ἰδρωτικά*, from *ἰδρῶς*, sweat) sudorifics, or such medicines as promote sweat.

HIDROTOPOEA, (from *ἰδρῶς*, sweat, and *ποιέω*, to cause) the same as **HIDROTICA**, which see.

HIDUS, *Flos Æris*. *Rulandus*.

HIERA PICA, (*ἱερὰ πικρά*, i. e. holy bitter) a particular composition of aloes and spices; it has its name from the supposed excellency of its virtues.

HIERABOTANE, (from *ἱερός*, holy, and *βότανον*, an herb) holy herb, a name, in *Dioscorides*, for a species of *Verbena*.

HEIRACITES, (from *ἱεραξ*, the hawk, because it resembles it in colour) the name of a stone, or, according to *Pliny*, a gem. *Paulus Ægineta* recommends it for representing the hæmorrhoids.

HIERACIUM *minus*, offic. The lesser hawkweed. It grows every where in pasture grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The leaves are used; which, taken inwardly, sharpens the sight, and expels black bile: It has the same virtues as the *Sonchus*, only is a little more bitter, and much superior to it. *Dale*.

HIERACIUM; *Alpinum*; *latifolium*; *maculatum*; *hirsutie incanum*;

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num; flore magno. Herba Costa, offic. Hungarian hawk-weed.

It grows on chalky hills, and flowers in *June*; the herb is in use, which is highly extolled for its efficacy in pulmonic disorders. *Buxb.* It is of singular service in a phthisis. *Cam. Dale.*

HIERACIUM; *murorum; folio pilosissimo. Pulmonaria Gallica, & Pulmonaria Aurea. offic. French or golden lung-wort.*

It grows in woods, and on old walls, and shady banks, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The herb is used, which agrees in virtues with the *PULMONARIA maculosa*, which see.

HIERATICUM, the name of a *Malgama* in *Galen*.

HIEROGLYPHICA (from *ιερός*, holy, and *γραφή*, to engrave, or write). 1 Characters in medicine, said to be invented by *Hermes Trismegistus*.

2 The lines and other marks, in the palm of the hand, which are consulted in *Chiromancy*.

HIEROS (*ιερός*, from *ιεῖν*, to dedicate) sacred, holy; an epithet applied to a variety of things.

HIGUERO, *oviedi*, the calabash-tree. It grows in *America*; but is not used in medicine.

HILUM, the blackish spot in beans, generally call'd the eye of the bean.

HIMANTOPUS (from *αἷμα*, blood, and *πῆς*, a foot, because it has long legs of a blood-red colour) the name of an aquatic bird. *Le-mery* says, that its fat is resolvent, and good for the gout.

HIMAS (*ἵμας*, a thong, or strap of leather). This word, in medicine, signifies a laxness of the *Uvula*, when it becomes long and slender, in a pendulous posture.

H I P

HIMEROS (*ἱμερος*, from *ἱμεῖν*, to desire, or long for) an amorous longing, or desire.

HINNULUS (a dim. of *hinnus*, a hind) the young of the deer, or goat kind.

HIPPACE. 1 Cheese made of mares-milk.

2 The rennet of a colt.

HIPPION, a name for the *Gentiana major*.

HIPPOCAMPUS, offic. The sea-horse.

It is taken in the *Mediterranean* sea; but is rarely used in medicine.

HIPPOCASTANUM *vulgare*. The horse chesnut. It is cultivated in gardens and walks, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The fruit is used, and is esteem'd an errhine. *Dale*.

HIPPOCRAS. See **CLARETUM**.

HIPPOCRATES's sleeve; a woollen bag, in form of a pyramid, to strain any liquid through.

HIPPOCRATICA facies. See **FACIES Hippocratica**.

HIPPOCRATICUM *scammum*. See **BATHRON**.

HIPPOCRATICUM *vinum*. See **CLARETUM**.

HIPPOGLOSSUM. See **BISLINGUA**.

HIPPOGLOSSUS, a large species of sole.

HIPPOLITHUS (from *ἵππος*, an horse, and *λίθος*, a stone) a stone found in the stomach or intestines of an horse.

HIPPOMANES (from *ἵππος*, an horse, and *μανομαι*, to be mad, because it makes horses, which eat of it, mad) a name for the **CYNOCRAMBE**, or **APOCYNUM**.

HIPPOMARATHRUM (from *ἵππος*,

H I R

ἵππος, an horse, and μάραθρον, fennel) horse-fennel.

HIPPONE, the name of a malgama, in *Aetius*.

HIPPOPHAES, the name of a shrubby plant, which the fullers use in scouring cloth. *Dioscorides*.

HIPPOPHAES, *Hippophæstum*, & *Hippomanes*, offic. Purging thorn. It grows in the *Morea*; the juice is used to purge off, by stool, pituitose humours.

HIPPOTAMUS, offic. The sea-horse, or rather river-horse.

HIPPOSELINUM. See SMYRNIUM.

HIPPOSIS (ἵππωσις, from ἵππῶ or ἵππῶν, to press) a pressure, compression, or depression.

HIPPOSORCHIS (from ἵππος, an horse, and ὄρχις, a testicle) the powder of the testicles of an horse.

HIPPURIS (from ἵππος, an horse, and ὄρεα, a tail). 1 A name given to several species of *Equisetum*.

2 An inveterate and stubborn defluxion on the *Pudenda* of those who continue too long, or mount too often on horseback, or some weakness, or other inconvenience, of the same parts, proceeding from the same cause.

HIPPUS (ἵππος, an horse) an affection of the eyes, under which they are continually trembling and twinkling, as is usual with those who ride on horseback.

HIRA (the ancient copies read it *Chira*; some *Hilla*.) Some authors restrain the meaning of this word to the *intestinum jejunum*; others extend it to all the intestines; and *Linden*, in a larger sense, to all the contents of the abdomen. *Castellus*.

HIRELLUM, in *Paracelsus*, signifies something unknown, which

H O I

renders persons delirious. *Castellus*.

HIRCI *barba*. See TRAGOPOGON.

HIRCULUS (a dim. of *Hircus*, a goat) a species of plant so called, because it is of a rank, goatish smell.

HIRCUS, the goat. See *Caper*.

HIRCUS *bezoarticus*. See BEZOAR.

HIRQUUS, the angle of the eye.

HIRUDO, *sanguifuga*. offic. The leach.

Leaches are a species of aquatic worms or insects, which, being apply'd to the body, bite through the skin, extract blood out of the veins, and are very conducive to health.

HIRUNDINARIA. See ASCLEPIAS.

HIRUNDO, offic. The swallow.

The whole bird, and its nest is used in medicine, tho' very rarely.

HIRUNDO *indica*, offic. The Indian swallow.

HISMAT. *Spuma argenti*, or litharge. *Rulandus*.

HISPANICUM *viride*, *verdegise*. *Rulandus*.

HISPIDITAS (from *Hispidus*, hairy) hairiness in general.

HISTOS, properly the mast of a ship; but *Hippocrates* uses it to imply a chirurgical machine for restoring the gibbosity of the spine.

HOAXACAN, the same as *Guaiacum*. *Ray*.

HOBUS, a species of plumb-tree growing in the *West-Indies*.

HOCIAMSANUM, agrimony. *Marcellus Empiricus*.

HÆDUS. See *CAPER*.

HOITZILOXITL. See BALSAMUM *Peruvianum*.

HOLCE.

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HOLCE. 1 The same as **DRACHMA**, which see.

2 In *Dioscorides*, it signifies any weight in general.

HOLCIMOS (ὀλκιμος, from ἔλκω, to draw) tractile.

HOLIPPÆ, sweet-meats.

HOLMISCOS. See **MORTARIOLUM**.

HOLMOS. 1 The same as **MORTARIUM**, which see.

2 The trunk of the body, separate from the limbs. *Castellus*.

HOLOPHLYCTIDES. See **PHLYCTIDES**.

HOLOSTEO *affinis*. See **MYOSUROS**.

HOLOSTEON, the name of a fish which is found in the river *Nile*. It is of no use in medicine. *Le-mery*.

HOLOTONICOS (from ὅλος, the whole, and τένω, to stretch) an universal convulsion, or rigor of the whole body. *Castellus*.

HOLSEBON, **HELSEATON**, or **HELSEBON**. Common salt prepar'd. *Rulandus*.

HOMÆOMERES (ὁμοιομερής, from ὁμοιος, similar, and μέρος, a part) an epithet of any thing which consists of similar parts.

HOMORDA, human dung. *Castellus*.

HOMILIA. This word is used by *Hippocrates* in three senses.

1 It signifies conversation, or discourse.

2 A connection and cohesion of the parts, and especially of the bones.

3 Exercise.

HOMOGENES (from ὁμοιος, similar, and γένος, kind) homogeneous, or of the same kind.

HOMOLINON, crude flax.

HOMONOPAGIA- an head-ach.

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HOMONYMIA, homonymy, or equivocation.

HOMOPLATÆ, or **OMOPLATÆ**. The *scapulæ*, or shoulder-blade.

HOMORUSIA, the name of a medicine in *Avicenna*.

HOMOTONOS (ὁμότονος, equal) equable, or proceeding in the same tenor. It is applied to such fevers as keep a constant tenor, from the beginning to the end.

HOMUNCULUS. See **ADOLESCENS**.

HOPLE, the hoof of grominivorous animals.

HOPLOCHRISMA (from ὅπλον, armour, and χρίσμα, an ointment) weapon salve.

HORA. This word, in medicinal authors, imports that season of the year which begins about the dog-days, when the autumnal fruits begin to be ripe.

HORÆUS (ὥραιος, from ὥρα, autumn). 1 An epithet for such fruit as are ripe about autumn.

2 The moderns use it to express any fruits which are perfectly ripe.

HORDEOLUM (from *hordeum*, barley) a tumor on the eyelid, resembling a barley-corn.

HORDEUM, offic. Barley. It is sown in fields in the spring, and the grain is ripe in *August*. The grain, or seeds are used.

Barley is cooling and drying, absterfve, aperitive, and digestive, emollient, diuretic, and nutritive.

HORDEUM mundatum & *perlalum*, offic. French, and pearl barley. What we call *French* barley, because it is usually imported from *France*, is no other than barley decorticated in a mill, adapted to that purpose. The best is what is round, white, and bright. What we call *pearl-barley*, because it resembles

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seemles *Scotch* pearls, is prepar'd after the same manner, only it is twice or thrice subjected to the mill, in order to be ground, and made less. The best is that which is small, white, has sprinklings of the flower on all sides, new, and not musty. Both of them agree in virtues with the common barley, only they are more nutritive.

HORDEUM *causticum*. See **CEVADILLA**.

HORIZON, in the spagiric language, signifies mercury of gold. *Rulandus*.

HORMINUM; *sylvestre*; *Lavendulæ flore*. *Occulus Christi*. offic. Wild clary. It grows frequently in gravelly grounds, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The seed is principally used.

This is suppos'd to have the same virtues with the *Silarea*, but in a lower degree. But what this plant is remarkable for, is the seed, of which one, put into the eye, will cleanse it of any thing that is offensive, and clear away redness, inflammations, or specks.

HORMINUM *sativum*. offic. Purple-spiked clary. It is cultivated with us in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in *July*. The seed is used, which, drank in wine, is accounted a provocative to venery. *Dale* says, it stimulates the nerves, and inebriates; and is of excellent service in a dropsy, being of a heating quality.

HORNUS, or **HORNOTINUS**, a species of wheat. See **SETANIOS**.

HORRIDUS, or **HORRIFICA**, (from *horror*, a trembling, or from *horror*, a trembling, and *facio*, to make). 1 An epithet of fevers, importing shivering, or attended with a shivering.

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2 Rough, or rugged.

HORROR, a shivering, or shaking, such as precedes the fit of an ague.

HORTULANUS, the ortolan.

HORTUS, properly a garden; but some medicinal authors call the female genital organs by this name.

HOTTONIA, water violet.

This plant is very common in deep, standing waters and ditches, in several parts of *England*; but it is not used in physic.

HUART, the name of a beautiful, aquatic fowl found in *Canada*.

HUMECTANTIA (from *humerus*, moisture) moistening remedies.

HUMERUS, in anatomy, is the large bone of the arm.

HUMIDIUM (from *humidus*, moist) the same as *humor*.

HUMILIS *musculus*, the same as *Depressor Oculi*. See **OCULUS**.

HUMMATU. See **NILA**.

HUMOR, a general name for any fluid; but physicians generally restrain it to the juices of an animal body.

HUMORISTA, a name of ridicule, bestow'd, by *Helmont*, on the physicians of the *Galenic* sect. *Castellus*.

HUNC, *bucci*, jupiter, or tin. *Rulandus*.

HURA, the sand-box-tree.

HUSSO, a large cetaceous fish, peculiar to the *Danube*. *Pliny* calls it *Mario*.

HYACINTHUS, offic. *Hya-cinth*, or violet. It grows every where in woods, hedges, and thickets, and flowers in *May*.

The roots are the only parts used, and those very rarely; tho' some authors affirm, that they are good

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good to stop all kinds of fluxes, and that they are diuretic. *Miller.*

HYACINTHUS, offic. The jacinth.

HYALODES (from ὑαλός, glass) vitreous, or glassy.

HYALOIDES (from ὑαλός, glass, and εἶδος, resemblance) an epithet for the vitreous humour of the eye.

HYANCHE (ὑάγχη, from ὕς, a swine) a quinsy, accompanied with an external tumor on each side of the throat. *Cælius Aurelianus.*

HYARITH, luna, silver. *Rulandus.*

HYBOMA, gibbosity.

HYDARTHROS (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄρθρον, a joint) a sort of clear water, or ichor, which flows from the joints, when wounded or ulcerated.

HYATINOS, the name of a collyrium, in *Galen*, compos'd principally of rain-water.

HYDATIS (from ὕδωρ, water) a little transparent vesicle or bladder of water, which is sometimes found single, and sometimes in clusters, upon various parts of the body, especially in dropical persons.

HYDATISMOS (ὑδατισμός, from ὕδωρ, water) the noise, or sound made by the sound of the humours fluctuating in external abscesses, or vomicas.

HYDRARGYROSIS, mercurial unction, in order to raise a salivation.

HYDRARGYRUM, mercury, or quicksilver. See **MERCURIUS**.

HYDRARTHROS. See **HYDARTHROS**.

HYDRELÆUM (from ὕδωρ, water, and ἔλαιον, oil) a mixture of oil and water.

HYDRENTEROCELE, or

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HYDRO-ENTEROCELE (from ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερον, an intestine, and κήλη, a tumor) a dropfy of the scrotum, complicated with a descent of the intestine.

HYDROA. See **HIDROA**, and **SUDAMINA**.

HYDROCARDIA (from ὕδωρ, water, and καρδία, the heart) a sanious, or purulent tumor of the pericardium.

HYDROCELE (from ὕδωρ, water, and κήλη, a tumor) a watry tumor of the scrotum.

HYDROCEPHALUS (from ὕδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head) a watry tumor of the head. It is of two kinds, internal and external: the internal is when the water is collected within the bones of the cranium; external, when retain'd between the skin and the cranium.

HYDROCRITHE (from ὕδωρ, water, and κριθή, barley) barley-water. *Blancard.*

HYDRODES febris, a fever attended with copious symptomatical sweats, from the very beginning of the disorder.

HYDRO-ENTEROCELE. See **HYDRENTEROCELE**.

HYDROGRON, garum diluted with water. *Aetius.*

HYDROLÆUM. See **HYDRELÆUM**.

HYDROLAPATHUM, a name for the herb **BRITANNICA**, which see.

HYDROMEL (from ὕδωρ, water, and μέλι, honey) a composition of water and honey.

HYDROMPHALON (from ὕδωρ, water, and ὀμφαλος, the navel) a watry tumor of the navel.

HYDROPEGE (from ὕδωρ, water, and πηγή, a fountain) fountain-water.

HYDA-

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HYDATOCHOLOS (from ὑδωρ, water, and χολή, bile) an epithet applied to such stools as are liquid and bilious.

HYDATODES, or **HYDTONIDES** (from ὑδωρ, water, and ἴδιον, resemblance) watery. It is an epithet applied, 1 To wine greatly diluted.

2 To simple urine.

3 To the aqueous humour of the eye.

4 To a person labouring under an *Anasarca*.

HYDEROS (from ὑδωρ, water) the dropsy.

HYDRA, a water serpent

HYDRAGOGA (from ὑδωρ, water, and ἄγω, to draw) such medicines as discharge watry humours.

HYDROPHOBIA (from ὑδωρ, water, and φοβέω, to fear) a dread of water, one of the symptoms attending the bite of a mad dog.

HYDROPTHALMIA (from ὑδωρ, water, and ὀφθαλμός, an eye) a disease of the eye, when it is distended to an enormous size, by water or serum, and swells out beyond its orbit.

HYDROPTHALMION (from the preceding derivation) that part under the eye, which usually swells in cachectic and hydropic cases. *Blancard*.

HYDROPHYLLON, (from ὑδωρ, water, and φύλλον, a leaf) water-leaf. There are no medicinal virtues ascrib'd to this plant.

HYDROPHYSOCELE (from ὑδωρ, water, φίσσα, a flatus, and κήλη, a hernia) a hernia proceeding from water mixt with flatulences. *Castellus*.

HYDROPICA (from ὑδωρ, a dropsy). 1 An epithet for a person troubled with a dropsy.

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2 An epithet for a medicine good for a dropsy.

HYDROPNUEUMOSARCA (from ὑδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, spirit, or wind, and σάρξ, flesh) an abscess, produc'd from a mixture of aqueous, flatulent, and carneous substances. *Castellus*.

HYDROPOIDES (from ὑδωρ, a dropsy, and ἴδιον, resemblance) aqueous excretions, such as attend those in dropsies.

HYDROPOTO (from ὑδωρ, water, and πόσις, a drinker) a water-drinker.

HYDROPS (from ὑδωρ, water) the dropsy.

HYDROPYRETOS (from ὑδωρ, water, and πυρετός, a fever). 1 A kind of malignant, sweating, colliquative fever. *Castellus*.

2 The same as *Sudor Anglicanus*. *Blancard*.

HYDROROSATON (from ὑδωρ, water, and ῥόδον, a rose) a composition of water, honey, and the juice of roses.

HYDRORRHODINUM (from the foregoing derivation) water mix'd with oil of roses.

HYDROSARCOCELE (from ὑδωρ, water, σάρξ, flesh, and κήλη, a rupture) a watry tumor of the scrotum.

HYDROSELINUM (from ὑδωρ, water, and σέλινον, parsley) water-parsley. *Blancard*.

HYDROTICUS. See **HYDRAGOGA**.

HYDRUS, or **HYDRA** (from ὑδωρ, water) a water serpent.

HYGYDION, the name of a collyrium in *Ægineta*.

HYGIEIA, or **HYGEIA** (from ὑγιής, sound). 1 Health, soundness.

2 The name of a plaister describ'd by *Aetius*.

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HYGIEINA (from the preceding derivation) that part of physic which prescribes rules for the preservation of health

HYGRA, liquid plaisters, in opposition to ξηρία, (*Xeria*) dry plaisters. *Castellus*.

HYGREMPLASTRA (from υγρός, humid, and ἐμπλαστρον, a plaster) liquid plaisters.

HYGROBLEPHARICUS (from υγρός, humid, and βλέφαρον, an eyelid) an epithet applied to some ducts, or emunctories, discover'd in the extreme edge of both eyelids.

HYGROCIRSOCELE (from υγρός, humid, κίρσος, a varix, and κηλη, a hernia) a species of hernia, compounded of an aqueous and varicous one, when varicous obstructions arise in the veins, which supply the testes; and there is, at the same time, a copious collection of water in the scrotum. *Castellus*.

HYGROCOLLYRIUM (from υγρός, liquid, and κολλήριον, a collyrium) a liquid collyrium.

HYGROMYRON (from υγρός, liquid, and μύρον, an ointment) the name of a liquid, sweet-scented ointment, in *Aetius*.

HYGROPHOBIA (from υγρός, liquid, and φόβος, fear) the same as **HYDROPHOBIA**, which see.

HYGROPTHALMICUS. See **HYGROBLEPHARICUS**.

HYLARCHICUS (from ὕλη, matter, and ἀρχων, a prince, or chief) an epithet given, by Dr. *Henry Moore*, to the universal spirit of the world, which orders and governs the first matter. *Castellus*.

HYLE. 1 Matter in general.

2 In chymical authors, it signifies the philosophers stone.

HYMEN. See **GENERATIO**.

HYNENODES (from ὑμῆν, a

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membrane) membranous, or full of membranes.

HYOIDES (from the Greek letter υ, and ἵδιος, resemblance, because it resembles the form of that letter) an epithet for a forked bone at the root of the tongue, call'd *O*, *Hyoides*. See **LINGUA**.

HYOPHARYNGÆUS *musculus*. See **PHARYNX**.

HYOPHTHALMOS (from ὕς, a swine, and ὀφθαλμός, an eye) hog's-eye. 1 A name for the *ASTER Atticus*.

2 A name for a species of *ACHATES*. *Gorræus*.

HYOSCYAMUS, offic. Henbane. It grows frequently near highways and ditch-banks; and flowers in *May* and *June*. The leaves, root, and seed are used.

The leaves of henbane are emollient, cooling, and anodyne, good for inflammations, and to stop fluxions of hot rheum; and are often put into cooling, repelling ointments. The roots are accounted narcotic, and are but rarely used inwardly; they are frequently hung about childrens necks, being cut to pieces, and strung like beads, to prevent fits, and cause an easy breeding of the teeth. The seed is commended by Mr. *Boyle* against spitting of blood, as well as any other hæmorrhage, made into an electuary, with conserve of roses, and white poppy-seed. *Miller*.

HYOSYCAMUS *albus*, offic. White henbane. It grows wild in warmer countries, but, with us, only in gardens, flowering in *July*.

This species of henbane is accounted to be of a milder and less noxious nature than the black henbane, and therefore safer to be given inwardly, without fear of any dan-

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dangerous consequences attending it. *Miller*.

HYOSCYAMUS is also a name for several species of NICOTIANA.

HYOTHYROIDES, a name given to two muscles of the LARYNX, which see.

HYPACTICOS (from ὑπάγω, to subdue) a word appropriated to express the virtues of cathartic medicines.

HYPALEIPTON (ὑπάλειπτρον, from ἀλείπω, to anoint) a kind of spatula for spreading plaisters or ointments.

HYPALEIPTON (from the foregoing derivation) a liniment.

HYPECOON, offic. Horned, wild cumin. It grows in *Provence* and *Languedoc*, and flowers in *May*. It is possess'd of the same virtues with the poppies. *Dioscorides*.

HYPECOUMALTERUM. See CUMINUM *Siliquosum*.

HYPELÆON (from ὑπὸ, under, and ἔλαιον, oil) the dregs of oil.

HYPELATOS (from ὑπὸ, under, and ἐλάυνω, to agitate) an epithet of cathartic medicines.

HYPENEMIUS (from ὑπὸ, under, and ἄνεμος, the wind) an epithet of barren eggs, or such as are not impregnated with the tread of the cock.

HYPERCATHARSIS (from ὑπέρ, excess, and κάθαρσις, purgation) excessive purgation.

HYPERCORYPHOSIS (from ὑπέρ, above, and κορυφή, the vertex) a protuberance, or eminence.

HYPERCRISIS (from ὑπέρ, excessive, and κρίσις, a crisis) an excessive and violent crisis of a disease, when nature, oppress'd with the abundance of the morbid matter, makes extraordinary efforts to free itself by immoderate evacuations,

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attended with greater danger to the patient. *Galen*.

HYPEREPHIDROSIS (from ὑπέρ, excess, and ἰδρώς, sweat) an excessive, or immoderate sweating. *Blancard*.

HYPERESIA (ὑπηρεσία) the organical function of the several parts of the body. *Moschion*.

HYPERICUM, offic. St. John's wort.

It grows in hedges, and among bushes, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The leaves and flowers are used.

St. John's-wort is aperitive, detergent and diuretic, helpful against tertian and quartan agues, is alexipharmic, and destroys worms, and is an excellent vulnerary plant. A tincture of the flowers, in spirit of wine, is commended against melancholy and madness. Outwardly, it is of great service in bruises, contusions, and wounds, especially in the nervous parts. *Gerrard*, in his herbal, gives a very good receipt of a compound oil, of great service in the foregoing accidents. *Miller*.

HYPERINESIS, (from ὑπέρ, excess, and ἵνέω, to evacuate) an immoderate evacuation.

HYPERINOS, from the preceding derivation) 1 One who is immoderately purged.

2 One who is extenuated.

HYPEROA, (from ὑπέρ, above, and ὦν, a place) the palate of the mouth.

HYPEROS, (ὑπερος, a pestle) *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify a staff for the extension of broken bones. *Foesius*.

HYPERSARCOSIS (from ὑπέρ, above, and σὰρξ, flesh) any fleshy excrescence.

HYPEXODOS, (from ὑπὸ, under, and

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and ἐξόδος, a passing out) a flux of the belly.

HYPERZOCOS, (from ὑποζώννυμι, to undergird) those membranes which are spread under other parts.

HYPHEAR. See **VISCUS**.

HYPNOBATES, from ὑπνος, sleep, and βαίνω, to go) one who walks in his sleep.

HYPNOPOES, (from ὑπνιος, sleep, and ποίεω, to cause) an epithet for such medicines as procure sleep.

HYPNOS, (ὑπνος, a primitive in the Greek) sleep.

HYPNOTICUS, (from ὑπνος, sleep) See **HYPNOPOES**.

HYPNUM, a species of moss.

HYPOBRYCHIOS, (from ὑπὸ, under, and βρύχιος, sunk) latent, or deeply seated.

HYPOCAPNISMA, from ὑπὸ, and καπνίζω, to fumigate) suffumigation.

HYPOCATHARSIS, (from ὑπὸ, and καθάρσις, purgation) a slight purgation. Sometimes it is used simply for any degree of purgation by the belly.

HYPOCAUSTUM, (from ὑπὸ, under, and κάω, to burn) a stove, or an apartment for bathing or sweating, which is heated by a fire under its floor.

HYPOCEPHALÆON, (from ὑπὸ, under, and κεφαλή, the head) a pillow, or any support for the head. *Hippocrates*.

HYPOCERCHALEON, (from ὑπὸ, and κέρχνος, an asperity of the fauces) a kind of stridulous asperity of the fauces and *Aspera arteria*. *Hippocrates*.

HYPOCHOERIS, from ὑπὸ, importing diminution, and χοῖρ, a swine) a species of *sonchus*, less prickly than the others. *Blancard*.

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HYPOCHEOMENOS, (ὑποχέομαι, from ὑπὸ, under, and χέω, to pour) one labouring under a suffusion, or cataract. *Galen*.

HYPOCHLOROMELAS, (from ὑπὸ, importing diminution, and χλωρός, a pale colour) of a pale colour inclining to black. *Hippocrates*.

HYPOCHONDRIA, (from ὑπὸ, under and χόνδρος, a cartilage) the hypochondria, or the two regions lying on each side the *Cartilago ensiformis*, and those of the ribs and the tip of the breast; which hath in one the liver, and in the other the spleen.

HYPOCHONDRIACUS *morb.* *bus*, the hypochondriac disorder, generally called the hypochondriac affection. It is a disorder of the spasmodic kind, incident to the nervous system, and principally exerts its tyranny under the ensiform cartilage, and the spurious ribs, in the region of the *hypochondria*; whence its name.

HYPOCHONDRIACUS *medic.* *cina*, hypochondriacal medicines, or such as are calculated against disorders of the *hypochondria*.

HYPOCHOREMA, or **HYPOCHORESIS**, (from ὑποχωρέω, to retire, or recede) such things as pass off by stool.

2 Such as pass off by urine.

HYPOCHYMA, (from ὑπὸ, under, and χέω, to pour) a suffusion, or cataract of the eye.

HYPOCHYTOS. See **DIACHYTOS**.

HYPOCISTIS, offic. Rape, or cistus. Of this plant is made the *succus hypocistis*, which is of a hard tough consistence, and a black shining colour on the inside, not much unlike the *Spanish* juice of liquorice, of a rough, styptic, and

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fourish taste. It is very drying and binding, being useful for a *diarrhœa* and *disentery*, the hepatic flux, the excess of the *catamenia*, and *fluor albus*; and, also, against vomiting and spitting of blood.

HYPOCLEPTICUM *vitrum*, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *κλέπτω*, to steal, because the water is conveyed, or, as it were, stole away out of the bottom of the vessel leaving the oil behind) a separating glass; or a glass vessel contrived for dividing oil from water.

HYPOCÆLON, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *κοῖλος*, hollow) the cavity under the eyes.

HYPOCRANIUM, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *κράνιον*, the skull) an abscess seated under the cranium, between that and the *Dura Mater*.

HYPOGASTRICA sectio, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γαστήρ*, the belly) in lithotomy, the high operation.

HYPOGASTRIUM, from the preceding derivation) the same as **ABDOMEN**, which see.

HYPOGLOSSIS, or **HYPOGLOSSIUM**, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue) 1 The inferior part of the tongue adhering to the jaw.

2 A tubercle under the tongue.

3 (In the plural number) a kind of *Bohic*, or medicinal preparations, for disorders of the *Asperia Arteria*, to be held under the tongue, 'till they are dissolved.

HYPOGLOSSUM, (from the foregoing derivation). See **BISLINGUA**.

HYPOGLOTTIDES *pilulæ*, (from the preceding etymology) pills for a cough, to be held under the tongue.

HYPOGLUTIS, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *γλαῦδος*, the buttock) the fleshy part under the buttocks.

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HYPOMIA, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *ὤμος*, the shoulder) the part under the shoulder.

HYPONOMOS, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *νομή*, a phagedenic ulcer) a deep and sinous phagedenic ulcer.

HYPONOS, or **HYPONISCOS**, (from *ὑπὸ*, under; and *ἄνους, ὀνος*) the name of the versatile axes of a machine, contrived for the reduction of fractures and luxations. *Galen*.

HYPOPEDIDIUM, from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *πῆξ*, the foot) a cataplasm for the sole of the foot.

HYPOPHASIA, (from *ὑπὸ*, importing diminution, and *φαίνω*, to appear) a sort of winking, occasioned by the eye-lids being drawn pretty close together, so that very little of the eye appears.

HYPOPHASIS, (from the preceding derivation) a symptom common in some diseases, and is of very bad presage. It is, when the eyes are almost closed, during sleep; but, in such a manner, that part of the white of the eye appears; and a slight motion of the eye is perceived. *Hippocrates*.

HYPOPHORA, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *φέρω*, to bear) a deep fistulous ulcer.

HYPOPHTHALMION, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye) 1 That part immediately under the eye.

2 The same as **HYPOPYON**.

HYPOPHYLLOSPERMOS, (from *ὑπὸ*, under, *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *σπέρμα*, seed) such plants as bear their seed on the backside of their leaves. *Miller's Dict*.

HYPOPIA, sugillations in the parts immediately under the eye.

HYPOPLEURIOS, a name for the **PLEURA**.

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HYPOPSATHYROS, (from ὑπὸ, importing diminution, and χαθυρός, friable) somewhat friable. It is applied, by *Hippocrates*, to the excrements of the belly.

HYPOPYON, (from ὑπὸ, under, and πύον, pus, or matter) a collection of purulent matter, immediately under *Tunica Cornea* of the Eye.

HYPORINION, (from ὑπὸ, under, and ῥίνας, the nostrils) a name for the parts of the upper lip, immediately below the nostrils.

HYPORISMA. See **EMBORISMA**.

HYPOSARCA, or **HYPOSARCIDOS**, the same as *Anasarca*, which see.

HYPOSPADIÆUS, one whose *Urethra* is terminated underneath the glans.

HYPOSPHAGMA. 1 The same as **AOSPHAGMA**, which see.

2 An inflammation of the *Tunica adnata* of the eye.

HYPOSTASIS, (from ὑπὸ, under, and ἵστημι, to stand) the sediment in urine.

HYPOSTATHME, (from ὑπὸ, under, and σταθμός, a station) the dregs, or thick sediment of any liquor.

HYPOSTOPHE, (from ὑποστέφω, to turn aside, or return). 1 A patient's turning himself.

2 A relapse.

HYPOTHEMAR, (from ὑπὸ, and θέναι, the palm of the hand) 1 A name for the **ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus**.

2 That part of the hand which is opposite to the palm.

HYPOTHETON, (from ὑπὸ, under, and τίθημι, to put) a suppository.

HYPOTROPE, (from ὑποστέπω, to return) a relapse.

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HYPOZOMA, from ὑποζώνω, to surround) a name for the diaphragm.

HYPSILOGLOSSUS, (from ὑπὸ, under, and γλῶσσα, the tongue) the name of a muscle of the tongue.

HYPSILOIDES. See **HYOIDES**.

HYPTIASMOS, (from ὑπὸ, supine) a nausea and sickness at the stomach, with frequent inclinations to vomit.

HYPULUS, from ὑπὸ, under, and ἑλὴ, a cicatrix) an ulcer which lies concealed under the cicatrix.

HYSMA, rain. *Hippocrates*.

HYSSOPITES, an epithet for wine impregnated with hyssop.

HYSSOPUS, offic. Hyssop. It is sown in gardens, and flowers in July. The whole plant is used. hyssop is healing, opening, and attenuating; good to cleanse the lungs of tartarous humours, and helpful against coughs, asthmas, difficulty of breathing, and cold distempers of the lungs; it is, also, reckoned a cephalic, and good for diseases of the head and nerves. The bruised herb, applied outwardly, is famous for taking black and blue spots out of the skin.

HYSTERA, the **UTERUS** which see.

HYSTERIALGES, (from ὑτέρα, the uterus, and ἄλγος, pain) an epithet for any thing which excites pain in the uterus.

HYSTERICA, (from ὑτέρα, the uterus, or womb). 1 Affections, or diseases of the uterus.

2. Remedies for such disorders.

HYSTERON, the secundines.

HYSTEROCELE, (from ὑτέρα, the uterus, and κήλη, a rupture) an hernia caused by the uterus falling thro' the peritonæum. *Blancard*.

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HYSTEROTOMIA, (from ὑστέρα, the uterus, and τέμνω, to cut) a section of the uterus, the same as *Cæsarea sectio*.

HYSTEROMATOCIA, (from ὑστέρα, the uterus, τέμνω, to cut, and τόκος, a birth) a *Cæsarean* birth, produced by a *Cæsarean* section.

HYSTRIX, offic. The porcupine.

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JACEA, offic. Knapweed, or matfellow. It is too frequent in pasture grounds, and flowers in *July* and *August*. The herb, which is used, is effectual against tumors of the tonsils; and in *Hernias* and wounds.

JACENS, (from jaceo, to lie) jacent, or lying.

JACINTHUS. See **HYACINTHUS**.

JACOBÆA, offic. Ragwort, or segrum. It grows every where in dry fields and banks, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

The Leaves of ragwort are commended by some as good for the *sciatica*, or hip-gout, used in cataplasms, fomentations, and ointments; as, also, for cleansing foul fordid ulcers and sores; and are good for the cure of wounds; but it is seldom used. *Miller*.

JACOBÆA is also a name for several species of **DORIA**, and **SENECIO**; which see.

JACULUS, the name of a poisonous serpent.

JADE, the name of a precious stone, otherwise called **LAPIS divinus**.

JAGRA, a particular species of sugar, prepared from the *Coacoa*.

JALAPA, offic. Jalap. This

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is brought to us chiefly from *Peru* in *New-Spain*. It is, according to *M. Bolduc*, one of the best cathartics we have, for it is so gentle, as to need no corrector, and, on the other hand, wants nothing to promote its operation; qualities which can scarcely be ascribed to any other purgative. Chuse that which breaks blackest, most brittle, sound, and shining within-side.

JAMACARU, the name of several species of *American* fig-trees.

JAMBLICHI SALES, a sort of compound salt, so called from *Jamblichus*, its supposed inventor.

JAMBOS, the name of a tree, growing in *Malabar*.

JANITOR, a name for the **PYLORUS**.

JANITRIX, a name for the **VENA portæ**.

JANUARI cataplasma, a cataplasma for the spleen, invented by one *Januarius*; whence its name.

JAPONICA terra. See **TERRA Japonica**.

JAPONICA vernex, a vernish made of gum lac, and spirit of wine.

JARUINA, *Nieremberg*, a tree growing in the island of *Jucaija*, resembling a fig-tree.

JASMELÆUM, a sort of medicinal oil, much used by the *Perians*, who call it *Jasme*. It is prepared by putting two ounces of violet flowers into a pint of oil of sesamum.

JASMINUM, offic. Jessamy. It is usually planted in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The flowers only are used, and that but seldom in our shops; tho' *Schroder* commends them, as good to warm and relax the womb, to heal any schirrhi therein, and to facilitate the birth; as well as useful for a cough, difficulty of breathing, pleurisy,

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pleurisy, and pains of the stomach, intestines, and womb. The oil, made by infusions of the flowers, is used in perfumes.

JASPACHATES, a precious stone compounded of the smaradian asper and agate.

JASPIS, offic. The jasper. It is an opaque gem, of a green, and, sometimes, of a bloody colour. It is found in the *East-Indies*, and agrees in virtues with the cornelian.

JATRALIEPTES, (from *ιατρὸς*, a physician, and *ἀλείπω*, to anoint) a physician who pretends to cure diseases by frictions and ointments.

JATREON, (from *ιατρὸς*, a physician) the art and function of a physician.

JATRICE, (from the preceding derivation) the art of medicine.

JATROCHYMICUS, (from *ιατρὸς*, a physician, and *χυμῖα*, chymistry) a chymical physician, or one who cures by chymical medicines.

JATROS, (from *ιάμαι*, to cure) a physician.

IBA-CURA-PARI *brasiliensis*, a pruniferous umbellated fruit, growing in *Brasil*.

IBA-PARANGA, a pruniferous or plum-bearing tree, growing in *Brasil*.

IBEIXUMA *brasiliensis*, a bac-ciferous tree, growing in *Brasil*.

IBERIS, a name for *scitica* cresses.

IBEX, offic. The stone buck. This animal is found in the highest parts of the *Alps*. *Gesner* recommends the blood, taken in wine, against the stone.

IBIBIRABA *brasiliensis*, a bac-ciferous tree, growing in *Brasil*.

IBIGA. See ABIGA, or CHAMÆPITYS.

IBI-PITANGA, the *Brasilean* cherry-tree.

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IBIRA *brasiliensis*, the name of a tree, growing in *Brasil*.

IBIRACE, a name for *guaia-cum*. Ray.

IBIRAEEM, *sive liquoritia sylvestris*, a species of wild liquorice, growing in *Brasil*. Ray.

IBIRA-PITANGA. See BRASILIA.

IBIRUBA *brasiliensis*, the name of a *Brasilian* plumb-tree.

IBIS, the name of a celebrated *Ægyptian* bird, resembling a stork.

IBISCUS. See ALTHÆA.

IBIXUMA, a name for the *Arbor saponaria*.

ICACO. *American* plumb.

ICESIUM *emplastrum*, the name of a plaister in *Paulus Ægineta*.

ICHNEUMON, offic. The *Ægyptian* rat. The part principally used in medicine is the dung, which, together with mustard-seed, and vinegar, is esteemed a good topic in the gout; and is said to cure an *Alopecia*.

ICHNEUMON, is also the name of an insect.

ICHNOS, the sole of the foot.

ICHOR, a kind of *Serum* ting'd with blood.

ICHTHYA, the skin of the monk-fish; which is said to be serviceable in an *Alopecia*.

ICHTHYELÆUM, (from *ἰχθύς*, a fish, and *ἐλαίον*, oil) oil of fishes.

ICHTHYEMATA, properly the scales of fishes; but is used to signify the raspings, or scrapings, of the barks of trees.

ICHTHYITIS, (from *ἰχθύς*, a fish) the name of a stone; so called, because a cavity is found in it, in shape resembling a fish.

ICHTHYOCOLIA, offic. The isinglass fish. The glue of this fish, commonly called isinglass, is used, and is a yellowish substance, made

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up in a spiral form, of a glutinous consistence, and of no smell: It is prepared of the skin, intestines, stomach, fins, and tail of this fish. It is, according to *Schroder*, of a drying, incarning, and, in some measure, of an emollient quality; it inspissates the blood, and is of an anodyne nature: It is used in ulcerations of the lungs, and fauces; and, in a fluor albus, it is exhibited with success: Some, also, prescribe it in dysenteries. It is of a conglutinating nature, when externally applied. *Dale*.

ICICARIBA. See ELIMI.

ICTERIAS, the name of a stone or gem, mentioned by *Pliny*.

ICTERITIA, the same as Icterus; which see.

ICTERITIA *rubia*, an erysipelas.

ICTERITIA *albus*, a chlorosis.

ICTERUS, the jaundice.

ICTIS, 1 a kite.

2 A ferret.

ICTUS, (from *Ico*, to strike) 1 A stroke, or pulsation of the artery.

2 A blow,

3 A sting from some venomous insect.

IDEA, a name for the *Victoria-lis*, spotted ramfins. *Blancard*.

IDEACH, an occult term in *Paracelsus*.

IDECHTIUM, a word coined by *Paracelsus*; by which he means the first man, the first plant, or the first creature of any kind.

IDESTRUM, an occult term in *Paracelsus*.

IDEUS, another term in *Paracelsus*, but whether he means by it the chaos, or the creator, is not easy to determine.

IDIOCRASIA. See IDIOSYNCRASIA.

IDIOPATHEIA, (from *idios*, private, or peculiar, and *πάθος*,

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affection) a primary and proper affection of any part.

IDIOSYNCRASIA, (from *idios*, peculiar, *σύν*, with, and *μεσάνομις*, to mix) a peculiar temper or disposition, not common to another.

IDIOTA, (from *idios*, private) an idiot, or fool.

IDIOTIOPIA. See IDIOSYNCRASIA.

IDOS. Sweat. *Hippocrates*.

IDOU MOULLI, the name of a tall *Indian* tree.

IDROAGIRA, *Aqua Alkali. Rulandus*.

JECORARIA *vena*, (from *Jecur*, the liver) the hepatic vein.

JECTIGATIO, a pulsation.

JECUIBA, the name of a tree, growing in *Brasil*.

JECUR, the liver. See *HEPAR*.

JEJUNIUM, fasting, or abstinence.

JEJUNUM *intestinum*, a name for one of the small intestines.

JENTACULUM, a breakfast, or eating early in the morning.

JEQUITINGUCU, a species of the saponiferous, or soap-bearing tree. *Ray*.

JERASOY, a sort of exotic fruit.

JESEMINUM, the same as *Jasminum*. *Blancard*.

JETAIBA, the *Brasilian* name for the *Locusta arbor*, or locust-tree. *Ray*.

JETICA, the name by which the *Brasilians* call *Spanish potatoes*.

JETICUCU, the *Brasilian* name for *Mechoacan*. *Ray*.

JETREION. See JATAION.

IGBUCAINI *Brasilianorum*, the name of a tree growing in *Brasil*.

IGCIGA, the name of a *West-Indian* plant, which produces a kind of mastic of a very pleasant smell.

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IGNAVIA, idleness, sloth.

IGNIS, fire. The chymists make several distinctions of fires, according to their different degrees, from the first to the fourth; but it is difficult to understand what is meant by them, unless by practice.

INITIO. See CALCINATIO.

IGNIVORUS, (from *Ignis*, fire, and *voro*, to devour). See PYROPHAGUS.

IGNORANTIA. See AGONIA.

IGNYS, or IGNYE, (ἰγνὺς, ἰγνὴ) the ham, or part behind the knee.

IITO *brasiliensibus*, a pomiferous tree, growing in *Brasil*.

IITO *prior*, a bacciferous tree, growing in *Brasil*.

ILAPHIS, a name for the *Bardana*, or burdock.

ILECH, a term in *Paracelsus*, importing a principle, or what is first.

ILEIDOS, in the spagirical language, signifies the elementary air.

ILEUM *intestinum*, one of the small intestines.

ILEUS. See ILIAC *passio*.

ILEX, *smilax arborea*, offic. The great scarlet oak. This is common in *Italy* and *Languedoc*. The bark, leaves, and acorns, are used, which are esteemed more astringent than those of the oak.

ILEX *baccifera*. See AGEIFOLIUM.

ILIA, (the plural of *Ile*, the flank) the lateral parts of the flank, or hypogastric regions.

ILIACA *passio*, the iliac passion. It is a kind of nervous colic, whose seat is in the *Ilium*, whereby that gut is twisted, or one part of it enters the cavity of the part immediately below or above it.

ILIACA *vasa*, the iliac vessels, formed by the bifurcation of the *Aorta Descendens*, and *Vena Cava*.

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ILIACUS *musculus*, is a muscle of the thigh, which arises fleshy from the internal concave part of the *Os ilium*; and in its descent over the inferior part of it, joins with the *Psoas magnus*, and is inserted with it under the termination of the *Pectrineus*. This, with the *Psoas magnus*, move the thigh forward in walking.

ILIACUS *externus*, See MUSCULUS *pyriformis*.

ILIADUS, ILIADUM, ILIASTER, or ILEIDOS, the first matter of all things, consisting of mercury, salt, and sulphur; the chaos. *Paracelsus*.

ILINGOS, (from ἰλιγγέ, a vortex) a vertigo, in which all objects seem to turn round, and the eyes grow dim.

ILISEUS, madness caused by love. *Forestus*.

ILIUM. See INNOMINATA *ossa*.

ILAMBONIS *collyrium*, a name for a collyrium for ulcers of the eyes, in *Paulus Aegineta*.

ILLEGITIMUS, illegitimate, spurious, or irregular. An epithet for the spurious ribs, and for certain anomalous fevers, which are, also, called *spurious*.

ILINCTUS, an *Eclegma*, or linctus. *Blancard*.

ILLISIO. See ENTHLASIS.

ILLITIO, inunctions, or the anointing of any part.

ILLOS, (ἰλλο, a radical in the Greek) the eye.

ILLOSIS, a distortion of the eye.

ILLOTA *lana*, the same as LANA *succida*. See LANA.

ILLOTI *piscas*, fish which smell and taste of mud.

ILLUTIO. See ALUTIA.

ILLUTATIO, (from *Illino*, to anoint)

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anoint) illutation, or the besmearing any part with mud.

ILLYS (from ἰλλω, the eye) a person whose eyes are distorted.

ILYS, the sediment, or fæces of wine.

IMAGINATIO (from *imagino*, to represent) imagination, or that faculty by which we, as it were, picture corporeal substances in the mind, as if we saw them actually with the eyes.

IMBIBITIO, in Chymistry, imports, 1 A kind of Cohobation, when the liquor ascends, and descends again, upon the solid substance it is joined with, till, at last, it is fix'd, and coagulated with this substance, so as to be no longer capable of rising. *Rulandus*.

2 It imports a simple cohobation, or any sort of impregnation.

IMMERSIO (from *immergo*, to dip) the immersing, or sinking a body in any fluid.

IMMERSUS. See SUBSCAPULARIS.

IMPAR, odd ; an epithet for critical days.

IMPASTATIO, the making any powders, &c. into a paste, by the assistance of some convenient fluid.

IMPATIENS *herba*. See BAL-SAMINA.

IMPERATORIA & *astrantia*, offic. Masterwort. It is cultivated with us in gardens, its native place being the *Austrian* and *Stirian* mountains, and other alpine countries, flowering in *July*.

The roots, which are the only part used, are cordial, sudorific, and alexipharmic, of great use in putrid malignant fevers, and all contagious pestilential distempers ; they resist poison, and the bites of venomous creatures. They help pains of the stomach, and the cho-

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lic ; in all nervine affections, and disorders of the head, they are used with good success. *Miller*.

IMPERFORATIO (from *in*, negative, and *perforo*, to perforate) Imperforation is, when any of the natural passages are not perforated.

IMPERIALIS *corona*. See CORONA *imperialis*.

IMPETIGO, the same as *Lichen*. See LEPROA.

IMPETUS (from *impeto*, to invade) 1 When applied to the heart, and circulation of the blood, it imports, simply, force.

2 With respect to diseases, it implies the same as *Paroxysm*.

3 It sometimes signifies the same as *Impetigo*.

IMPIA *herba*. See FILAGO.

IMPLICATUS, or IMPLICITUS, (from *implico*, to intermix) complicated.

IMPLUVIUM, an embrocation.

IMPOTENTIA (from *in*, negative, and *potens*, powerful) impotence, or the want of power in general ; but it is usually applied, by medicinal authors, to an inability in the male of propagating the species.

IMPRÆGNATIO. Impregnation is caused by the emission of the male-seed in coition, by which the female conceives, or becomes with young. It is also used, in Pharmacy, to signify the sating, filling, or impregnating any body with another.

IMUS *venter*. 1 The *Abdomen*.

2 The lower part of the *Abdomen*, or the *Hypogastrium*.

INANIMATUS (from *in*, neg. and *animus*, life) inanimate, lifeless. It is applied to every thing destitute of animal life.

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INANITIO. See CENOSAS.

INAPPENTIA. See ANOREXIA.

INCARCERATA *hernia*. See BUBONOCELE.

INCARNANTIA (from *incarno*, to fill with new flesh) incarnating medicines, or such as produce new flesh.

INCENDIUM (from *incendo*, to burn) 1 A burning fever.

2 Any frebile heat.

INCENSIO, 1 The same as INCENDIUM.

2 An hot, inflammatory tumor.

INCERATIO (from *in*, into, and *cera*, wax) the reducing any dry body to the consistence of soft wax, by the help of any proper fluid.

INCERNICULUM, properly a sieve, or fierce; but in Anatomy it signifies the pelvis of the kidney.

INCIDENTIA (from *in*, into, and *cædo*, to cut) inciding medicines. See ALTERANTIA.

INCINERATIO (from *in*, into, and *cineres*, ashes) the reducing of any body into ashes, by fire.

INCISIO (from *in*, into, and *cædo*, to cut) a cut or incision.

INCISORES (from the foregoing derivation) the fore-teeth.

INCISORIUM, a table whereon a patient is laid, in order to have an incision made in any part.

INCLINATIO (from *inclino*, to incline) 1 In Pharmacy, signifies the setting any vessel in an inclining position. in order to separate the limpid liquor from the subsiding fæces.

2 Applied to the humours, it imports their tendency or inclination to any particular part.

INCOCTUS (from *in*, neg. and *coquor*, to be boiled; or from *in*,

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an intensive particle, and *coquor*, to be boiled) 1 Not boiled.

2 Well boiled.

INCONTINENTIA, Incontinence. This word, besides the moral sense, implies an inability in any of the organs, to retain what should be discharged, without the concurrence of the will.

INCORPORATIO (from *in*, into, and *corpus*, a body) incorporation; or the uniting the particles of different bodies in such a manner as to constitute an uniform substance.

INCRASSANTIA (from *in*, and *crassus*, thick) incrassating medicines, or such as reduce the juices of the body to a proper consistence.

INCRASTATIO (from *in*, into, and *crusta*, a crust) the producing an eschar, or crust, upon any part.

INCUBUS (from *incubo*, to lie or sit upon) the night-mare. The name of a disease, in which the patient seems to have a great weight upon his breast, as if something rid or sat upon it.

INCURSUS, the pulsation of the arteries. *Bellini*.

INCUS (from *in*, upon, and *cudo*, to strike) the anvil or little bone of the ear, which the *Malleus* strikes upon.

INDARION, the name of a collyrium in *Aetius*.

INDEX (from *indico*, to point) the fore-finger.

INDICANTES *dies*. See *DIES indices*.

INDICANTIA (from *indico*, to point) the things indicated to be done by the circumstances of the patient, in order to preserve his life, &c.

INDICATIO (from the preceding derivation) indication: It is of four

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four kinds ; 1 Prophylatic, or preservatory, which relates to the preservation of health, by the averting of diseases.

2 Curatory, which relates to the removal of diseases.

3 Vital, which relates to the immediate preservation of life.

4 Urgent, mitigatory, or palliative, which relates to the mitigation of the symptoms, when too violent to be neglected till the termination of the disease.

INDICATOR. See EXTENSOR *indicus*.

INDICIUM, a sign, or indication.

INDICO. See INDIGO.

INDIGENA, a name for the *Eruca* ; *Tanocefolia*.

INDIGESTIO (from *in*, negative, and *digesto*, to digest) indigestion.

INDIGNATORIUS *musculus*, a name for the ABDUCTOR *oculis*.

INDIGO, *indicum*, offic. Blue indigo. This juice is brought both from the *East* and *West-Indies*. It is rarely used in medicine.

INDUCTIO (from *in*, and *duco*, to conduct) 1 The spreading of a plaister.

2 The application of any thing to any part of the body.

INDUSIUM, 1 A shift or shirt.

2 The AMNIO.

INESIS (*ἰνσις*, from *ἰνέναι*, to empty) evacuation.

INFANS (from *in*, negative, and *fando*, speaking) an infant, or child.

INFECTIO (from *inficio*, to infect) infection, or contagion.

INFELIX *lignum*, a name for the elder.

INFIBULATIO (from *in*, neg. and *fibulo*, to button) infibulation, or castration.

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INFLAMMATIO (from *in*, and *flamma*, a flame) Inflammation, is when the blood is obstructed so as to crowd in a greater quantity into any particular part, and give it a greater colour and heat than usual.

INFRIGIDANS *ceratum galeni*. See CERATUM *rosatum*.

INFRA *spinatus*. See SUPRA *spinatus*.

INFUNDIBULUM (from *in*, into, and *fundo*, to pour) 1 Is a kind of small conduit, which pierces the *Dura mater* upon the basis of the skull, and sinks into the substance of the *Glandula pituitaria*.

2 The *Infundibulum* of the kidneys is the *Pelvis*.

INFUSIO, infusion. In Pharmacy it implies, 1 The action of infusing any simple, or simples, in some convenient menstruum, in order to extract its, or their, virtues.

2 The medicine prepared by such an action.

INFUSIUM, 1 A medicine prepared by infusion.

2 An injection, or clyster.

INGERENDA, or INGESTA, (from *ingeror*, to be thrown, or cast into) aliment in general, whether solid or fluid.

INGENITUS (from *in*, and *gigno*, to beget) natural, or any disease or habit which comes into the world with a person.

INGLUVIES, 1 The gizzard of a bird.

2 An inordinate, or voracious appetite.

INGRAVIDATIO. See IMPRÆGNATIO.

INGREDIENTIA (from *in*, into, and *gradior*, to go) simples, or ingredients in a composition.

INGRESSIO, or INGRESSUS, (from the preceding derivation)

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tion) 1 The entering of one part of the intestines within another, in the iliac passion.

2 The ingress of a physician into the patient's chamber.

INGUEN, the groin.

INGUINALIS *fascia*, or *spica*, a sort of bandage for the groin.

INGUINALIS *hernia*. See BUBONOCELE.

INGUINALIS *herba*. See ASTER *atticus*.

INHUMATIO (from *in*, into, and *humus*, moist earth) in Chymistry, signifies a sort of digestion performed by burying the vessel containing the ingredients, in horse-dung, or moist earth.

INJACULATIO, a term used by *Helmont*, to signify a distemper which consists of a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach, and an immobility of the body.

INJECTIO (from *in*, into, and *jacio*, to cast) 1 The action of injecting any medicine into any part of the body.

2 The medicine injected.

3 In Anatomy, is the filling the vessels with wax, or any other proper matter, in order to discover their parts and ramifications.

INIMBAY, a name for the BONDUCH, which see.

INION (*ινιον*, from *ινένω*, to empty) the occiput, or, according to some, the posterior part of the neck.

INOMOMINATA *ossa*. These are two large bones situated on the sides of the *Os sacrum*. In a *Fætus* they may be each separated into three pieces, which, in adults, unite, and make but one bone, in which anatomists distinguish three parts. The first and superior part is called *Os Ilium*; the intestine

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Ilium lies between it and its fellow. It is very large, almost of a semi-circular figure, a little convex and uneven on its external side, which is called its *Dorsum*; and concave and smooth on its internal side, which is called its *Spine*. It is joined to the sides of the three superior *Vertebræ* of the *Os sacrum*, by a true *Suture*: It is larger in women than in men.

The second is the *Os pubis*, which is the inferior, and fore-part of the *Os inominatum*; it is united to its fellow of the other side, by an intervening cartilage, by which means it makes the fore-part of the *Pelvis* or basin, of which the *Os sacrum* is the back-part, and the *Iliæ* the sides.

The third is the inferior and posterior, called *Ischium*, or *Coxendix*: It has a large cavity called *Acetabulum coxendicis*, which receives the head of the thigh-bone; the circumference of this cavity is tipped with a cartilage called its *Supercilium*, where it joins the *Os pubis*; it has a large hole called *Foramen ischi & pubis*, about the circumference of which the muscles called *Obturator internus* and *externus* arise: And at its lower end it has a large protuberance, upon which we sit, and from whence the *Benders* of the leg arise. And a little above this, upon its hinder-part, it has another small acute process, between which and the former protuberance lies the *Sinus* of the *Ischium*, through which the tendon of the *Obdurator internus* passes.

INOCULATIO. See VARIO-LÆ.

INOPINUS (from *in*, neg. and *opinor*, to think) unexpected, not foreseen.

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INOSCULATIO. See **ANASTOMOSIS**.

INPINGUEDO *porci*. The herb *Costus*. *Castellus*.

INQUIETUDO (from *in*, neg. and *quietus*, rest) inquietude, restlessness.

INSANIA, madness.

INSECTUM (from *in*, into, and *seco*, to cut, because it is marked or distinguished by variety of parts separated, as it were, by incisions) an insect.

INSERTIO, this word is variously used, by anatomists, for the different unions of the parts with each other.

INSESSIO, 1 The same as **ENEDRE**, which see.

2 The same as **ENCATHISMA**, or **SEMICUPIUM**, which see.

INSESSUS. See **SEMICUPIUM**.

INSIDENTIA. See **EPISTASIS**.

INSIDIANS (from *insidior*, to surprise) latent, or insidious; an epithet applied to such diseases as betray no evident symptom, but are ready, on any provocation, to break forth, as it were, by surprise, upon the patient. *Castellus*.

INSIPIDUS (from *in*, negative, and *sapidus*, taste) insipid, without taste.

INSIPIENTIA (from *in*, neg. and *sapientia*, wisdom). See **DELIRIUM**.

INSOLATIO (from *in*, and *sol*, the sun) insolation, or exposing to the rays of the sun. *Blancard*.

INSOLATUS. See **EILATHARES**.

INSOMNIA, **INSOMINATAS**, or **INSOMNEITAS**, (from *in*, neg. and *somnus*, sleep) want of sleep.

INSOMNIUM (from *in*, positive, and *somnus*, sleep) a dream, or vision.

I N T

INSPIRATIO (from *in*, into, and *spiro*, to breathe) inspiration, or that part of respiration by which the air is drawn into the lungs.

INSPISSATIO (from *in*, and *spisso*, to thicken) inspissation, or that operation by which a liquid is brought to a thicker consistence, by evaporating the thinner parts.

INSTILLATIO (from *in*, into, and *stillo*, to distill) the same as **EMBROCATIO**, which see.

INSTINCTUS, instinct, or that aptitude, fitness, or disposition in any creature, which, by its peculiar formation, it is naturally endowed with.

INSTITA (from *infisto*, to stop)

1 A fillet, or binder.

2 A flat worm of the intestines.

INSULTUS (from *insulto*, to clap up) the access, or first invasion of a paroxysm or fit.

INTERGASTRUM, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the decussation of the optic nerves.

INTEGUMENTA (from *ingo*, to cover) the coverings of the body. The *Cuticula*, *Cutis*, and *Membrana cellulosa*, are generally understood by the integuments.

INTEMPERANTIA (from *in*, neg. and *temperatus*, temperate)

1 Intemperance, or excess, with respect to meat and drink.

2 The same as **DYSCRASIA**, which see.

INTEMPERIES. See **DYCRASIA**.

INTENTIO (from *intendo*, to stretch) 1 Extension.

2 Indication.

INTERCEPTIO. See **APOLEPSIS**.

INTERCIDENS *pulsus* (from *inter*, between, and *cedo*, to succeed) the name of a sort of pulse, when

I N T

when between two regular pulsations, a third stroke is perceived.

INTERCISIO. See DIACOPE.

INTERCOSTALES (from *inter*, between, and *costas*, the ribs) any thing between the ribs.

INTERCOSTALES *musculi*. The intercostal muscles are thin fleshy planes, lying in the interstices between the ribs, their fibres running obliquely from one rib to another. In each interstice lie two planes, an external and an internal, closely joined together, nothing but a thin, fine cellular, membranous web coming between them.

According to this natural division, there must be forty-four intercostal muscles, in the twenty-two interstices left between the twenty-four ribs; and of these there are eleven external, and eleven internal on each side. The fibres of the external intercostals run down from behind, forward; and those of the internal intercostals, from before, backward; so that the fibres of these two series of muscles cross each other.

The external intercostals extend commonly from the *Vertebrae* to the extremity of the upper *Labium* of the bony portion of each rib, and go no further. The internal begin forward, near the *Sternum*; and end backward, at the angle of each rib.

INTERCURRENS *pulsus*. See INTERCIDENS *pulsus*.

INTERCUS (from *inter*, between, and *cutis*, the skin) that species of dropsy call'd ANASARCA, which see.

INTERDENTIUM (from *inter*, between, and *dentes*, the teeth) the intervals, or spaces between the teeth of the same order.

INTERDIGITUM (from *inter*,

I N T

between, and *digitus*, a toe) a corn between the toes.

INTERFOEMINEUM (from *inter*, between, and *fremen*, the inside of the thigh). See PENINÆUM.

INTERLUNIUS *morbus*, the epilepsy.

INTERMISSIO (from *inter*, between, and *mitto*, to send) an intermission, or interval between two paroxysms, or fit of a fever, &c.

INTERMITTENS *febris* (from the preceding derivation) an intermitting fever, or that which goes off, and soon returns again, in opposition to those which are continual.

INTERMITTENS *pulsus*, a pulse which, after so many strokes, stops, or loses one in its due time.

INTERNODIA (from *inter*, between, and *nodus*, a joint). 1 In anatomy, the mutual connection of the bones of the fingers.

2 In botany, are those little species contain'd between the knot or joints of the stalk of a plant.

INTERNUNTII *dies*, critical days.

INTERNUS, an epithet of a muscle of the external ear.

INTEROSSEI *musculi* (from *inter*, between, and *os*, a bone) the muscles which move the fingers are thus called from their situation, being contain'd between the bones of the *Metacarpus*: Some reckon six of them, and others eight: the one half lie in the spaces these bones leave towards the palm of the hand, and they are called the internal *Interossei*, arising from the upper part of the bones of the *Metacarpus* next the *Carpus*; and being inserted on the internal sides of the first bones of the fingers with the *Lumbricales*, they are the *Ad-*
ductores

I N T

ductores digitorum ; for they bring the fingers to the thumb. The other half are contain'd in the spaces which the bones of the *Metacarpus* leave on the back of the hand ; they arise from the upper part of the bones of the *Metacarpus* next the *Carpus*, and they are inserted on the external sides of the first bones of the fingers, and these are the *Abductores Digitorum*, for they draw the fingers from the thumb.

INTERPELLATUS *morbus*, in *Paracelsus*, is a disease which is attended with irregular, or uncertain paroxysms.

INTERPOLATUS *dies*, in *Paracelsus*, is a day interpolated between two paroxysms.

INTERSCAPULARIA (from *inter*, between, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade) the cavities between the *scapulæ* and *vertebræ*. *Blancard*.

INTERSCAPULIUM (from the preceding derivation) the spine of the *scapula*.

INTERSEPTUM. 1 The *Uvula*.

2 The *Septum Narium*.

INTERSPINALES *colli*, certain muscles of the neck. They lie between the six spinal *Apophyses* of the neck, and between the last of the neck, and first of the back ; being inserted in those *Apophyses*, by both extremities on one side of the posterior, cervical ligament, which parts them from those on the other side.

The inter-spinales are assistants to the *Semi-spinales*, in their natural action, and may also serve to bring back the neck to its natural situation, after small motions of rotation.

INTERSTINCTUS, distinct, spoken of the small-pox.

I N T

INTERTRIGO (from *inter*, between, and *terro*, to rub) a galling or chaffing between the thighs.

INTERVALLUM (from *inter*, between, and *vallum*, a stroke).

1 The interval between two paroxysms of a distemper.

2 The space of time between two pulsations of the artery.

INTERVERTEBRALES *musculi*. They arise from the body of one *vertebra* laterally, and are inserted, after an oblique progress, into the back part of the other *vertebra*, immediately above it.

Their use is to draw the bodies of the *vertebræ* nearer one another, and a little to one side. *Douglas*.

INTESTINA *terræ*, earth-worms.

INTESTINA (from *intus*, within) the intestines. These make a long and large pipe, which, by several turnings and circumvolutions, reaches from the *Pylorus* to the *Anus*. They are knit all along to the edge, by a membrane called the *Mesentery*, and are six times as long as the body to which they belong, that the *Chyle*, which escapes the *Lacteals* of one part of the guts, may be taken up by those of the next.

They are compos'd of three coats, of which the first is made up of short fibres, bound together by five blood-vessels, and dispos'd as those of the stomach ; for the length of the fibres is the thickness of the coat. If the mesenteric artery be carefully injected with warm water, these will separate from each other, and become visible to the naked eye. They act after the same manner as those of the inner membrane of the stomach, for the contracting of the cavity of the guts. This coat

coat being much longer than the other, lies in wrinkles or plaits, called *Valvulae Conniventes*, which, in the small guts, form larger segments of circles, and are closer to one another than in the great guts, where they are broader and seem chiefly designed to sustain the weight of the *Fæces*; whereas the others, by retarding the motion of the chyle, and by directly opposing the mouths of the lacteal vessels (which are in the upper sides of the valves) to its passage, give it a more favourable opportunity, and better chance for entering, than otherwise it could have. This coat has likewise a great number of little glands, which, in the small guts, lie in clusters every where, but where they are knit to the *Mesentery*. In the great guts they are much fewer, and are plac'd at some distance from each other.

The second coat is compos'd of two orders of muscular fibres; of which one runs straight, according to the length of the guts; the other goes round, and its fibres are more reasonably thought to describe a spiral line than circles.

The third, and external coat is common, and comes from the *Peritonæum*.

Tho' the intestines be one continued pipe, yet they are divided into six parts, three thin and small, and three thick and great. The three former are the *Duodenum*, *Jejunum*, and *Ilium*.

The *Duodenum* is the first part of the intestines, and about twelve fingers-breadth long; it is continued to the *Pylorus*, from which, turning downwards, it runs under the stomach, immediately above the *vertebræ*, towards the left side, and ends at the first of the windings

under the *Colon*. At its lower end there are two canals, which open in its cavity; one comes from the liver and gall-bladder, called *Ductus communis Choledochus*; and the other from the *Pancreas*, called *Pancreaticus*. Its passage is straighter, and its coats thicker than any of the three upper divisions of the intestines.

The *Jejunum* begins at the first winding of the guts under the *Colon*, where the *Duodenum* ends, and making several turnings and windings, from the left side to the right, and from the right again to the left, it is continued to the *Ilium*, filling all the upper part of the umbilical region, being about twelve or thirteen hands-breadth long. It differs from the *Ilium* only in this, that it hath some more *Venæ Lactææ*, into which the chyle passing, it is found always more empty, and therefore called *Jejunum*, or hungry; and the folds of its inner coat are nearer each other, and in greater number than the *Ilium*.

The third and last of the small guts is the *Ilium*; being about twenty-one hand-breadths long; it begins where the *Jejunum* ends, and making several turnings and windings, it fills all the lower part of the umbilical region, and all the space between the *Iliæ*, and is continued to the beginning of the *Colon*, at right angles; its passage is a little narrower than that of the *Jejunum*, and its coat somewhat thinner. This intestine, because of its situation, falls easily down into the *Scrotum*, by the production of the *Peritonæum*: In it also happen the *Volvulus*, when one part of this gut enters the cavity of the part immediately above or below it.

The thick and great guts are the *Cæcum*, *Colon*, and *Rectum*.

The *Cæcum* is a gut four or five fingers-breadth long, and about the bigness of a swan's quill. It is called *Cæcum*, or blind, because it is open only at one end, by which it is tied to the beginning of the *Colon*, to which it seems to be an appendage; so that the excrements come in, and go out, at the same orifice. Its other end, which is shut, is not tied to the *Mesentery*, but to the right kidney, by means of the *Peritonæum*.

The *Colon* is the greatest and widest of all the intestines, and about eight or nine hands-breadth long. It begins where the *Ilium* ends, in the cavity of the *Os Ilium*, on the right side; from thence, ascending by the kidney on the same side, it passes under the concave side of the liver, to which it is sometimes tied, as likewise to the gall-bladder, which tinges it yellow in that place; then it runs under the bottom of the stomach to the spleen, in the left side, to which it is also knit; from thence it turns down to the left kidney; and thence, passing in form of an S, it terminates in the upper-part of the *Os Sacrum*, in the *Rectum*. At the beginning of this gut there is a valve form'd by the production of the inmost coat of the intestines, in this place; it hinders the excrements, which are once fallen into the *Colon*, from returning again to the *Ilium*. It has a strong ligament, which, running along its upper side from the *Ilium* to the *Rectum*, strengthens it against the weight of the excrements, and draws it together into the cells, which, with the *Valvulae Conniventes*, retard the passage of the excrements, that we

may not be oblig'd continually to go to stool. The fleshy fibres of its second coat, are greater and stronger than those of the other intestine, because a greater strength is requisite to cause the excrements to ascend.

The *Rectum* is the last of the intestines. It is a hand's-breadth and a half long; its cavity is about three fingers breadth in diameter, and its coats are thicker than those of the *Colon*: It begins at the upper part of the *Os Sacrum*, where the *Colon* ends, and, going straight down, it is tied to the extremity of the *Coccyx*, by the *Peritonæum* behind, and to the neck of the bladder in men, and in women to the neck of the womb before, from whence comes the sympathy between those parts. There is very much fat about its external side, for which reason it is called the fat gut: Its extremity forms the *Anus*, into which there are three muscles inserted; the first is the *Sphincter Ani*, which is a fleshy muscle about four fingers broad, compos'd of circular fibres, which embrace the extremities of the *Rectum* for three fingers height, and which hangs over it another finger's breadth: It is connected forward towards the *Acceleratores Urinæ* in men, and to the neck of the womb in women, and backwards to the *Os Coccygis*. Its use is to shut the passage of the *Anus*, which the weight of the *Fæces* opens. The other two muscles are the *Levatores Ani*, they rise from the internal and lateral side of the *Os Ischii*, and are inserted into the *Sphincter Ani*; they draw the *Anus* upwards.

INTORTUS, twisted, or writhed.

INTOXICATIO (from *iv*, and *ταξις*)

ION

ταξιανδρ poison) the same as INFECTIO, which see.

INTROSUSCEPTIO, or INTUSSUSCEPTIO (from *intrò*, within, *sus*, above, and *cipio*, to take) the preternatural ingress of one portion of an intestine into another.

INTUMESCENCE (from *in*, and *tumescō*, to swell) any tumor, or swelling.

INVALESCENTIA (from *in*, neg. and *valeo*, to be in health) want of health.

INVERECUNDUM *os*. The *Os Frontis*.

INVETERATUS (from *inve-tero*, to endure) inveterate, of long continuance.

INVIDIA (from *invideo*, to envy) envy.

INUNTIO (from *inungo*, to anoint). 1 The action of anointing any part.

2 The medicine with which the part is anointed.

INVOLVULUS, the worm found upon vine-leaves.

INVOLUCRUM *cordis* (from *in*, and *volvo*, to wrap up). See PERICARDIUM.

INUSTUORIA (from *in*, into, and *uro*, to burn) cauteries.

IOBOLOS, an epithet for such venomous animals as dart or throw out their poison.

IODES (*ἰώδης*, from *ἴος*, verdigrease) green, or of the colour of verdigrease; *Hippocrates* applies it to the matter discharg'd by vomit.

IOHUALXOCHITL. See COLCAQUAHUITL.

IOLLÆ *compositio*, the name of an escharotic in *Celsus*.

ION (*ἴον*, a primitive in the Greek) the violet.

IONIA, the *Athenian* name for the *Chamæpitys*. *Paulus Ægineta*.

IPE

IONTHOS (*ἰονθός*, from *ἴον*, a flower) a hard and small pimple in the face.

IOS, verdigrease.

IOSACCHAR (*ἰόσακχαρ*, from *ἴον*, a violet, and *σάκχαρον*, sugar) sugar of violets.

IOTACISMUS, a defect in the tongue, or organs of speech, which renders a person incapable of pronouncing certain letters.

JOUI, the name of an alimentary and restorative liquor, prepared in *Japan*.

JOVIS *flos*. The crocus. *Blancard*.

IOULOS (*ἰερός*, from *ἔλαος*, soft).

1 The first appearance of downy hairs on the chin.

2 The downy hairs upon the temples.

IPECACUANHA, offic. *Brasilian* root. It grows in *Brasil*, in moist, shady woods.

This root is given from fifteen grains to half a dram, and we ought never to exceed a dram. It never fatigues the stomach, and is the best succedaneum for the emetic tartar. It is the best specific in dysenteries hitherto known, acting, in such cases, not only as an emetic, but also detarging foul ulcers in the intestines, by a mucilage contain'd in it, like that of marsh-mallows, by which it, in some measure, supplies the villous coat of the intestines, when corroded and destroy'd by the disease. It, also, powerfully shakes and evacuates the glands of these parts. Its best effects are in old dysenteries, after after many other medicines have been tried, and the body has, by these, been sufficiently prepar'd; then the first or second dose generally produces visible good effects; or, if they should happen to miss, it

it ought to be continued every day, in the quantity of three or four grains, acting, in that case, as an alterative.

IPNITES, a sort of bread.

IPOTERION, the name of a malgoma in *Galen*.

IPS (ἰψ, from ἰπλω, to hurt) a species of worm, found generally on vine-leaves.

IRA (a primitive in the *Latin*) anger.

IRAIBA, the name of a species of palm, growing in *Brasil*. *Ray*.

IRINON. See IRIS.

IRIO, a name for the *Erysimum vulgare*.

IRIPA, the name of a tall tree growing in *Malabar*.

IRIS (ἶρις, the rainbow). 1 A membrane of the eye. See OculUS.

2 The name of a species of crystal.

3 According to *Gorræus*, the name of a pastil, composed of saffron, myrrh, and alum.

IRIS *vulgaris nostras, hortensis*, offic. Common flower-de-luce. It grows with us only in gardens, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The juice of the root, which is the only part used, is a strong errhine: Being snuffed up the nostrils, it purges the head, and clears the brain of thin, ferous, phlegmatic humours. The same, likewise, or a strong decoction of the root, given inwardly, is a strong vomit, and accounted good for the dropsy, jaundice, and agues; but, because it much vellicates or offends the stomach, it is rarely used. *Miller*.

IRIS *Illyrica*, offic. Florentine orrice. It is found wild about *Florence* in *Italy*; but with us is only nursed up in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The root is only used, being brought dry from *Leghorn*, of

a firm texture, and a pure white colour, having a pleasant, soft, sweet scent, somewhat like raspberries. It is attenuant, emollient, and pectoral, good for disorders of the lungs caused by sharp humours falling on the tender *Vesculæ*; it helps coughs, hoarseness and soreness at the stomach; it is, likewise, commended against the gripes in children, and to bring down the obstructed *Menses*; outwardly it is used in perfumes, sweet bags, and hair powder.

IRREPTIO. See EISBOLE.

IRUCAHA, the name of a tall tree growing in the island of *Marragan*.

IS, (ἰς, a primitive in the *Greek*) a fibre.

ISADA, the name by which the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* called the *Lapis nephriticus*.

ISALE. See IXALÉ.

ISAROS, a name for the *Arum*.

ISATIS, *glasum*, offic. Woad. It is found wild in divers places, but is frequently sown in the fields for the use of dyers, 'being the principal ingredient they dye their blues with. Woad is restraining and drying, and sometimes used to stop both inward and outward bleedings: It is, also, applied with good success, for ruptures and strains, and to strengthen the joints. *Miller*.

ISATODES, of the colour of woad.

ISCA, a sort of fungous excrecence, which adheres to the oak and hazel.

ISCHÆMON, (from ἰσχω, to stop, or restrain, and αἷμα, blood) a medicine to stop bleeding.

ISCHAS, a dried fig.

ISCHIAS, 1 The two crural veins are called the greater and lesser *Ischias*.

I S T

2 A species of arthritis, or pain in the hip.

3 In botany, a name for the *Tithymalus*; *tuberosa*; *pyriformi radice*.

ISCHIUM, (ἰσχίον, from ἰσχύω, to sustain). 1 The hip-bone. See INNOMINATA *ossa*.

2 The ligament which retains the neck of the *Femur* in the *acetabulum*. *Hesychius*.

3 The head of the *Femur*.

ISCHNOPHONIA, (from ἰσχνός, slender. and φωνή, the voice)

1 A shrillness of voice.

2 A stammering, or hesitation of the speech.

ISCHURETICA, (from ἰσχύω, to retain, and ὕρον, urine) medicines which cure a suppression of urine. *Blancard*.

ISCHURIA, (from the preceding derivation) a suppression of urine.

ISICOS, a sort of sausage, in *Apicius*.

ISIR, or IXIR, an elixir.

ISOCHRYSON, (ἰσοχρυσον, from ἴσος, equal, and χρυσίον, gold) a pompous title of a collyrium in *Galen*.

ISOCRATES, (from ἴσος, equal, and κεράννυμι, to mix) an epithet for wine mixed with an equal quantity of water.

ISOPIPON, *Gerard* says; this signifies the *trifolium paludosum*; but *Blancard* says, it imports the *Aquilegia*, or the *Flos Constantino-politanus*.

ISOSTATHMOS, name of a bechic medicine in *Aetius*.

ISOTHEOS, (ἰσῶθεος, from ἴσος, like, and θεός, God) divine, a pompous epithet for several medicines in *Galen*, *Aetius*, &c.

ISPIDA. See *ALCEDO*.

ISTHMION, (from ἰσθμὸς, an *Isthmus*, or narrow neck of land) the fauces, or narrow passage between the mouth and gullet.

J U C

ISTHMOS, the same as *ISTHMION*.

ITALICUM. 1 an epithet to a plaister in *Paulus Aegineta*.

2 An epithet for a nervous balsam, described by *La Mort*.

ITEA, the *Salix* willow. *Aetius*.

ITHAGENES, (from ἰθὺς, for εὐθὺς, right, and γένος, kind) true, genuine, or legitimate.

ITHYCYPHOS, (ἰθύκυφος, from ἰθὺς, strait, and κυφός, gibbous) a perversion from straitness to gibbosity.

ITHYLORDOS, (from ἰθὺς, strait, and λορδός, incurvated, or bent inward) depressed inwards, or formed into a figure opposite to a gibbous one.

ITHYORIA, (from ἰθύω, to go strait forwards) a process or direction in a strait line.

ITHYSCOLIOS, (from ἰθὺς, strait, and σκολιός, oblique) a derivation from a strait to an oblique process or direction.

ITHYTRICHES, (from ἰθὺς, strait, and θρίξ, hair) those who have strait hair.

ITINERARIUM, a staff used in cutting for the stone.

ITRION, a sort of sweet cake.

IVA ARTHRITICA. See *CHAMÆPITYS*.

IVA MOSCHATA. See *CHAMÆPITYS*.

IVABEBA, the name of an *American* shrub.

IVA-PECANGA, a name for the *SARSAPARILLA*.

IVA-UMBU *brasiliensibus*, a sort of *American* plum-tree. *Ray*.

JUBA, in botany, signifies a panicle, so called from its resemblance to a horse's mane.

JUCAIA *arbor*, the name of a tree resembling a pomegranate-tree. *Ray*.

J U J

JUDÆI *emplastrum*, the name of a plaister in *Celsus*.

JUDAICA *arbor*. See **SILICUASTRUM**.

JUDIACUM *bitumen*. See **ASPHALTUS**.

JUDIACUS *lapis*, *Lapis Judiacus*, offic. Jews stone. It is found in *Judea* and *Syria*, whence its name. It is rarely used in medicine.

JUDICATIO, (from *judico*, to judge). See **CRISIS**.

JUGALE OS, (from *Jugum*, a yoke) The name of a bone in the head, called also *Zygoma*.

JUGALIS *sutura*. 1 The future by which the *Os jugale* is articulated to the bone of the superior Jaw.

2 The sagittal future.

JUGAMENTUM. See **JUGALE OS**.

JUGLANS, (from *Jugum*, a yoke, and *Glans*, an acorn or nut; because they generally grow in clusters) the walnut. See **NUX**.

JUGULARIS *vena*, the jugular vein. See **VENA**.

JUGULUM, (from *Jugum*, a yoke, because it is put about the neck). 1 The throat, or anterior part of the neck.

2 The clavicle. *Celsus*.

JUJUBA *Indica*, the lacca-tree. There are three kinds of gum-lac. *viz.* seed-lac, which is small, bright, reddish grains; of this, when melted is made the shell-lac; it is in flat, thin, transparent pieces, of a reddish-brown colour, and is the best sort; the stick-lac is what comes upon short sticks, which are covered over by it, and is in its natural state. It is brought chiefly from the *Molucca* islands, and, also, from *Madagascar*. Gum-lacca is accounted opening and attenuating, removing obstructions of the liver

J U N

and spleen, and good for the dropsy and jaundice; it provokes urine, causes sweat, and purifies the blood; but it is not much used in medicine, the greatest part being spent in making sealing wax, the finest of which is made of it.

JUJUBA *Sylvestris*. See **PALMURUS**.

JULAP, **JULAPIUM**, **JULEP**, or **JULEPUS**, (from *Juleb*, which, in the *Persian* language, signifies a sweet portion, because it is usually prepared of delicate and sweet ingredients) a liquid medicine, composed of some proper liquor, and a syrup, or sometimes sugar, of extemporaneous preparation, without decoction, divided into three or four doses, and designed for the concoction or alteration of the humours, or restoring the strength.

JULIA. See **JULIS**.

JULILIANI *antidotus*, the name of an antidote in *Aetius*.

JULIS, offic. The rainbow-fish. This fish is frequently found about *Genoa*. The broth thereof loosens the belly, and is diuretic. *Pliny*.

JULUS, offic. The gally-worm. This insect is common in gardens. *Charlton* recommends it, taken in wine, against the jaundice and difficulty of urine. *Dale*.

JULUS, in *Botany*, a katkin, or long substance, hanging down in form of a rope, or cat's tail; as on the willow, hazel, &c.

JUMNISUM, ferment. *Ru-landus*.

JUNCAGO. See **JUNCUS**.

JUNCTUS, (from *jungo*, to join) a joint, or articulation.

JUNCARIA, *Italian* rushy horse tail. It is esteemed vulnerary, deterfivè, and aperitive; but is seldom used in medicine. *Lemery*.

JUNCUS

J U N

JUNCUS *vulgaris*, offic. The common soft rush. It grows in maritime places, and is of the same virtues of the following.

JUNCUS *aquaticus maximus*. The bulrush. The seeds of this, and the preceding, roasted, stop a diarrhæa, and floodings in women.

JUNCUS *odoratus*. See **SCHÖENANTHUS**.

JUNIPAPPEYMA, a name for the **JANIPABA**.

JUNIPERIUM *vinum*, wine impregnated with juniper-berries. *Dioscorides*.

JUNIPERUS, offic. The juniper-tree, or bush. It grows upon heaths in several counties in *England*; and the fruit is ripe about *Michaelmas*. The wood, the berries, and the gum, are used. The wood is hot, dry, and cephalic, good to burn in times of pestilence, and contagious distempers. The berries are carminative and diuretic, expel wind, help the cholic, and are very useful against the stone, gravel, and stoppage of urine; and are commended, by some, in all contagious, pestilential fevers, and the plague itself. The gum, which is the *Sandaracha* of the *Arabians*, is yellowish, clear, almost pellucid, like mastic, yellower, and in larger drops, of a less grateful smell; it is used to be burnt upon coals, and the fume to be received by those who are troubled with catarrhs, and serous defluxions upon the nose and eyes. *Miller*.

By the chymical analysis, we obtain from juniper several acid liquors, and a fixed, but no volatile salt. We must observe that the salt of this plant is involved in a great quantity of sulphur, and some terrestrial parts: Juniper-wood yields, besides the ethereal oil, a great

J U V

deal of oil, thickened to the consistence of syrup: Its berries yield a great deal more, and its tops a little less. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

JUNIPERUS *majus*, offic. The black juniper. It grows in *Greece*; the wood and berries are used, which agree in virtues with the foregoing.

JUNO, the air.

JUNONIS *rosa*, the lilly. *Blancard*.

JUPICAI *brasiliensibus*, a species of grass growing in *Brasil*.

JUPICANGA, a name for the *China occidentalis*.

JUPITER. *Srannum*, offic. Tin. Tin is seldom used in medicine internally, tho' its virtues are highly extolled by some, but we fear upon no just grounds; particularly in diseases of the head, the lungs and uterus, the falling-sickness, and the bite of a mad dog. It has been taken in crude filings, to the quantity of twenty four grains, or more, for some time, without harm.

JURACATIA *Brasiliensibus*, the name of a tree, growing in *Brasil*.

JUREPEBA *Brasiliensibus*, the name of a *Brasilian* tree.

JURUMU, the name of a *Brasilian* pumpoin.

JUS, broth.

JUSQUIAMUS, henbane.

JUSSA, plaister of *Paris*. *Rulandus*.

JUSTICIA, a plant, so called by *Dr. Houstoun*, in honour of *James Justice, Esq*; a great lover and encourager of *Botany*. There are two species of this plant, but no medicinal virtues ascribed to either.

JUVANTIA, (from *juvo*, to help, or succour) whatever relieves under any distemper.

JUVENCUS, a steer or young bullock.

K A L

JUXANGUINA, the name of a species of Quinsy.

IXALE, an entire goat-skin, or the skin of any other animal.

IXIA. See VARIX.

IXIA, in botany, is the *Carlina*, or *Chamæleon albus*.

IXINE. See VARIX.

IXION, the leaf of the white chamæleon. *Galen*.

IXIS, a strait or direct way, or course. *Hippocrates*.

IXODES, (ἰξώδης, from ἰξός, gum, or bird-lime). Viscous.

IXOS, bird-lime.

JYNX, the *Torquilla*, or wry-neck; the name of a bird.

K.

KAATH, a species of ACACIA.

KAAWY, a sort of drink used by the *Indians*, made of *Mays*.

KABNOS, a barbarous word used instead of *Capnos*, smok.

KACHIMIA, or KAKIMIA, a barbarous word for *Cacochymia*.

KADALI, the name of four species of shrubs, mentioned by *Ray*.

KAIB, acid and coagulated milk. *Rulandus*.

KAIDA, *Ray* takes notice of four shrubs, which are called by this name.

KAIGANG, a name for the *Ficus*; *Malabarensis*.

KAKA-MOULLON, or KAHAMULLU, the name of a si-liquose tree, growing in the *East-Indies*.

KAKA-NIARA, the name of a tree growing in the *East-Indies*.

KAKA-TADDALI, the name of a low shrub growing in *Malabar*.

KALD, vinegar. *Rulandus*.

KALED, flying or volatile.

KALI, offic. Glasswort. It

K A R

grows upon the coasts of *Spain*, *Italy*, and the southern parts of *France*. Of this plant is made the *Sal alkali*, or the *Sodes*, or the true *Cineres clavellati*, of which the finest glass is made. The juice of this plant is cathartic and diuretic, accounted good to purge phlegmatic watery humours, and serviceable against the dropsy and jaundice, and obstructions of the liver and spleen; but it is seldom or never used in *England*. Because a great quantity of fixed salt is drawn from the ashes of this plant, the name of *Alkali* has been given to the fixed salt of all others. The best *Venice* and *Castile* soap is made of the lixivium of these ashes. *Miller*.

KAL-TODDAVADDI, the name of an evergreen growing in *Malabar*.

KAMAR, or *Camar*, silver. *Rulandus*.

KAMIR, ferment. *Rulandus*.

KANDEL, *Ray* takes notice of six shrub called by this name.

KANDEN-KARA, the name of a tree growing in *Malabar*.

KANFOR, tin. *Rulandus*.

KANELLI, the name of two trees growing in the *East-Indies*.

KARA-MARA. See ACAJAIBA.

KAPRILI, sulphur. *Rulandus*.

KARA-ANGOLAM, the name of a tall tree going in *Malabar*.

KARABE, the same as CARABE.

KARABITUS, a *Phrenitis*, or *Delirium*.

KARA-KANDEL. See KANDEL.

KARATAS, the *Penguin*, or wild *Ananas*.

KARENA, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the twenty fourth part of the smallest drop.

KARIIL, the name of a very large pruniferous tree growing in *Malabar*.
KARIN-

K A Y

KARIN - TAGERA, a small evergreen tree, growing in *Malabar*.

KARI-VETTI, the name of a *Malabarian* tree.

KASAM, iron. *Rulandus*.

KASJAVA-MARAM, the name of a tree, which grows in *Malabar*.

KATIMIA, a name for *cadmia*, *Lapis Calimnaris*, or *tutty*. *Rulandus*.

KATKIN. See *JULUS*.

KATMER - BOUHOOR, the name of an oriental species of *Cyclamen*. *Ray*.

KATOU-CONNA, the name of a tall evergreen tree, growing in *Malabar*.

KATOU-INDEL, a sort of palm, growing in *Malabar*.

KATOU-KALESIAM, a sort of service-tree, growing in *Malabar*.

KATOU-KARVA, the great wild cinnamon-tree of the mountains. This is not much unlike the cinnamon-tree of *Ceylon*. *Ray*.

KATOU-NAREGAM, the name of a tall tree, growing in *Malabar*.

KATOU-PATSJOTTI, the name of a small shrub, growing in *Malabar*.

KATOU-PULCOLLI, the name of a shrub, growing in sandy and open places in *Malabar*.

KATOU-THEKA, the name of a *Malabarian* tree.

KATOU-TSJACA, a tall-tree, growing in *Malabar*, which flowers and bears fruit all the year round.

KAUKI, *floribus odoratis*, the name of a tree growing in *Java*, from the flowers of which a water is distilled, possessed of much the same virtues as rose-water.

KAYL-BAKA, a species of *Nerium*, or *Oleander*, mentioned by *Ray*.

K I K

KAYL, four milk. *Rulandus*.

KAYSIR, the spume of the sea; properly the pumice-stone. *Rulandus*.

KAZDIR, KASDIR, or KASIR, tin. *Rulandus*.

KEDANGU, a shrub growing in *Malabar*.

KEIRI, a name for the *Leucorum*.

KELP, a fixed salt procured from the herb *Kali*.

KEMPFERA, a plant, so called by *Dr. Houstoun*, in honour of *Dr. Kempfer*, a learned botanist.

KENNE, a stone generated in the eye of a stag.

KERATOPHYTON, the name of a submarine plant. There are sixteen species of it taken notice of by *Boerhaave*, but none, except the seventh, have any medicinal virtues ascribed to it. See *CORALLIUM nigrum*.

KERMES. See *CHERMES*.

KERSYDROS. See *CHERSYDROS*.

KETMIA, the name of a plant, of which *Boerhaave* takes notice of twenty two species; and says they are all, except those which taste like sorrel, endued with the same virtues as mallows.

KEYRI, a name for the *Leucocium*; *luteum*; *vulgare*.

KIBRIC, 1 The parent, and first matter of mercury, and all fusible and liquifiable substances. *Rulandus*.

2 The philosopher's stone.

KIBRITH, sulphur. *Rulandus*.

KIBRIUS, or KEBRIC, arsenic. *Johnson*.

KIDIBENGI, a name for those who take *Bangue* to excite to venery.

KIKI, the *Ricinus*. *Dioscorides*.

LAB

KINA-KINA, a name for the peruvian bark. See QUINA-QUINA.

KIRATH, a weight, equal to four grains. *Rulandus*.

KISMESEN. See ACACALIS.

KIST, fourteen grains. *Paracelsus*.

KNAWEL, offic. German knot-grass. It grows in sandy fields. The herb is used, which agrees in virtue with the *Polygonum Latifolium*, being drying, astringent, and vulnerary.

KOBALTUM. See COBALTUM.

KOLERUS, a dry ulcer. *Paracelsus*.

KOLTO, a name for the *Plica Polonica*.

KOPHI. See CYPHI.

KUHUL, lead-ore, or the lead of the philosophers. *Rulandus*.

KURIA, KYMIA, or KYMUS, a mass. *Rulandus*.

KUTUBUTH, properly the Arabian name, for a water spider, an insect constantly in motion. Hence a species of melancholy has been called by this name.

KYMIA, 1 A mass.

2 A chymical cucurbit. *Rulandus*.

KYMIT *elevatum*, white sublimed cinnabar. *Rulandus*.

KYMOLEA, the slime or mud, gathered under a grinding-stone, called also *Cymolea*. *Rulandus*.

KYNA, opopanax. *Rulandus*.

KYRAM, snow. *Rulandus*.

L.

L AEDANUM. See LADAMUM.

LAFF, (λαβή, from λαμβάνω, to seize) 1 The first access of a fever.

LAB

2 The fit, or paroxysm, in periodical fevers.

LABELLA *Leporina*. See LABIA *Leporina*.

LABIA, the lips. The cheeks and lips from the sides and entry of the cavity of the mouth. They are formed in general by the connection of several fleshy portions, of different breadths, fixed round the convex sides of the two jaws, covered on the outside with the skin and fat, and lined on the inside by a glandulous membrane. Besides this, the lips seem, likewise, to have a soft spongy substance in their composition, which swells and subsides on certain occasions, independently of the action of the muscles belonging to them; and is mixed with fat. The substance which forms the red border of the lips, is very different from the rest of the skin, being a collection of very fine, long, villous *Papillæ*, closely connected together, and covered by a fine membrane; which seems to be both a continuation of the *Epidemis*, and that of the pellicle which covers the glandulous membrane of the cavity of the mouth: This substance is extremely sensible, and very painful, when the outer membrane is, by any accident, destroyed. The internal membrane of the upper lip forms a small middle *Frenum* above the *Dentes incisarii*.

LABIA *leporina*, hare-lips.

LABIATE *flowres*, are such as have lips; or more properly, a labiated flower is an irregular monopetalous flower, divided into two lips; the upper is called the crest, the under the beard. Sometimes the crest is wanting, and then the style and chives supply its place; as in the *Ground-pine*, *Scordium*, &c. *Miller's Dict.*

LABIS,

L A C

LABIS, (from λαμβάνω, to seize) a forceps.

LABOR, labour.

LABORATORUM, (from Labor, work) a laboratory.

LABRAX, the name of a fish, otherwise called LUPUS, which see.

LABRISULCIUM, a chap in the lip.

LABRUM, a lip. See LABIA.

LABRUSCA, a name for the *Vitis Sylvestris*.

LABYRINTHUS, the labyrinth of the ear. It consists of three semicircular pipes, above half a line wide, excavated in the *Os Petrosum*; they open by five orifices into the *Vestibulum*. That which is called the superior pipe, and is, generally, above five or six lines long, joins one of its extremities with one of the extremities of that which is called the inferior pipe, and these two extremities open by one orifice, but the middle pipe opens at each end, by itself, into the *Vestibulum*.

LAC, milk. This is a liquor prepared from the aliment chewed in the mouth, digested in the stomach, perfected by the force and juices of the intestines, and elaborated by means of the mesentery, and its glands, and juices, and the juices of the thoracic duct: It has undergone some actions of the veins, arteries, heart, lungs and juices, and began to be assimilated; yet may still be had separate, and discharged out of the body.

LAC Lunæ. See MARGA candida.

LACCA. See JUJUBA Indica.

LACCOPEDON, the lax part of the *Scrotum*.

LACERTUS, offic. The lizard or eft. It lives in caverns, ruins, and desolate places. It is seldom, or never, used in medicine.

L A C

LACERTA *viridis*, the green lizard.

LACERTUS *aquaticus*. See SALAMANDRA *aquatica*.

LACHLACHATUM, the name of a stomachic medicine in *Avicenna*.

LACHRYMA, a tear.

LACHRYMA JOBI, offic. Job's tears. It is cultivated in gardens, and the seeds are used. It is called *Lachryma Jobi*, because the seeds resemble tears: These seeds are detergent and aperitive, and therefore good for the stone in the Bladder. *Boerhaave*.

LACHRYMALIA *puncta*, two perforations at the edge of the eyelids, thro' which the *Lachrymæ*, or tears pass.

LACINÆ, in botany, imports the incisures, or jags on the borders of leaves or flowers.

LACONICUM, a stove, or bagnio.

LACTARIA, (from Lac, milk) aliments prepared of milk.

LACTATIO, (from Lac, milk) lactation, or giving suck.

LACTEA *vasa*, the lacteal vessels. These are long slender pipes, whose coats are so thin as to become invisible when they are not distended with chyle, of *Lympha*. They arise from all the parts of the small guts by fine capillary tubes, which, as they run from the sides of the intestines to the glands in the *Mesentery*, unite, and form large branches; these are called *Vena Lactæ primi generis*. The mouths of these lacteals, which are open into the cavity of the guts, from whence they receive the chyle, are so small as not to be seen by the best microscope. It was necessary they should be smaller than the finest arteries in the body, that nothing

nothing might enter which might stop the circulation of the blood. The same extremity of the lacteals has, likewise, communication with the capillary arteries of the guts, by which they receive a *Lympha* that dilute and propels the chyle forwards, and washes the lacteals and glands, that they may not sur, and be obstructed by the chyle's staying in them upon fasting. The other extremity of the lacteals discharges the chyle into the vesicular cells of the glands dispersed up and down the mesentery. And from these arise other lacteals of a larger size, which carry the chyle immediately into the *Receptaculum chyli*: They are called *Lactea secundæ generis*. The lacteal veins have valves at several distances, which hinder the chyle from returning back into the intestines. *Affellius* (who first discovered the lacteal vessels in the year 1622) and his followers, thought they carried the chyle to the liver, till *Pecquet*, in the year 1651, found out the *Receptaculum chyli*, or common receptacle, and *Ductus thoracicus*, or thoracic duct; though both were accurately described by that learned anatomist, *Bartholomæus Eustachius*, many years before the discovery of the lacteal veins.

The receptacle of the chyle is easily found in living bodies, but with greater difficulty in those that are dead. It lies between the descending trunk of the great artery, and the *Vertebræ* of the loins, and is biggest between the celiac and emulgent arteries, surrounded by several vesicular glands, called *Glandulæ lumbares*, which discharge their *Lympha* into it. The receptacle receives all the second order of the *Lacteals*, as well as all the

lymphatic veins, both of the legs, and of all the parts of the *Abdomen*; so that it seems to be, indeed, only a bag (which will contain about one ounce of water) formed by the union of these vessels. The bottom of it contracts to the smallness of a lymphatic vessel, the middle is sometimes divided into two or three parts, and the upper part stretches itself out into a duct about the bigness of a goose's quill. This duct ascends into the *Thorax*, behind the great artery; and, about the heart, it frequently divides into two or three branches, which, immediately, unite again into one, and creeping along the gullet, it marches to the left *subclavian* vein, where it opens at one or two orifices, which are covered with a semilunar valve, that the blood may pass over them, and the chyle run from underneath it, and mix with the blood in the veins. The *Ductus thoracicus* has valves at several distances, which hinder the chyle, that has once pass'd them, from falling back. It receives the lymphaducts from the several parts in the chest, as it passes along to the *subclavian* vein. By its running up to the left side, the chyle receives a new *Impetus* from the pulsation of the great artery; whereas, on the right-side, it must have ascended only by the pressure of the *Diaphragm*, and the muscles of the lower belly upon the receptacle, which it equally enjoys in its present situation.

LACTEA febris, a milk-fever. It is very common after delivery.

LACTICA. See *TYPHOS*.

LACTICINIA, aliments prepared of milk.

LACTIFERUS (from *lac*, milk, and *fero*, to bear) an epithet for such

L A D

such plants as abound with a milky juice.

LACTUCA *sylvestris*, offic. Wild lettuce. It grows in hedges, and flowers in *June*. The herb and seeds are used, which are effectual for mitigating of pain. *Dioscorides*.

LACTUCA, offic. Garden-lettuce. It is sown in gardens; the leaves and seed are used.

Lettuce is much used at the table in the spring, among fallads, and is the principal ingredient in most of them, being grateful to the stomach, allaying heat, quenching thirst, and attempering the sharpness of the humours in the body. It provokes urine, increases milk in nurses, and is believed to make people sleepy. The seed is one of the four lesser cold seeds. *Miller*.

LACTUCELLA, the sow-thistle. *Blancard*.

LACTUCIMINA. the same as **ΑΡΗΤΗÆ**. *Blancard*.

LACTUMEN. See **ACHOR**.

LACUNÆ (from *lacus*, a standing pool) 1 Certain glands, or rather excretory ducts, in the *Vagina*.

2 The glands, or their ducts, in the *Urethra*.

LACUNE, *terra sigillata*, or seal'd earth. *Rulandus*.

LADANUM, offic. The true ladaniferous shrub.

From this cistus the best ladanum is procured in the island of *Candy*, and other places of the *Archipelago*; they make use of a kind of whip, of two rows of leather straps, with which they brush and beat these shrubs. The Gum, which sweats out from the leaves, sticking on the straps, which they scrape off with knives, when they are sufficiently loaded.

L A M

This gum is not much used inwardly, though some commend it for looseness and gripes, caused by sharp humours. The fume of it comforts the brain, and stops catarrhus defluxions. Outwardly applied, it strengthens the stomach, and stays vomiting. *Miller*.

Chuse that which is of a shining black colour, when broken, somewhat hard, but easily softening by heat, of an inflammable substance, having a sweet pleasant smell.

LÆMOS (*λαϊμός*, a primitive in the *Greek*) the gullet.

LÆTIFICANS (from *lætus*, glad, or joyous, and *facio*, to make) an epithet for such compositions as raise the spirits.

LÆVIGATIO (from *lævis*, soft) the reducing any hard substance to powder, by grinding it on a marble or porphyry.

LAGANON, a sort of coarse cake in *Galen*.

LAGAROS (*λαγαρός*, from *λάγω*, to languish) lax, an epithet for the right ventricle of the heart.

LAGNEIA, or **LAGNEUMA**, (from the preceding derivation) venereal intercourses. *Hippocrates*.

LAGOCHEILOS (from *λαγός*, a hare, and *χείλος*, a lip) a person who has a hare-lip. *Galen*.

LAGON (*λαγών*, a radical in the *Greek*) the flank.

LAGOPHTHALMIA. See **ECTROPIUM**.

LAGOPUS (from *λαγός*, a hare, and *πῆς*, a foot) the *Perdix alba*. See **PERDIX**.

LAMAC, the gum arabic. *Rulandus*.

LAMARE, sulphur. *Rulandus*.

LAMBACISMUS, a defect in the speech, whereby the person is incapable of pronouncing certain letters.

LAMB-

L A M

LAMBDOIDES (from the Greek letter Λ , *Lambda*, and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron$, resemblance) a figure of the skull.

LAMBITIVUM (from *lambo*, to lick) a linctus, or eclegma.

LAMINA, properly a scale or plate of metal; but, in Anatomy, the tables of the skull are called the external and internal *Laminae*.

LAMIUM rubrum, offic. Red archangel. It grows every-where in hedges by high-ways, and flowers in summer. The leaves and flowers are used.

This is accounted good for an excess of the *Catamenia*, and of use against all other *Hæmorrhages*. Outwardly applied, it is serviceable in wounds and inflammations. *Miller*.

LAMIUM albidum, *urtica mortua*, offic. White archangel. It grows every-where by hedge-sides, and flowers in *April* and *May*. The flowers are used.

It is accounted a specific against the *Fluor albus*, and is used in a conserve, or decoction, for that purpose, which is to be continued for some time. Some commend the herb as of great use against the king's-evil, and all scrophulous swellings. *Miller*.

LAMIUM peregrinum, a name for the *CASSIDA*.

LAMNEIA, the same as *LAMINA*. *Castellus*.

LAMPE (from $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\omega$, to shine)

1 A froth or foam.

2 A sort of pinguious substance floating on the surface of vinegar, or the pickle of olives.

3 The bubble on the surface of urine.

LAMPETRA, offic. The lamprey, or lamprey-eel.

LAMPODES, frothy. See *LAMPE*.

L A P

LAMPROS ($\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$, from $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\omega$, to shine) vigorous, or full of health. *Hippocrates*.

LAMPSANA, offic. Nipplewort. It is common in gardens and fields, and flowers in *June* and *July*. It is esteemed excellent for curing ulcerated nipples, whence its name, *Nipplewort*. It is said to be drying, detergent, and digestive.

LAMPYRIS ($\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\upsilon\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, from $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\mu\pi\omega$, to shine) a name for the glow-worm.

LANA, wool.

LANARIUS, a species of hawk.

LANCETTA, or **LANCEOLA**, (a dim. of *lancea*, a lance) a lancet.

LANGUOR (from *languere*, to languish) faintness, feebleness, or lassitude.

LANIGERA arbor (from *lana*, wool, and *gero*, to bear) the cotton-tree.

LANGERUS (from the preceding derivation) lanigerous; an epithet for such trees as bear a downy substance.

LANIUS. See *LANARIUS*.

LANTANA, a name for the *VIBURNUM*, which see.

LANTOR, the name of a species of palm-tree growing in *Java*.

LANUGINOSUS, lanuginous, downy, or covered with a soft down, as a quince, &c.

LANUGO, in Botany, signifies the down, or soft substance, which grows on some fruit.

LANX, a balance.

LAONICA curatio, a method of curing the gout, by evacuating the arthritic matter from the part affected, by topics. *Castellus*.

LAOS, tin. *Rulandus*.

LAPACTICUS ($\lambda\alpha\pi\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, from $\lambda\alpha\pi\acute{\alpha}\zeta\omega$,

L A P

ἀπαλίζω, to empty) loosening or evacuating the belly.

LAPARA (from the foregoing derivation) the flanks, or fleshy part between the ribs and the hips.

LAPAROS, soft, or empty.

LAPATHUM *alpinum*. *Hippolapathum*, offic. Bastard monk's rhubarb. The medicinal virtues of this species are nearly the same as those of the true monk's rhubarb.

LAPATHUM, *bortense*, *latifolium*. *Rhabarbarum monachorum*, offic. Monk's rhubarb. This is said to purge off the yellow bile, and serous humours, taken in the quantity of a dram powdered, with a scruple of ginger, in a morning fasting, in warm broth. If substituted for rhubarb, it must be taken in a double dose. The juice of the root, with sulphur, used as a topic, cures the itch; and with the meal of lupins, it cures pimples, freckles, the alphas, and other cutaneous disorders, according to *Matthiolum*. A tincture of the root prepared with wine, or the dried powder taken in pure wine, is said to expel the stone from the urinary passages; and, taken with the juice of horehound, it is recommended for the jaundice.

LAPATHUM *acutum*, *oxylapathum*, offic. Sharp-pointed dock. It grows every-where in moist places, and among ruins and rubbish. The root and seed are used.

The roots of this dock are aperitive and cooling, and much used to cleanse and purify the blood, free it from its salt, sharp humours, and are good for the scurvy, rheumatism, and all manner of itchy, scabby eruptions; for which purpose they are frequently put in diet-drinks and apozems, and used

L A P

outwardly in ointments. The seed is drying and binding, good to stop spitting of blood, and hæmorrhages of all kinds. *Miller*.

LAPATHUM *sanguineum*, offic. Bloodwort. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in June. The leaves and seeds are used in medicine. The leaves, taken in broth, loosen the belly; and the seeds powdered, and taken in an astringent liquor, are recommended as effectual for stopping too profuse menstrual discharges, and other uterine fluxes. *Dale*.

LAPE, phlegm.

LAPIDILLUS (from *lapis*, a stone) a name for a surgical spoon, made use of to take stones out of the bladder, after an incision is made. *Blasius*.

LAPIDESCENSUS (from *lapis*, a stone, and *disco*, to acquire) an epithet for such waters as have the property of turning bodies into a stony nature.

LAPILLATIO (from *lapis*, a stone) in *Paracelsus*, imports the generation of a stone.

LAPIS *adamas*. See ADAMAS.

LAPIS *ætites*. See ÆTITIS.

LAPIS *alabastritis*. See ALABASTRUM.

LAPIS *aleetorius*. See ALECTORIA.

LAPIS *amethystus*. See AMETHYSTUS.

LAPIS *amianthus*. See AMIANTHUS.

LAPIS *arenosus*. See AMMITES.

LAPIS *armenus*. See ARMENUS.

LAPIS *asius*. See ASIUS.

LAPIS *belemnites*. See BELEMNITES.

LAPIS *bezoar occidentalis*. See BEZOAR.

LAPIS

L A P

LAPIS *bufonites*. See BUFONITES.

LAPIS *calaminaris*. See CADMIA.

LAPIS *calcarius*. See CALCARIUS.

LAPIS *carneolus*. See CARNEOLUS.

LAPIS *ceratites*. See UNICORNU *fossile*.

LAPIS *chelidonus*. See CHELIDONUS.

LAPIS *chrysolythus*. See CHRYSOLITHUS.

LAPIS *colobrinus*. See COBDA *de capello*.

LAPIS *fulminaris*. See CERAUNI A.

LAPIS *galaëites*. See GALACTITES.

LAPIS *geodes*. See GEODES.

LAPIS *granatus*. See GRANATUS.

LAPIS *hæmatites*. See HÆMATITES.

LAPIS *beliotropium*. See HELIOTROPIUM.

LAPIS *hibernicus*. See TEGULA *hibernicus*.

LAPIS *hyacinthus*. See HYACINTHUS.

LAPIS *judiacus*. See JUDICUS *lapis*.

LAPIS *lazuli*. See LAZULI.

LAPIS *lyncis*. See BELEMNITES.

LAPIS *manatea*. See MANATI.

LAPIS *melitites*. See MELITITES.

LAPIS *memphites*. See MEMPHITES.

LAPIS *molaris*. See MOLARIS.

LAPIS *morochthus*. See MOROCHTHUS.

LAPIS *nephriticus*. See NEPHRITICUS.

LAPIS *ophites*. See OPHITES.

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LAPIS *petracorius*. See PETRACORIUS.

LAPIS *phrygius*. See PHRYGIUS.

LAPIS *porcinus*. See HYSTRIX.

LAPIS *pumex*. See PUMEX.

LAPIS *rubinus*. See CARBUNCULUS.

LAPIS *sapphirus*. See SAPPHIRUS.

LAPIS *sardus*. See CARNEOLUS.

LAPIS *schistus*. See SCHISTUS.

LAPIS *selenitis*. See SELENITIS.

LAPIS *serpentinus*. See COBDA *de capella*.

LAPIS *smaragdus*. See SMARAGDUS.

LAPIS *specularis*. See SPECULARIS *lapis*.

LAPIS *spongiæ*. See SPONGIÆ *lapis*.

LAPIS *stellaris*. See ASTROITES.

LAPIS *thracius*. See THRACIUS *lapis*.

LAPIS *thyites*. See THYETES.

LAPIS *topasius*. See CHRYSOPASIUS.

LAPIS *variolatum*, offic. The small-pox stone. This stone is, by some, recommended to be worn about the neck, by way of amulet, in order to promote the eruption of the small-pox.

LAPIS *umbrarum*. See UMBRA.

LAPIS *vini*, tartar.

LAPPA *major* & *minor*. See BARDANA.

LAPPAGO. The same as APARINE. *Blancard*.

LAQUEUS (from לקח to take) in Surgery, is a noose.

LARBASON, antimony. *Pliny*.

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LARDUM, bacon.

LARIX, offic. The larch-tree. This tree grows in great plenty in the *Stirian Alps*, and the mountains of *Tirol* and *Carinthia*.

Matthiolus says, that from this tree, cut to the very heart, is gotten the *Venice turpentine*.

LARVA (a primitive in the *Latin*) a mask. A name for certain bandages.

LARUS, offic. The coddymoddy. It is rarely, or never used in medicine.

LARYNGOTOMIA (from *λάρυγξ*, the throat, and *τέμνω*, to cut) See BRONCHOTOMIA.

LARYNX, the throat.

The *Larynx* forms the protuberance in the upper and anterior part of the neck, called commonly, *Pomum adami*. Anatomists term it, the head of the *Trachea arteria*; and it is larger, and more prominent in men than in women.

It is composed of five cartilages, which sometimes in old men become as hard as bones. The first is the *Thyroides*. It is a thin cartilage, about an inch broad, but not so long; it is concave within, and convex without. Its four angles have each a small production; the two upper, which are longer, are tied to the horns of the *Oshyoides*, and the two lower to the second cartilage, which is called *Annularis*, because it resembles a ring. It is very large, and thick behind, which part resembles the stone of the ring; and it grows narrower towards its fore-part. It is situated below the other cartilages of the *Larynx*; they stand upon it as upon a basis, and by it they are tied to the *Trochea*. The third and fourth are alike, and have one common name, which is the *Ary-*

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tenoides. They reach from the middle of the concave sides of the *Thyroides*, to the upper and back part of the *Annularis*; and they make that chink, or *Rimula*, which is the mouth of the *Larynx*, called *Glottis*. Between those, and the sides of the *Thyroides*, there are two small cavities on each side, formed by the muscles and membranes which join them together; in which if a little drink or bread fall, (as sometimes happens when one laughs or speaks in eating or drinking) it causes a violent cough, and a great tickling. The fifth and last cartilage is the *Epiglottis*; it is of a softer substance than the other, and resembles a little tongue. It is tied, by its basis, to the upper and middle part of the concave side of the *Thyroides*. Its use is to cover the *Glottis* in eating and drinking; for the aliments, by their weight, press it close down upon the *Glottis*, and they pass over, without entering the *Larynx*, into the *Oesophagus*: But when the aliments are passed, the *Epiglottis*, by its natural resort, which is common to all cartilages, lifts up again, and gives way to the air in breathing. While we speak or laugh, the *Glottis* must necessarily be opened for the passage of the air in breathing, therefore it is not convenient to speak while we swallow.

The *Larynx* has two pair of common muscles, and five pair proper. The first of the common muscles is the *Sternothyroides*. It arises from the upper part of the *Sternum*, and, ascending on the sides of the *Trachea*, it is inserted into the lower part of the sides of the *Cartilago scutiformis*. When these muscles act, they pull this cartilage

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tilage downwards. The second is the *Hyothyroides*. It arises from the lower part of the *Os hyoides*, and, descending, is inserted in the lower part of the *Scutiformis*, near the former. They pull up the *Larynx*. The first of the proper muscles is the *Crico-thyroides*. It arises from the cartilage *Cricoides*, and running under the *Thyroides*, it is inserted into the inside of that cartilage. The second is the *Crico-arytenoides lateralis*: It arises from the lateral part of the *Cricoides*, and, ascending, is inserted into the lateral part of the *Arytenoides*. The third is the *Crico-arytenoides posticus*: It arises from the back-part of the cartilage *Cricoides*, and is inserted into the *Arytenoides*, near the former. The fourth is the *Thyro-arytenoides*: It arises from the internal and concave side of the *Scutiformis*, and is inserted into the fore-part of the *Arytenoides*. It contracts the *Rimula*. The fifth muscle is the *Arytenoides*: It runs upon the upper part of the cartilage *Arytenoides*, and, with its fellow, forms a sphincter for contracting the *Rimula*.

The *Larynx* receives veins from the jugulars, arteries from the *Carotides*, and nerves from the recurrent.

On the lower part of the *Larynx*, upon the sides of the annular cartilages, and of the first ring of the *Trachea*, there are two lymphatic glands, called *Thyroideæ*, of the figure of a pear; their colour is red; they have veins, nerves, and arteries, as the *Larynx*.

LASCIVUS, an epithet, in *Paracelsus*, for St. *Vitus's* dance.

LASER, the juice of the LASERPITIUM.

LASERPITIUM. *Gentiana al-*

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ba, offic. The lesser herb frankincense of *Theophrastus*. It is found in the mountains of *Switzerland* and the *Pyrennees*, and flowers in *July*. The root is said to be alexipharmic, and good in uterine disorders. *Dale*.

LASION, in *Hippocrates*, signifies rough or hairy.

LASSITUDO (from *lassus*, weary) weariness.

LASTAURUS, one abandoned to venereal pleasures. *Castellus*.

LASUR, transplanted extract from silver. *Paracelsus*.

LATER, a brick.

LATERA-liæro, quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

LATERALIS morbus (from *latus*, the side) the pleurisy.

LATERIUM, a lixivium. *Rulandus*.

LATHYRUS, offic. Peas everlasting, or chichling vetch. It grows in woods and thickets, and flowers in summer. The juice expressed from the whole herb, together with the root, is used in medicine. This, when drank, is said to be effectual against vomiting of blood, and the *cœliac* passion, and to restrain hæmorrhages of the *Uterus*, and from the nose. The leaves and pods, bruised, and applied to wounds, promote their cicatrization.

LATIBULUM, the matter exciting a fever. *Theodorus Craanen*.

LATICA, a continual quotidian fever, without any interruption.

LATISSIMUS *dorsi* (from *latus*, broad) the name of a muscle covering almost the whole back. It has a thin, broad, tendinous beginning, which comes from the posterior part of the spine of the *Ilium*, from the superior spines of the *Os sacrum*, from all the spines

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of the *Vertebræ* of the loins, and from the seven lower of the *Thorax*; it passes by the inferior angle of the *Scapula*, from which some of its fleshy fibres sometimes arise, and is inserted with the *Teres major*, by a strong and broad tendon, with which it pulls the arm downwards.

LATON, brass.

LATUS *pulsus*, a broad pulse, that is, when the artery is preternaturally distended at every pulsation.

LATÆ *pustulæ*, pustules which look wide at the base, without rising to a head.

LAVACRUM (from *lavo*, to wash) a bath.

LAVAMENTUM (from the preceding derivation) a fots or fomentation. *Blancard*.

LAVANDULA, offic. Greater lavender. It is planted in gardens, but is seldom met with in *England*. It is much of the nature of *Lavendula*; *angustifolia*; but is never prescribed in the shops. *Miller*.

LAVANDULA; *angustifolia*. *Spica lavendula vulgaris*, offic. Common lavender or spike. It grows wild in the southern parts of *France* and *Spain*; but is cultivated with us only in gardens, and flowers in *July*.

Lavender is cordial and cephalic, good for all diseases of the head and nerves; helps convulsions, the palsy, and weakness of the limbs; is good to expel wind from the stomach and bowels, and prevents the cholic. It is outwardly used in warming and strengthening fomentations. *Miller*.

LAVARETUS, the name of a river-fish resembling a trout, found in the rivers about *Lyons*, and the lakes of *Savoy*.

LAVARONUS, the name of a sea-fish resembling the lavaretus, found in the *Mediterranean*.

LAVATERA, the name of a plant, so called by M. *Tournefort* in honour of Dr. *Helveticus Lavaterus*.

LAVATIO (from *lavo*, to wash)

1 Bathing.

2 A bath.

LAUCANIA (*λαυκανία*, from *λαύω*, to enjoy) the throat.

LAUDANUM, any preparation of opium, either in a liquid or solid form.

LAUDINÆ, pills, in which opium is a principal ingredient. *Potterius*.

LAVENDULA. See LAVANDULA.

LAVER, a name for *Becubunga*, brook-lime. *Blancard*.

LAVINGNON, the name for a sea-shell-fish, about the size of a muscle.

LAVIPEDIUM (from *lavo*, to wash, and *pes*, a foot) a bath for the feet.

LAURAX. See LABRAX.

LAUREOLA, a name for several species of *Thymelæa*.

LAURIFOLIA *favanensis*. See MAGOSTANS.

LAURO-cerassus, offic. Laurel, or cherry-bay. The berries are recommended as a good antiscorbutic.

LARO-similis. See LAURUS.

LAURIS *latifolia*, offic. The broader-leav'd bay-tree. It agrees in virtues with the common bay-tree. *Dale*.

LAURUS, offic. The common bay-tree. It is planted in our gardens, but grows wild in *Italy*, *Spain*, and the southern parts of *France*, and flowers in *May*. The berries

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are ripe in *October*. The leaves are used.

They are both heating and drying, emollient and resolving; very good for wind in the stomach and bowels; helps the cholic, comforts the head and nerves, and are good against infectious distempers: They provoke urine and the menses, and expel the secundines. Outwardly they are used in warming and strengthening fomentations and ointments. *Miller*.

LAURUS *alexandrina*. See *Rusius*.

LAURUS *sylvestris*. See *Tinus*.

LAUTISSIMA *vina*. Wines impregnated with myrrh. *Linden*.

LAWANG, the name of a tree growing in *Java*.

LAXA *chimolea*, in *Paracelsus*, imports a purging medicine. *Johnson* says it signifies a salt growing upon stones.

LAXANTIA *medicamenta* (from *laxo*, to open) laxative medicines, or such as promote evacuation.

LAXATIO (from the preceding derivation) laxation.

LAXATIVA, the same as LAXANTIA.

LAXITAS (from *laxo*, to relax) laxity, or a defect of due rigidity and strength.

LAZARI *morbus* or *malum*, the leprosy.

LAZULI *lapis*. *Lapis lazuli*, offic. Azure stone. This is a hard blue stone, with gold and silver-colour'd specks and veins; and is found of two kinds, one that can bear the fire, and the other that cannot. It purges upwards and downwards, and is recommended by authors in melancholy affections, quartan agues, apoplexies, and epilepsies. But it is rarely used.

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LAZURIUS, of an azure colour.

LEÆNA, a lioness. It is an epithet for a plaister in *Aetius*.

LEBERIS, the *Exuviae* or sloughs of serpents.

LEBIAS, the name of a fish.

LECHENEON. See *LENOS*.

LECHIA, the name of a fish, which some say is the *Centrina*, others the *Anna*, of the antients. *Castellus*.

LECHO, a woman in child-bed. *Moschion*.

LECITHOS (λέκιθος, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 The white of an egg.

2 A sort of pulse.

LECTUALIS *morbus* (from *lectus*, a bed) a disease which confines a person to his bed.

LEDUM, a name for several species of *Cistus*.

LEFFAS. See *BUR*.

LEGNA, the margin or edges of the mouth or womb. *Hippocrates*.

LEGUMEN (from *lego*, to gather) in Botany, signifies that species of plants which are called *Pulse*; and these are so called because they are gathered by the hand, without cutting.

LEIOBATOS. See *LEVIRARIA*.

LEIOPODES (from *λα*, and *πῆς*, a foot) even-footed. Those are thus called, whose feet are without the usual hollow part in their soles.

LEIPHÆMOI (λείφαιμοι, from *λείπω*, to be deficient, and *αἷμα*, blood) Those who labour under a deficiency of blood.

LEIPODERMOS (from *λείπω*, to be deficient, and *δέρμα*, the skin) a person who has lost his prepuce.

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LEIPOPSYCHIA (from λείπω, to leave, and ψυχή, the soul) a fainting fit.

LEIPOTHYMIA (from λείπω, to leave, and θυμός, the mind) the same as **LEIPOPSYCHIA**.

LEIPYRIAS (from λείπω, to leave, and πῦρ, fire) a species of a very malignant and dangerous *Causus*, or burning fever, wherein the internal parts are, as it were, scorched with heat, while the external parts are cold.

LELYTHUS, a pea. *Blancard*.

LEME, the *Sordes* of the eyes.

LEMMA, the hull, or husk. *Erotian*.

LEMNIA terra. *Terra lemnia*, offic. Earth of *Lemnos*.

This is a fat, slippery, viscid clay, of a pale-red colour. It is brought to us in little cakes or troches, marked with different characters, each weighing about four drams. It has its name from the island *Lemnos*, where it is dug.

By the chymical analysis this earth yields a small quantity of volatile urinous salt, and of a bituminous oil, and of a salt not much different from sea-salt. It is, in some degree, alexipharmic, diaphoretic, detergent, and vulnerary.

Chuse that which, when bruis'd between the fingers, or held in the mouth, appears fat, and is free from sand.

Terra LEMNIA alba. offic. White earth of *Lemnos*.

It is a little tenacious and lubricious from its fatness; whence it adheres to the tongue, but without mordacity: It is digged in the island of *Lemnos*.

As to its virtues, it stops an hæmorrhage from the uterus, and the menstrual flux; resists poisons, and

LEN

malignant diseases; and cures the bite of a mad-dog. *Dale*.

LEMNISCUS (λήμνισκος, a primitive in the Greek) a tent.

LEMPNIAS. 1 *Terra Sigallata*. 2 *Auripigmentum*. *Cassellus*.

LEMPNIAS calcis. Scales of brass, which separate, when it is beaten by the hammer. *Cassellus*.

LENIENS, **LENIS**, or **LENITIVUS**, mild, free from acrimony, softening, or laxative.

LENOS (ληνός, from λείνω, to diminish). 1 In *Hippocrates*, it signifies a chanel, or cavity, made in some machines for making extension, and reducing fractur'd bones.

2 That place, within the head, where several sinuses of the *Dura Mater* meet. *Herophilus*.

LENS, offic. Lentils.

It is sown, in some parts of *England* in the fields, flowering in *May*, and the seed is ripe in *July*.

The antients affirm, that lentils, eaten with their skins on, bind the body, and stop a looseness; and yet, at the same time, the liquor they are boil'd in loosens the belly. They are but rarely used in physic, tho' the flour of them may be used outwardly in cataplasms for the same purposes as bean-flour. *Miller*.

LENTA febris, a slow fever.

LENTICULA; *palustris vulgaris*. *Lens palustris*, offic. Ducks-meat.

This is a small plant, which frequently covers the surface of ponds and ditches.

Ducks-meat is of a cooling, molifying nature, good to be applied to inflammations, *St. Anthony's fire*, or the shingles; also for the gout, either applied by itself, or mix'd

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with barley-meal. Six ounces, of a strong infusion, made in white wine, taken for nine days together, is commended as a cure for the jaundice. *Miller*.

LENTICULA (a dim. of *lens*, a kind of pulse called lentils) a freckle, or small pustule on the skin.

LENTICULARES *glandulæ*, the glands of the intestines, so called from their smallness.

LENTICULARE, a lenticular. The name of a chirurgical instrument.

LENTIGO, a freckle, or small pustule.

LENTISCINUM *vinum*. Wine impregnated with mastich.

LINTISCUS *vulgaris*. The common mastich-tree.

It grows in the southern parts of *France*, and in *Italy*; but it yields the gum-mastich only in the island *Scio*, or *Cbios*, in the *Archipelago*. The gum of the wood is used.

Mastich is heating and drying; strengthens the head, and the nervous system; helps a cough, and spitting of blood; strengthens the stomach, and stops vomiting: It is good to preserve the gums and teeth; the ladies in *Turkey* chew it continually, for that purpose, or to procure a sweet breath. It is applied outwardly, in plasters, for the head-ach, and tooth-ach. The wood is drying and binding, good for all kinds of fluxes.

A tooth-pick made of it is accounted a preserver of the teeth. *Miller*.

LENTISCUS, offic. The mastich-tree. It grows plentifully in the island of *Scio*, and flowers in *March* and *April*.

Dale says, this is the true ma-

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stich-tree, and differs in specie from the preceding.

LENTISCUS *Peruana*. See *MOLLE*.

LENTOR, a viscosity, or fizziness.

LEONTIASIS, LEONTION, or LEONINA *lepra*, a name for the *Elephantiasis*, or leprosy.

LEONTOPE TALON, offic. Black turnip. It grows in *Apulia* in *Italy*, and flowers pretty late in the summer. The root is in use; which, according to *Dioscorides*, cures the bites of serpents. *Galen* ascribes to it a digestive, heating, and drying quality. *Dale*.

LEOTOPIDIUM, offic. Lion's foot. It grows in hilly places, and flowers in *July*. The herb bruised, and boil'd in oil, is successfully us'd by the common sort of people, for lividness, bruises, contusions, concussions, and all other ill effects of blows and strokes. *Lob. Buxb*.

LEONURUS, lion's-tail. There are three species of this plant taken notice of by *Boerhaave*, but there are no medicinal virtues attributed to either.

LEOPARDUS. See *PARDUS*.

LEPAS, a sort of shell fish adhering to rocks. *Galen*.

LEPHANTEUS, or LEPHANTE. The first species of tartar, of a middle nature between stone and mud, and admits of being cut. *Rulandus*.

LEPIDIUM *piperitis*, offic. Dittander. It grows in moist places near rivers, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The whole plant has a hot, biting taste, like pepper.

The leaves of dittander, bruised and mix'd with hog's-lard, and apply'd as a cataplasim to the hip, help

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help the sciatica; chew'd, they cause a great flux of rheum to run out of the mouth, and, by that means, are said to help scrophulous tumors in the throat. The women in *Suffolk* give them, boil'd in ale, to hasten the birth. *Miller*.

LEPIDUM; *gramineo folio*; five *Iberis*. *Iberis*, offic. Sciatica cresses. It grows wild in the warmer countries, but with us only in gardens, and flowers in *June*.

The leaves and roots are commended by the antients against the sciatica, being beaten into a cataplasm with hog's-lard, and applied to the part affected, and kept on four hours to a man, and two to a woman, the place afterwards being wash'd with oil and wine; but, at present, it is rarely used. *Miller*.

LEPIDOCARPODENDRON, (from *λεπίς*, a scale, *καρπός*, fruit, and *δένδρον*, a tree) the name of a tree growing near the cape of *Good Hope*.

LEPIDOIDES futura (from *λεπίς*, a scale, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) a name for the squamous future of the skull.

LEPIS. 1 A scale, as of metal.

2 The husk, or hull of seeds.

LEPORINA labra. Hare-lips.

LEPRA (from *λεπρός*, rough) the leprosy.

LEPRAS, the name of a sea-fish.

LEPTUNON (*λεπύνων*, from *λεπτός*, subtil) attenuating.

LEPTYSMOS (from the preceding derivation) attenuation.

LEPUS, offic. The hare.

LEPUS marinus, offic. The sea-hare.

It is taken in the sea, and resembles a loligo, or cuttle-fish. *Dioscorides*.

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LEPURION. (*λεπούριον*, from *λεπίς*, a scale). 1 The shell of an egg.

2 The bark of plants. *Hippocrates*.

LEROS, a slight delirium. *Hippocrates*.

LETA, a red heat. *Rulandus*.

LETCHI, the name of a delicious fruit growing in *China*.

LETHARGUS (from *λήθη*, oblivion, and *αργός*, lazy, or slothful) the lethargy, a distemper, in which there seems to be an utter loss of all the rational powers, and inaptitude to motion.

LETHE, forgetfulness.

LEVATOR scapulae proprius. This is a long and pretty thick muscle, about two fingers in breadth, lying above the superior angle of the *scapula*, along the posterior, lateral part of the neck of that bone.

It is inserted above, in the extremities of the transverse apophyses of the four first vertebræ of the neck, by four fleshy branches, ending in short tendons. Sometimes the third, or both, and sometimes the fourth of these branches are wanting; these defects being made up by the largeness of the rest.

From thence these branches run down a little obliquely, and then, uniting together, they are inserted into the superior angle of the *scapula*, and in the edge of its basis, from thence to the small triangular space, being there covered a little by the rhomboides. *Winflow*.

LEVATORES ani. These muscles rise fleshy from each side of the *Os Pubis*, internally within the *Pelvis*, and also from part of the *Os Ischium* and *Sacrum*. From these places, like lines drawn from

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a circumference towards a centre, its fibres descend over the *Musculi Marsupiales*, to their implantation at the lower end of the *Intestinum Rectum* in the *Anus*. The use of these muscles is principally to suspend and draw the *Anus* upwards, lest the faeces should be burdensome to the *Spinæ*. In their descent on each side forwards, from the *Os Pubis*, they pass close over the *Glandulæ Prostratæ*, in a manner embracing them; by which mechanism they are render'd capable of compressing them; and by a retraction of the *Anus*, at the same time act on the *Vesiculæ seminales*, in order to promote the emission of the seminal juices, in coition. *Cowper*.

LEUCANIA, the same as LAUCANIA.

LEUCE. (λευκή, from λευκός, white) a species of leprosy, in which the eruptions are of a whiter and smoother nature than in the other.

LEUCELECTRUM, white amber. *Rulandus*.

LEUCISCOS, the name of a fish of the mullet-kind. *Galen*.

LEUCOCHRUS, a sort of wine made of dried raisins, first trodden, then macerated in sea-water, and afterwards cast into white must. *Gorræus*.

LEUCOGRAPHIS, the name of a stone found in *Egypt*.

LEUCONIUM *album*, offic. Stock gilly-flower.

It grows only in gardens, and flowers a great part of the summer.

The flowers are used, tho' very rarely. *Dioscorides* commends them for ulcers, and chaps in the fundament, and inflammations of that part of fundament.

LEUCONIUM; *lututeum vulgare*. *Cbyeri*. *Leuconium luteum*,

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offic. Wall-flower. It grows upon old walls and buildings, and flowers in *April*.

The flowers, which are the only part used, are cordial, cephalic, and strengthen the nerves, help the apoplexy and palsy, cure the green-sickness, and procure the menses. *Miller*.

LEUCOLADHANON, the wild valerian. *Blancard*.

LEUCOMA (λεύκωμα, from λευκός, white) a disorder in the cornea of the eye.

LEUCONYMPHÆA. *Nymphaea alba*, offic. White water-lilly.

It grows in rivers and large lakes, and flowers in *June*. The root and flowers, and sometimes the leaves, are used.

They are cooling and drying, and accounted good to stay all kinds of fluxes and loosenesses, the gonorrhæa, and nocturnal pollutions, by their softening, cooling qualities, allaying the acrimony of the seed, and thereby render persons less dispos'd to venery. The leaves are good to be applied to hot tumors and inflammations. *Miller*.

By the chymical analysis, it yields a good deal of acid, and very little concreted volatile salt. *Martyn's Tournefort*.

LEUCOPHAGIUM, a name for a sort of aliment said to be good in consumptions. *Castellus*.

LEUCOPLEGMATICA (from λευκός, white, and φλέγμα, phlegm) an universal, or partial, white, flabby tumor of the body.

LEUCOPYRON, the name of a malgama in *Galen*.

LEUCORRHÆA (from λευκός, white, and ῥέω, to flow) the *Fluor Albus*.

LEVIATHAN *penis*, the penis of the whale.

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LEVIRAIA, a species of thorn-back, a fish.

LEVIGATIO (from *lævis*, smooth) the reducing hard substances into a subtle powder, by grinding them on a marble, &c.

LEXIPHARMICON (from *λήγω*, to cease, and *φάρμακον*, a poison) a medicine against a poison.

LEXIPYRETOS (from *λήγω*, to cease, and *πυρετός*, a fever) a febrifuge, or medicine against a fever.

LIBANION, the name of a collyrium in *Paulus Aegineta*.

LIBANOS. See *THUS*.

LIBANOTIS, offic. Fennel-herb, frankincense.

It grows on the mountains of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and flowers in *May*. It is very rarely used in medicine.

LIBANOTOS, frankincense. See *THUS*.

LIBIDO. This properly signifies lust, but it is sometimes used to import the itch.

LIBRA, a pound.

LIBURNUM. See *VIBURNUM*.

LIBYANON, an epithet for several collyria in *Galen*.

LICHANOS (*λίχανος*, a primitive in the *Greek*) the index, or fore-finger.

LICHEN *cinereus*, offic. Ground liver-wort. It is found upon dry, barren places all the year. This plant is but rarely come into request, being accounted a specific against the bite of a mad dog, and other enrag'd animals. *Miller*.

LICHEN *primus*. *Hepatica stellata*, offic. Star liver-wort.

It grows in moist and shady places, and agrees, in virtues, with the following.

LICHEN; *petraeus*; *cauliculo*

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pileolum sustinente. *Hepaticus vulgaris*, offic. Liver-wort.

It grows in moist and shady places, by the banks of rivers; the entire plant is in use. This herb is an extraordinary hepatic, and is principally used in obstructions of the liver and bladder, whose signature it bears in its leaves; whence it becomes of service in hectic disorders, the jaundice, the itch, gonorrhæas, and fevers; outwardly applied it stops hæmorrhages in wounds. *Schroder*.

LICHEN; *arboreus*; *sive pulmonaria arbores*. *Muscus Pulmonarius*, offic. Tree lung-wort, oak-lungs. It is accounted drying and binding, good to stop inward bleedings, and the too great flux of the menses: The common people make great use of this lung-wort, esteeming it to be good for the lungs, to help coughs, consumptions, and other disorders of the breast, boiling it in pectoral drinks, and making syrup. *Miller*.

LICHEN; *pyxidatus*; *major*. *Muscus pyxidatus*, offic. Cup-moss.

It grows upon dry, barren ground, and hilly banks.

This moss is reckon'd a specific against the whooping, or chin-cough in children, being given them in a decoction sweeten'd with sugar, or some pectoral syrup.

LICHEN. 1 In physiology, a sort of leprosy.

2 Certain callous substances, or warts, which grow in the legs of horses.

LICHENASTRUM, a fertile, or a remarkably floriferous, kind of moss.

LICHI, LICI, or LUMYEN. See *LETCHI*.

LICINIA, tents.

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LIEN, the spleen. It is a bluish mass, sometimes inclin'd to red, and of a long, oval figure, being about seven or eight fingers-breadth in length, and four or five in breadth. It is of a softish substance, and is situated in the left hypochondrium, between the great extremity of the stomach, and the neighbouring false ribs, under the edge of the diaphragm, and above the left kidney.

It is tied to the *Peritonæum*, to the midriff, and to the *Omentum*. It is thick at the edges, and not thin as the liver. It has two membranes; the external comes from the *Peritonæum*. The internal membrane is finer, and thinner than the external: for if you blow into the splenic artery, the air shall pass thro' the one, but not the other. Its fibres are not irregularly woven, as those of the other membranes seem to be; but they come from innumerable points, as rays from so many centres, and the fibres of one point are regularly woven with the fibres of the points surrounding it. It receives veins, nerves, and arteries from those which enter the spleen. The substance of the spleen is not only kept together by its two membranes, but also by innumerable fibres which come from the points of the internal membrane, and are inserted in the points of the opposite side of the same membrane. The expansion of the extremity of these fibres seem to compose the internal membrane. The spleen is compos'd of an infinity of membranes, which, from little cells, and cavities of different figures, and bigness, communicate with each other, and which are always full of blood. At the extremities of the blood-vessels in the

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spleens of sheep, we find several small, white, and soft specks, which *Malpighi* calls glands. The spleen has arteries from the *Cæliac*, whose capillary branches make frequent inosculation upon the membranes of the cells. Its veins, whose extremities communicate with the cavities of the cells, as they come out of the spleen, unite, and make the *Ramus Splenicus* of the *Vena Portæ*, which carries the blood from the spleen to the liver. These, with its nerves, which are considerable from the *Plexus Splenicus*, are equally distributed thro' the whole substance of the spleen, being all included in a common *Capsula*. There are likewise a few lymphatic vessels, which arise from the spleen, and discharge themselves into the bary glands.

LIGAMENTUM (from *ligo*, to bind) a ligament. It is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane. They have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint. Their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise.

LIGATIO. 1 A bandage, or ligature.

2 The stiffness of a joint.

3 Impotence.

LIGATURE, the same as **LIGATIO**.

LIGNIFERDA, an aquatic animal found inclos'd in a straw, or some such substance.

LIGNUM aloes. See **AGALLOCHUM**.

LIGNUM aquilæ. See **AGALLOCHUM**.

L I G

LIGNUM *aspalathum*. See **AS-PALATHUS**.

LIGNUM *campestrum*, offic. Log-wood.

It grows in the *East* and *West-Indies*; and is used in dying, but rarely in medicine. *Dale*.

LIGNUM *carabaccium*. This wood grows in the *Indies*; has a taste like cloves, but very mild, and quite grateful, and resembles cinnamon in colour, but is yet unknown in our shops.

LIGNUM *cedrinum*. See **JUNIPERUS**.

LIGNUM *colubrinum*. See **COLUBRINUM** *Lignum*.

LIGNUM *flavum*, offic. Fustic-wood.

It grows plentifully in the open, champaign county of *Jamaica*; it is useful to the dyers, but never prescrib'd in medicine. *Dale*.

LIGNUM *guaicum*. See **GUAI-CUM**.

LIGNUM *juniperum*. See **JUNIPERUS**.

LIGNUM *lentiscinum*. See **LENTISCUS**.

LIGNUM *LITERATUM*, letter'd wood. It is brought from *China*, and is sometimes mark'd with letters, whence its name. It is rarely used in physic.

LIGNUM *moluccense* & *granatiglia*, offic. Purging nuts. It is rarely or never used.

LIGNUM *nephriticum*. See **BALANUS** *Myrsifca*.

LIGNUM *rhodium*. See **ASPALATHUM**.

LIGNUM *rubrum*, offic. Red-wood.

It grows in *Brasil*, and the wood is used in dying, but not in medicine.

LIGNUM *sanctum*. See **GUAI-ACUM**.

L I L

LIGNUM *sassafras*. See **SASSAFRAS**.

LIGNUODES (*λιννώδης*, from *λινός*, foot) footy.

LIGULA. 1 In Anatomy, the clavicle of the glottis.

2 A measure of capacity, equal to one forty-eighth of a pint.

3 A small ligature.

LIGURINUS, the name of a small bird.

LIGUSTICUM *vulgare*. *Levisticum*, offic. Lovage. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *June* or *July*.

The roots, leaves, and seed of lovage are heating and drying; they warm and comfort the stomach, expel wind, provoke urine and the menses, and are useful in pestilential distempers, and all kinds of agues; but they are seldom used in the shops. *Miller*.

LIGUSTRUM, offic. Privet:

It grows in hedges, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The berries are ripe in *September*.

The leaves and flowers are cooling, drying and restringent, good for ulcers and inflammations of the mouth and throat, bleeding of the gums, and relaxation of the uvula. *Miller*.

LIGUSTRUM *indicum*. See **ALCANNNA**.

LIGUSMA, a contorsion, or imperfect luxation. *Galen*.

LILAC, the pipe-tree.

LILI, the name of an arcana in *Paracelsus*.

LILIASTRUM; *alpinum*; *minus*. *Phalangium*, offic. Spider-wort. It is cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in *June*; but is very rarely used.

LILIO-ASPHODELUS, a plant so called, because it partakes

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takes both of the nature of the lilly and the asphodil.

LILIO-HYACINTHUS, the lily-hyacinthus. It is cultivated in gardens. The roots are softning, digestive, and resolute. *Lemery.*

LILIO-NARCISsus, lily-dafodil. There are nine species of this plant taken notice of by *Boerhaave*, but no medicinal virtues ascribed to either.

LILIO-ORNITHOGALUM, a name for the *lilio-narcissus*. *Tournefort.*

LILIUM album, offic. White-lily. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The flowers and roots are used, and that chiefly in external applications; they are emolient, suppling, and anodyne, good to dissolve and ripen hard tumors and swellings, and to break impostumations. *Miller.*

LILIUM, purpureo croceum, majus. *Hemerocallis*, offic. Red lily. It is cultivated in gardens, flowering in *June* and *July*. The parts used are the roots and the leaves. The roots drank, or made into a pessary with honey and wool, expels water and blood. The leaves bruised mitigates inflammations of the breasts, contracted after childbirth, and inflammations of the eyes. The root and leaves are very successfully applied, by way of cataplasm, to burns. *Dioscorides.*

LILIUM convallium, offic. Lilly of the valley. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *May*. Lillies of the valley are of great service in all disorders of the head and nerves as apoplexy, epilepsy, palsy, convulsions of all kinds, vertigos, swimming in the head; and are frequently used in errhines, and cephalic snuff. *Miller.*

The flowers being analysed, after a long maceration, yield several

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acid liquors, a good deal of concreted volatile salt, and a great quantity of oil.

LIMA, a file or rasp.

LIMANCHIA, (from λιμός, famine, and ἀγχω, to kill) excessive abstinence from aliment,

LIMATURÆ, (from *Liam*, a rasp) raspings, or filings.

LIMAX Terrestris, the shell-snail.

LIMAX ater, offic. The black snail.

LIMAX ruber, offic. The red snail. It is found in the fields. The liquor of snails is used to anoint the parts affected with the gout, and to extirpate warts, being first scraped with a penknife; it also cures a prolapsus or falling down of the anus. *Dale.*

LIMNITIS, the same as **ADARCES**. *Paulus Aegineta.*

LIMOCTONIA, (from λιμός, hunger, or famine, and κτείνω, to kill) excessive abstinence.

LIMON, vulgaris. *Malus Liminia*, offic. The lemon-tree. Lemons are cooling and grateful to the stomach, quenching thirst, and increasing an appetite, useful in fevers, as well common as malignant and pestilential; they also provoke urine. The juice mixed with salt of wormwood, is an excellent medicine to stop vomiting, and to strengthen the stomach. The peel is of the nature of citron-peel, but of less virtue, and therefore not so much used. *Miller.*

LIMONADA, limonade.

LIMONIA malus. See **LIMON**.

LIMONIUM. Sea Lavender.

LIMONIUM majus, a name for the **STATICE**.

LIMONIUM minimum, a name for the *Statice montana*.

LINAMENTUM, scraped lint.

LINARIA; *vulgaris*; *lutea*; *flore*

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flore majore, Toad-flax. It grows every where upon banks and hedges, and flowers in *July*. The whole herb is used, and is of an aperitive and diuretic quality; opening obstructions in the liver and spleen, helping the dropsy and jaundice, which it carries off by urine. *Miller*.

LINARIA; *hirsuto*; *subratundo*; *flore ex herbido flavescente*. *Elatine varionica fœmina*, offic. Female fluellin. It grows in corn-fields, seldom flowering till the corn is cut down.

Fluellin is a vulnerary plant, and accounted good for all old ulcers, and spreading cancerous sores, and useful in fluxes and hæmorrhages of all sorts, and for inflammations of the eyes. *Miller*.

LINARIA; *folio glabro, subrotundo*; *hæderæ folio clematidis*. *Cymbalaria*, offic. Ivy-leav'd toad-flax. It grows at *Brasil* in *Switzerland*, on the very walls of the city; and nothing is more frequent on moist walls, loose piles of stone, and rocks in *Italy*. The plant is of a cold and humid quality, mix'd with somewhat of astringency; and it is certain, from experience, that this herb has the same virtues as the common navelwort. *Ray*.

LINARIA, offic. The lionet.

LINCTUARIUM, a linctus.

LINCTUS, (from *lingo*, to lick) the same as ECLEGMA.

LINEA *alba*, the white line. It runs from the *Cartilago ensiformis* to the *Os Pubis*, dividing the *Abdomen* exactly in the middle; and is formed out of the tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles.

LINGUA, the tongue. Every one knows that the tongue is a soft fleshy body, which fills all that part of the cavity of the mouth, which is surrounded by the alve-

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olar border and teeth of the lower jaw, and extends still farther back.

It is covered with two membranes; the external hath, on its upper part, particularly, towards the tip of the tongue, a great number of *Papilla* of a pyramidical figure; they stand not up strait, but incline towards the basis of the tongue; they appear not so plainly in men as in brutes, [in some of which last they grow cartilaginous. Each *Papilla* has a little root, which makes a small hole in the viscous substance, which lies between the two membranes. In men the chief use of these, called *Papillæ Pyramidalies* seems to be for preserving the *Papillæ nervocæ*, which are of a softer substance, that they be not hurt by the hardness, or roughness, of the aliment. And in beasts, which feed upon grass, which they gather together with their tongue, these *Papillæ* are like so many hooks, for the grasping, cutting, and pulling of the grass; and, perhaps, by their roughness, and rubbing upon the palate, they conduce to press the spittle out of the glands. Towards the basis of the tongue are to be seen several small glands, like those of the cheeks.

Under the external membrane there lies a thin viscous substance, which is white on that side next the external membrane, and black on that side next the internal. When the tongue is boiled, this substance hardens, and is like a sieve, being full of small holes made by the roots of the *Papillæ pyramidalies*. The internal membrane is soft; upon it there appear several *Papillæ* made of the extremities of the nerves of the tongue, for which reason they are called *Nervosæ*. They are situated upon the sides of the

the tongue, but chiefly towards its tip; they resemble the small horns of a snail, for their extremities are round, and bigger than the rest of their bodies. The extremity of each *Papilla* pierces the external membrane of the tongue. They quit those wholes, and remain on the internal membrane, when the external is raised. These *Papillæ* are the immediate organ of tasting.

The substance of the tongue is musculous, being made of plans of fibres of different directions. The first, or external plan is made of strait fibres, which surround the tongue, reaching from its basis to its point. When they contract, they shorten the tongue. Under them there are several plans of fibres which run from one edge of the tongue to the other, and they draw its edges together. There are also several plans of fibres, which run from the under to the upper side of the tongue, when they contract, they make the tongue broad and thin. These two sorts of fibres lie *stratum super stratum* from the tip of the tongue to its basis: First, a plan of one sort, and then a plan of the other. There is a small portion of fat between these fibres, but chiefly towards the basis of the tongue.

The vessels of the tongue are veins from the jugularies, called *Ranulares*. It has arteries from the *Carotides*, and nerves from the fifth and ninth pair.

The muscles of the tongue are three pair; the *Styloglossus* arises fleshy from the *Processus Styloides*, thence descending, it is inserted into the root of the tongue. Its use is to draw the tongue upwards. The second pair is the *Genioglossus*; it arises from the insides of the fore-

part of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the root of the tongue, which it serves to pull out of the mouth. The third is the *Ceratoglossus*, which arises broad and fleshy from the sides of the *Os Hyoides*, and is inserted into the root of the tongue, which it pulls directly into the mouth. The fibres of this muscle, which are the nearest the extremities of the *Os Hyoides*, were called the *Basiloglossus*; but there is no reason to distinguish them since they lie in the same plane, and their fibres have the same direction, origination, and insertion. The tongue is not only moved by these muscles, but also by a bone called *Os Hyoides*, which lies at the root of the tongue. It is composed ordinarily of three bones, that in the middle makes its basis, and is shorter than the other two: It is convex without, but concave within: The other two are joined to its two ends by two intervening cartilages; they are much longer than the first: They have each a cartilage at their extremities, which are called *Cornua* or horns. The basis of this bone is joined to the root of the tongue, and its horns are joined to the upper angles of the *Cartilago Thyroides*, and by two small and round ligaments to the *Processus Styloides* of each side. This bone is moved, and with it the tongue, by five pair of muscles. The first is the *Genio-hyoideus*; it rises fleshy from the fore part of the lower jaw internally, and is inserted into the basis of *Os Hyoides*, which, with the tongue, it draws upwards, and forwards. Its antagonist is the *Sternohyoideus*, which arises from the inside of the clavicle, and, ascending above the *Sternohyoideus*, is inserted into the basis of the *Os Hyoides*,

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Hyoides, which it pulls downwards. The third is the *Mylohyoides*, and arises fleshy from the inside of the lower jaw, under the *Dentes Molares*, and is implanted into the sides of the *Os Hyoides*: It draws this bone, and the tongue obliquely upwards, Its antagonist is the *Coracobyoidæus*, which is wrong named, because it rises not from the *Processus Coracoides*, but from the upper edge of the *Scapula*, near its neck; and, ascending obliquely under the *Mastoidæus*, is inserted into the *Os Hyoides*, and draws it obliquely downwards. The belly of this muscle is tendinous in its middle, that the vessels, which go to the head, be not compressed, when it acteth. The fifth pair is the *Stylohyoidæus*, and arises from the *Styloides processus*, whence, descending, it is inserted into the horns of the *Os Hyoides*, which it draws to one side, and a little upwards. The belly of this muscle it perforated for the passage of the tendon in the middle of the *De-gast-ricus*.

LINOUA cervina, offic. Hart's-tongue. It grows in shady lanes, and on old stone buildings, being green all the year.

Hart's-tongue is principally used for disorders of the liver and spleen, being good to dissolve hard scirrhous tumors in either; it is also serviceable for the rickets in children, and for spitting of blood, and the bloody-flux. *Miller*.

LINGUA musculus. This muscle arises pretty large and fleshy from the basis of the tongue laterally, and runs-strait forwards between the *Corato* and *Genioglossus*, to its tip, where it is hard to determine whether it ends there, or if it returns circularly after the same

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manner on the other side to the root of the tongue again. Its use is to contract or narrow the substance of the tongue, and at the same time to bring it backwards and downwards. *Douglas*.

LINGULA, (a dim. of *Lingua*, the tongue). See *LIGULA*.

LINIMENTUM, (from *linio*, to anoint) a composition of a consistence somewhat thinner than an unguent, and thicker than an oil, used for anointing different parts of the body, in various intentions.

LINOZOSTIS, a name for the herb mercury. *Hippocrates*.

LINTEUM, linen. This word, in surgery, comprehends lint, tents, compresses and rollers.

LINUM, offic. Flax. It is sown in fields, and flowres in *June*. The seed only is used. This seed, which is usually called linseed, is emollient, digesting, and ripening, of great use against inflammations, tumors, and impostumes, and is frequently put into cataplasms, for those purposes. Cold-drawn linseed-oil is of great service in all diseases of the breast and lungs, as pleurifies, peripnumonies, coughs, asthmas, and consumptions. It likewise helps the colic and stone, both taken at the mouth and given in clysters. *Miller*.

LINUM catharticum, offic. Purging flax, or mill-mountain. It grows frequently upon dry hilly places, flowering in *June* and *July*. This herb is grown of late in great request among the vulgar; an handful of it boiled in wine or ale, and the decoction of it drank, purges strongly; and is much commended against rheumatic pains of the limbs; as also for tertian and quartan agues, and the dropsy. *Miller*.

LIORATOS. See *LEVIRIA*.
LIPA,

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LIPA, fat or oil. *Hippocrates.*

LIPARIS, (λιπαρίς, from λίπος, fat) the name of a fish, so fat, that it scarcely appears to consist of any thing else.

LIPODERMOS. See LEIPODERMUS.

LIPOPSYCHIA, (from λείπω, to leave, and ψυχή, life) a syncope, or fainting fit.

LIPOTHYMIA, (from λείπω, to leave, and θυμός, the mind) the same as LIPOPSYCHIA.

LIPPA, the sordes of the eye.

LIPPIA, a plant so called by Dr. William Houstoun, in honour of Dr. Augustus Lippi, a famous botanist.

LIPPITUDO, lippitude, an inflammation of the eyes.

LIPYRIA, a species of fever, in which the internal parts seem excessively hot, whilst the external parts are cold.

LIQUAMEN. See GARUM.

LIQUAMUMIA, human fat. *Rulandus.*

LIQUIDAMBRA, liquid amber.

LIQUIRITIA. See GLYCYRRHIZA.

LIQUEFACTIO, (from *Liquidus*, liquid, and *facio*, to make) melting, or rendring any thing liquid.

LIRION, the lily.

LITE, the name of a plaister in *Galen.*

LITHAGOGUS, (from λίθος, a stone, and ἄγω, to bring away) an epithet for such medicines as expel the stone.

LITHANTHRAX, a fossil coal.

LITHARGIRITES *acetum*, vinegar of litharge.

LITHARGYRUS, offic. (from λίθος, a stone, and ἄργυρος, silver)

Litharge. This is a substance that arises in the purification of silver

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with lead, and is nothing but vitrified lead, either alone or mixed with copper; it is frequently used in Physic in outward applications, being mix'd with oily substances to make the basis of most plaisters, by reason of the emplastic consistence, which this, and other recrements of lead acquire, by being mixed and dissolved in oils. It is of drying, detergent, and greatly astringent quality; for which reason it is used in incarning and cicatrizing ulcers. *Geoffroy.*

LITHIASIS, (from λίθος, a stone) 1 The stone.

2 A disease of the eye-lids, when little hard concretions grow between their coats.

LITHOCOLLA, offic. (from λίθος, a stone, and κόλλη, glue) Stone-glue. It is a mixture of marble, with bulls-glue.

LITHODRENDROM, a name for coral.

LITHOEIDES, (from λίθος, a stone, and ἴδω, resemblance, because of its hardness) an epithet for the bone called *Os pretiosum*.

LITHOLABON, (from λίθος, a stone, and λαμβάνω, to lay hold of) a name for the forceps used in lithotomy, for extracting the stone.

LITHONTRIPTICUS, (from λίθος, a stone, and θρύπτω, to break) an epithet for such medicines as dissolve or break the stone in the urinary passages.

LITHOPÆDION, a recent calculous concretion.

LITHOSPERMUM, *five milium solis*, offic. Gromwell. It grows in dry fields and the hedges, and flowers in May. The seed only is used.

Gromwell-seed is a powerful diuretic, and a cleanser of the reins and ureters, being boiled in wine

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or water; and is of great service against the stone, gravel, or stoppage of urine; as also against the heat of it, and a *Gonorrhœa*. *Mil-ler*.

LITHOTOMIA (from λίθος, a stone, and τέμνω, to cut) lithotomy, or cutting for the stone.

LITHOTOMUS, a lithotomist, or one who cuts for the stone.

LITIM, a thread several times doubled. *Rulandus*.

LITOS, simple, not very compound.

LITRA. See **LIBRA**.

LITRON, in the *Attic* dialect, signifies the same as *Nitron*, nitre.

LITUS, a liniment.

LIVIDUS musculus. See **PECTINÆUS**.

LIXIVIUM, a lye, or water impregnated with the salts of burnt vegetables.

LIXIVIUM, 1 An epithet for oil which flows spontaneously, or without pressing.

2 An epithet for must which runs in the same manner.

LOBELIA, a plant so called by father *Plumier*, who discovered it in *America*, in honour of *Lobel*, a learned botanist.

LOBELUS, or **LOBULUS**, a small lobe.

LOBUS, 1 In Botany, a pod.

2 The white part of a rose-leaf.

3 The tip of the ear.

4 The divisions of the liver and lungs are called lobes.

LOBUS echinatus, the name of a plant growing in the *West-Indies*.

LOCALIA medicamenta, 1 Medicines designed to operate upon particular parts.

2 External applications.

LOCH, or **LOHOC**. See **LINCTUS**.

LOCHIA (λόχια, or λόχεια, from

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λέχος, a bed) the purgations of the *Uterus* after childbirth.

LOCULAMENTA (from *locus*, a place) little distinct cells or partitions within the seed-vessels of plants.

LOCUSTA, offic. The grasshopper.

LOCUSTA marina, a shell-fish of the lobster-kind.

LOEMUS (λοιμός, a primitive in the *Greek*) the plague.

LOGAPORUM oleum, an oil prepared of lizards.

LOGAS, the white of the eye. *Gorræus*.

LOLIGO, the name of a sea-fish.

LOLIUM. *Boerhaave* takes notice of five species of this plant, but they are very rarely, if ever, used in medicine.

LOMENTUM, 1 Meal of beans.

2 A kind of chalk made use of by the fullers.

LONAN cambodia. See **ESULA indica bontii**.

LONCHITIS minor, a name for the **POLYPODIUM**.

LONCHOTON, the best species of vitriol. *Oribasius*.

LONGÆVITAS (from *longus*, long, and *vita*, life) long life.

LONGANON, and **LONGA-ON**, names for the *Intestinum rectum*.

LONGISSIMUS dorsi, i. e. the longest muscle of the back. This is a very complex, long, and narrow muscle, something like the *Sacro-lumbaris*, but more fleshy, and thicker, situated between the *Spinal Apophyses* and the muscle just mentioned, from which it is divided by a small, fat, or cellular line; but, at the lower part, they are

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confounded together. It covers the *Semi-spinalis*, or *Transverso-spinalis dorsi*, and the *Semi-spinalis lumborum*. Its upper part lies between the *Sacro-lumbaris* and the *Transversalis colli*.

Its inferior insertions are partly by distinct tendinous portions, and by a broad *Aponeurosis* common to it with the *Sacro-lumbaris*, and partly by large *Fasciculi* of fleshy fibres, which, at first sight, seem to compose one uniform mass. It is fixed by long, flat, tendinous portions, of different breadths, to the last *Spinal Apophysis* of the back, to all those of the loins, and to one or two of the superior spines of the *Os sacrum*. These portions lie at different distances from each other, but are all connected by a thin *Aponeurosis* fixed to their edges. Thence they ran up obliquely, diverging from the *Apophyses*, and beginning to be fleshy at their inner or anterior sides; they terminate above in small roundish tendons, inserted in the extremities of the seven upper transverse *Apophyses* of the back, and in the neighbouring ligaments of all the true ribs. Sometimes one insertion in the *Vertebræ* of the back is wanting, and sometimes there is one in the transverse *Apophyses* of the last *Vertebra* of the neck.

The other inferior insertion, wholly fleshy, is partly in the inner or foreside of the *Apophysis* of the *Sacro-lumbaris*, and partly in the upper portion of the *Os sacrum*, being from thence continued to the great tuberosity of the *Os ilium*; so that the *Apophysis* of the *Sacro-lumbaris* seems to afford a third insertion to the *Longissimus dorsi*.

Thence this uncommon mass of

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fleshy fibres runs up in a course almost direct, crossing the tendinous portions which are more oblique; and joins the inferior fibres of the *Sacro-lumbaris* by a large *Fasciculi*, inserted in the transverse and oblique *Apophyses* of the *Vertebræ* of the loins. The fibres of this portion go afterwards to the ribs, being inserted by planes, more or less fleshy, in the lower convex edge of all the false ribs, between the *Condyles*, or tuberosities, and the angles.

In conjunction with some others, this muscle serves to keep the body erect.

LONGITUDINALIS (from *longitudo*, length) longitudinal, lengthway.

LONGURIUS, a piece of iron, which, when heated, is put into an *Æstuarium*, or stove, and thus applied to various parts of the body, in order to convey heat. *Paré*.

LONGUS *colli*, a muscle of the neck. It is fastened to the five upper *Vertebræ* of the back, and to all those of the neck; but, because the last are more moveable than the first, therefore they are its insertion, and those of the back its origination. This helps to bend the neck.

LONGUS *cubiti*. This muscle, in conjunction with others, extends the *Cubitus*. It arises from the inferior *Costa* of the *Scapula*, near its neck, and passes between the two round muscles. It descends on the back-side of the *Humerus*, where it joins with the *Brevis* and *Erachiæus externus*.

LONKET, spirit of turpentine.

LOPA, a scale or *Scoria* of any metal.

LOPADES, a sort of shell-fish.

LOPHIA,

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LOPHIA, or LOPHADIA, (from *λόφος*, the back) 1 The first *Vertebræ* of the back.

2 The upper part of the back of the neck.

LOPOS, 1 A scale or bark.

2 A piece of leather. *Hippocrates*.

LOPPA, the metallic mass which results from a cementatory calcination, either with or without *Regulus*.

LORA, secondary wine, or that made with the husks of grapes, after they have been pressed, by macerating them in water.

LORDOSIS (from *λογδός*, bow'd, or bent inward) an affection of the spine, in which it is incurvated, or bent inwards.

LORICA, a kind of lute for coating glass retorts.

LORIND *matricis*, the epilepsy, or a convulsive disorder, proceeding from the *Uterus*.

LORUM, a strap or thong.

LORUS, mercury. *Rulandus*.

LOT, urine. *Rulandus*.

LOTA. See MOTELLA.

LOTIO, or LOVATIO, (from *lauo*, to wash) 1 Lotion or washing.

2 The form of a medicine used to wash any part with.

LOTIUM (from the preceding derivation) urine.

LOTURA. See PLYMA.

LOTUS; *polyceratos*; *frutescens*; *incana*; *alba*; &c. *Trifolium hæmorrhoidale*, offic. Pile trefoil. It grows spontaneously in *Sicily*, *France*, and other countries. The seed is in use, which is commended in the hæmorrhoids.

LOXIA, the name of a bird.

LOZANGA, a lozenge.

LUBAN, olibanum.

LUCANUS, the stag-fly.

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LUCATELLI *balsamum*, *Lucatellus's* balsam.

LUCERNA, the name of a fish.

LUCIUS, offic. The pike, or pickerel.

LUCUMORIANA *dormitio*, a preternatural sleep, which is for several days.

LUDUS *paracelsi*, offic. Waren vein. It is a stone of the colour of yellow amber, but more opaque, of different sizes, distinguished by transcurrent lines of a dark ash-colour like veins. It is frequently found in maritime, rocky places; and is recommended, by *Paracelsus*, for a lithontriptic. Dr. *Grew* thinks it a good diuretic, and may be of use for expelling gravel.

LUES *venerea*, the venereal disease.

LUJULA. See ACETOSELLA.

LUMBAGO (from *lumbi*, the loins, and *ago*, to affect) a violent pain in the loins, which affects the patient in such a manner, that he can scarcely move.

LUMBI, the loins.

LUMBARIS *internus*. See Psoas.

LUMBRICALES *musculi*, the name of some muscles which move the fingers, and of others which move the toes.

LUMBRICUS *terrestris*. *Vermis terrestris*, offic. The earth-worm.

Earth-worms are remarkably diuretic, diaphoretic, and anodyne; they discuss, mollify, open obstructions, increase milk, and conglutinate wounds, and divided nerves. They are principally used in apoplexies, convulsions, and other affections of the nerves and muscles, in the jaundice, dropsy, and cholic, and have a specific virtue against the scorbutic gout: They mitigate pains of the gout, and their ashes

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are said to cure the tooth-ach. *Schroder.*

LUNA, the moon. The chymists use it to signify silver.

LUNARIA; *major*; *siliqua longione*. *Viola lanaria*, offic. Sattin-flower with long pods. It grows on the mountains of *Saleva* and *Jura*; near *Geneva*, and flowers in *May*. It is but seldom used.

LUNARIA, in the chymical language, is explained, mercurial water, vinegar of the philosophers, corrosive water, and *Sputum lunæ*.

LUNÆTRIA, a species of hectic fever, which is curable in one period of the moon. *Castellus*.

LUNATICUS, a lunatic, or one whose disorder increases and diminishes at different times of the moon.

LUNIFICUS, an epithet for mercury.

LUPARIA, a name for the *ACONITUM ponticum*.

LUPHA, the *Affyrian* name for the *ARUM*.

LUPIA, 1 A glandiform tumor in many parts of the body.

2 A round, small, soft tumour, about the joints.

LUPINUS *sylvestris*, offic. Wild lupines. This is cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The parts in use are the compressed, variegated, round, and flat seeds, which agree in virtues with those of the common garden-lupines.

LUPINUS, offic. Lupines. They are sown every year in gardens, and flower in *June*, and the seed is ripe in *July*, which is the only part in use.

Lupines are of a somewhat bitter taste, opening and cleansing, good to destroy worms, to bring down the

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menfes, and expel the birth and secundines. Outwardly they are used against deformities of the skin, scabby ulcers, scald heads, and other cutaneous distempers. *Miller*.

LUPILUS, offic. Hops. The manur'd hops are cultivated in particular gardens; the wild are found frequently in hedges, being ripe in *September*. The hops, and the young shoots, or *Asparagi*, are used.

The young shoots, or the hoptops, are eaten by many in the spring, and are accounted good to cleanse the blood, loosen the belly, and provoke urine. The hops, besides their great use in making beer, are good to open obstructions of the liver and spleen, to cure the jaundice, and bring down the menfes, and are serviceable in hypochondriac affections. Some authors commend them as a remedy against the stone, which others doubt of. A pillow stuffed with hops, and laid under the head, is said to procure sleep in fevers, attended with a delirium. *Miller*.

By the chymical analysis, a little acid, a great deal of volatile concrete salt, and oil, are obtained from it.

LUPUS, offic. The wolf.

LUPUS *marinus*. The sea-wolf.

LUPUS, is also a name for a cancer, because it devours the flesh like that animal.

LUCINIA, offic. The nightingale.

LUSCIOSUS (from *luscus*, blind with one eye) dim-sighted, or one who can only discover objects which are very near the eye.

LUSTUM, the cream of milk. *Rulandus*.

LUTATIO

LYC

LUTATIO (from *lutum*, clay, loam, mud) 1 Luting any chymical vessel.

2 The besmearing the parts of the body with mud, in order to dry up superfluous humidity.

LUTEA, or **CIRLUS**, the name of a small bird.

LUTEOLA *herba*; *salicis folio*. *Struthium*, offic. Dyer's-weed. It grows upon banks, and upon walls and ruins, and sometimes in fallow fields; but is sown in several places for the use of the dyers, who dye a yellow with it.

This is esteemed to be the *Struthium* of *Dioscorides*; and, though very rarely used, is, by some, accounted a good wound-herb, and of use against the jaundice. *Miller*.

LUTRA, offic. The otter. It is found in large rivers, and the fat is used; which, being mixed and boiled up with digestive medicines, is serviceable in removing diseases of the joints. *Holler*.

LUTRON, 1 A bath.

2 The name of an ophthalmic medicine in *Galen*.

LUTUM (from *luo*, i. e. *lavo*, to wash) lute. It is a mixture of adhesive, ductile substances, which grows solid by drying, and, being applied to the junctures of vessels, stops them up, so as to prevent the air from either getting in or out.

LUXATIO (from *luxo*, to put out of joint) a luxation, or the removal of the articulated bones from the place they naturally possess'd.

LUXUS, luxated. *Scribonius Largus*.

LUX. See **ALBADARA**.

LYCANCHE, a species of quinfe.

LYCANTHROPIA (from *λύκος*, the wolf, and *άνθρωπος*, a man)

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lycanthropy, a species of madness, in which the patients leave their houses in the night-time, and, in every thing imitating wolves, wander about the tombs till break of day. *Aribasius*.

LYCAON. The same as the preceding.

LYCHNION, the name for an ophthalmic medicine in *Galen*.

LYCHNIS *coronaria*, offic. Rose campion.

LYCHNIS; *segetum*; *major*; *Nigellastrum*, offic. Cockle. It grows among the corn, and flowers in June and July. The seed is used, which is of a hot and dry quality, and, being applied in a pissary, with honey, provokes the menses. *Hippocrates*.

LYCHNIS; *sylvestris*; *alba*; *simplex*. *Ocymordes*, offic. Wild white campion. It grows in hedges and borders of fields, and flowers in May.

Parkinson says, that the white flowers of this plant have been used, with success, against the *Fluor albus*, and are good to stop inward and outward bleeding. *Dioscorides* recommends the seed against the bites of all venomous creatures. *Miller*.

LYCHNIS *sylvestris*, offic. Red wild campion. It grows by hedges, and flowers in summer. The seed, which is the part used, agrees in virtues with the preceding.

LYCHORIS; *sylvestris*; *quæ supponaria valgo*. *Saponaria*, offic. Soapwort. It grows in watry places, and near rivers, and flowers in June. The leaves are used.

It is called *Sopponaria*, or soapwort, because its juice will get greasy spots out of cloaths. It is accounted opening and attenuating,

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and somewhat sudorific, and is by some commended against the *Lues Venerea*. Outwardly applied, it helps hard tumors and whitloes, and provokes sneezing; but it is seldom used *Miller*.

LYCHNIS; *segetum*; *rubra*; *foliis perfoliatæ*. *Vaccaria*, offic. Cow-Basil. It grows among corn, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The seed, which is used, is hot and dry, and provokes urine.

LYCHNITES, the name of a precious stone, said to grow in the rocks of *Thrace*.

LYCIUM, offic. Box-thorn. It grows in hot countries, but is rarely used in medicine.

LYCIUM, is also a name for several species of *RHAMNUS*, which see.

LYCIUM indicum. See **ACACIA**.

LYCOCTONUM. See **ACONITUM ponticum**.

LYCOIDES (from λύκος, a wolf, and εἶδος, resemblance). See **LYCANTHROPIA**.

LYCOPERDON; *vulgare*; *Crepitus*, offic. Puff balls, bull-fits, or molli-puffs. You meet with them in pasture-grounds almost everywhere in *Autumn*. The whole plant is in use, and is of a drying and astringent quality; whence the powder of it, sprinkled on wounds, stops their bleeding: It also dries up inveterate ulcers, and restrains the flux of the hæmorrhoides; but it is reckoned hurtful to the eyes. *Ray*. *Boerhaave* says it is a sovereign remedy against an hæmorrhage.

LYCOPERDON maximum, offic. Great dusty mushroom. It is found in fat pastures, and by dung-hills. The whole plant, which is sometimes as big as a man's head,

LYM

is in use, and is recommended for stopping the most dangerous hæmorrhages; for which purpose, *Clusius* says, the barbers, in many places of *Germany*, keep it by them.

LYCOPERSICON (from λύκος, a wolf, and περσικόν, a peach) wolf's peach. There are six species of this plant, taken notice of by *Boerhaave*, but none of them are used in medicine.

LYCOPodium, offic. Club-moss. It grows on heaths, and hilly places; and flowers in *July* and *August*. The whole plant is in use, and the flower or yellow powder of the clubs.

Lycopodium refrigerates and dries: Its principal use is in expelling the stone, and in fluxes of the belly. Outwardly it is of service in fastening loose teeth, and in drying and consolidating wounds. *Schroder*.

LYCOPSIS, a name for the *Echium*, *Ægyptiacum*, &c.

LYCOPUS, offic. Water-horehound. It grows by the sides of brooks, and in watery places, and flowers in *July*. The herb is in use, which is ranked, by *Monti*, in the class of astringents.

LYGISMOS (from λυγίζω, to bend) a contorsion.

LYGMOS, or **LYNX**, an hicough.

LYMA (λύμα, from λάω, to wash)
1 The fordes, or filth, of the body, which comes off by washing.

2 The excrements of the belly.
LYME, in *Hippocrates*, imports injury or damage.

LYMPHA, properly water, but, in anatomy, it signifies a fine fluid separated in the body from the mass of blood, and contained in peculiar vessels.

Below the *Porotides*, toward the *Mastoide*

Mastoide apophysis, is fixed a small gland. It is round and of an even surface, without tubercles, and it is the uppermost of a great number of glands of the same kind, which lie partly below the interspace between the parotid and maxillary glands, and, at different distances along the internal jugular vein, all the way to the lower part of the neck. We observe among these glands, and upon this vein, a great number of transparent vessels, with an appearance of numerous valves. The fluid which they contain is transparent, a little mucilaginous, and is called *Lymph*.

The vessels are likewise termed *lymphatic vessels*, and the glands *lymphatic glands*. These glands are not all equally large, nor equally round, some being oblong, thick, flat, and small. The lymphatic vessels go out alternately by one extremity from one gland, and enter by the other extremity some other gland, near the former; and both as they go out, and as they enter, these extremities are very much ramified. The trunk is commonly single, and the valves are so disposed as that the fluid contained in the vessel can only run toward the *Thorax*, but cannot return to the head.

These glands and vessels are to be found in many other parts of the body; we meet with them not only in several parts of the head, but also in many outward and inward parts of the *Thorax*, *Abdomen*, and both extremities. They accompany the maxillary salivary glands, as well as the *Parotides*; and there are several spread on the lateral and back sides of the neck, in the *Membrana adiposa*, near the muscles.

There are three sorts of vessels, which now go by the name of *Lymphatics*; whereas, formerly, that word was used only to signify the transparent vessels already mentioned, which accompany the *lymphatic glands*. The original sources of these vessels are very difficult to be found out; and even their distribution through the body has not been sufficiently traced to enable us to describe them particularly. As to their termination, we are sure, that, for the most part, they end in the *thoracic duct*. Besides these vessels, which accompany the glands, there are others of the same structure, found on the several *Viscera*, where no lymphatic glands have hitherto been discovered. We meet with them in very great numbers in the external membrane of the liver, and in the duplicature of the superior membranous ligament of this organ. Several discoveries have been made about these vessels in brutes.

The third sort of vessels termed *Lymphatics*, are the small arteries and veins, which, in their natural state, transmit only the serous part of the blood. These vessels differ from those of the first, in the smallness of their diameter, and in their structure and situation. All these little arteries and veins are uniform, extremely narrow; and, tho' their sides are not thinner than those of the valvular lymphatics, yet their diameters are generally less. The other lymphatics are full of valves, and very thin, but they are not narrow in proportion. The arterial and venous lymphatics are found on the parts which are naturally white, as on the skin, and the white of the eye; and their origins are easily discoverable; but

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the valvular lymphatics are confined to the internal parts of the body, and are found on parts of all colours that are in the body, and we cannot easily trace them to their original sources.

LYMHÆDUCTUS, or LYM-PHATICA *vafa*. See LYMPH.

LYNCIS *lapis*. See BELEM-NITES.

LYNCOURION (from λύγξ, a lynx, and ὕρον, urine, because fa-buled to be produe'd by the contret-ed urine of that creature) a species of amber, according to *Dioscori-des*. Others say that it is the same as the LYN CIS *lapis*.

LYNX, offic. The ounce. The parts in use are the fat, and the claws; the fat is pro-per for resolutions, strains, and luxations of the joints; the claw is set in gold and silver, and worn as an amulet against the epilepsy and convulsions. *Dale* from *Schro-der*.

LYSIMACHIA, offic. Yellow willow-herb. It grows in watery places, and by river-fides.

The antients commended this plant for a great astringent, and good for all kinds of fluxes from any part of the body, as also to consolidate the lips of fresh wounds, prevent their bleeding, and heal them in a short time. It is not often used. *Miller*.

LYSIMACHIA, is also a name for several species of SALICARIA.

LYSIPORION, the name of an acopon in *Paulus Ægineta*.

LYSSA (λύσσα, a primitive in the Greek) 1 That species of mad-ness which is peculiar to dogs and wolves.

2 That species of madness in man excited by the bite of a mad animal.

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LYSIS (λύσις, from λύω, to solve) resolution.

LYSSODECTOS (from λύσσα, madness, properly of animals, and δῆνω, to bite) a person bitten by a mad animal, or one labouring un-der the distemper thereby excited.

LYTERIOS (λυτήριος, from λύσις, solution) an epithet for those signs which precede the solution of dis-eases.

LYTHRON (λύθρον, a primitive in the Greek) dust mixed with sweat and blood. In *Hippocrates* it sig-nifies excrementitious menstuous blood.

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M. In prescription, imports, 1 *Misce*, mix.

2 *Manipulus*, an handful.

MACANDON, a name for a co-niferous tree, growing in *Malabar*.

MACEDONICUS, an epithet for a plaister in *Actius*.

MACEDONISIUM *semen*, the seed of the *Hippofelinum*, or Alex-anders. *Fuscus*.

MACER, offic. The *Greccian* macer.

M. *Jussieu*, in the memoirs of royal academy of sciences, for 1729, seems to think the *Macer* of the antients the same as the SIMAROU-BA, which see.

MACERATIO (from *mccero*, to steep in water) maceration. This is an infusion either with, or with-out heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolv'd.

MACHA, in *Paracelsus*, signi-fies a beetle.

MACHÆRIA, peach-kernels. *Galen*.

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MACHÆRION, or **MACHÆRIS**. 1 A surgical incision.

2 An amputation-knife.

MACHAL, fixed. *Rulandus*.

MACHA-MONA, a kind of *African* calabash.

MACHINA, a machine.

MACHIS, in *Paracelsus*, signifies beetles, and such insects.

MACIS, mace. See *Nux Moschata*.

MACOCKI Virginiani five *pepo Virginianus*. The *Virginian* mack, or pumpkin. *Ray*.

MACOUNA, a species of *Phaseolus*, or kidney-bean, growing in *Brasil*. *Ray*.

MACAXOCOTLIFERA arbor Nieremburg. A tree in the *West-Indies*, about the size of the ordinary plum-tree.

MACRAUCHEN (from μακρός, long, and αυχην, a neck) long-neck'd.

MACROCEPHALUS (from μακρός, long, and κεφαλή, an head) long-headed.

MACROCOSMOS (from μακρός, great, and κόσμος, the world) the great world.

MACROPHYSOCEPHALUS, (from μακρός, long, φῦσα, a flatus, and κεφαλή, an head) one who has his head distended beyond its just dimensions, by a flatulent affection. *Castellus*.

MACROPIPER. See *PIPER longum*.

MYCROPNUS (from μακρός, long, and πνέω, to breathe) one who fetches his breath at long intervals. *Hippocrates*.

MACULA (a primitive in the *Latin*) a spot. In medicine, it signifies a cutaneous efflorescence, which changes the colour of the cuticle.

MADAROS (μαδαρός, from μα-

M A G

δάω, to dissolve, or melt away thro' excess of moisture) smooth, bald.

MADAROSIS (μαδαρώσις, from μαδαρός, bald, without hair) a defluxion, or falling off of the hair.

MADEFACTIO (from madeo, to be wet, and facio, to make) the same as **HUMETACTIO**, which see.

MADELCON, a name for *Bdelium*. *Dioscorides*.

MADIC, butter-milk. *Rulandus*.

MADICUM (from madeo, to be wet) the name of a collyrium in *Oribasius*; so called from the ingredients being levigated and moistened with water.

MADISTERION (from μαδαρός, smooth, or bald) an instrument for rendring the skin smooth, by taking away the hairs.

MADOR (from madeo, to be wet) superfluous, or adventitious moisture.

MADREFORA, a petrifying plant, growing in the sea, and is distinguish'd from coral, only by several perforations in its branches, which are frequently dispos'd in the form of a star.

All these petrified plants are alkaline and astringent; levigated, and taken inwardly, they produce the effects of coral. *Lemery*.

MÆMACYLON, or **MEMACYLON**, the fruit of the *ARBUTUS*.

MCENA, offic. The cackrel.

This fish is taken in the *Mediterranean* sea, but is rarely used in medicine.

MAGALAIZE, *maganaize*, *magnefe*, or *magne*. A shining mineral resembling antimony, but more tender and brittle.

MAGDALEONES, masses of
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any composition reduced to a cylindrical form.

MAGDALLÆ, the same as the preceding.

MAGALIDES, the same as MAGDALEONES. *Scribonius Largus*.

MAGIS 1 A quantity of any thing sufficient to fill the hand.

2 In *Hippocrates*, it signifies a composition of heads of garlic, strong cheese, and polenta, made into a sort of pudding.

3 In *Pollux*, it imports a kneading trough.

MAGISTERIUM. 1 A powder, generally white, prepar'd of some substances by solution and precipitation.

2 A resin, or resinous extract.

MAGISTRALIS, an epithet for such medicines as are prepar'd for present use, and not to be found in the shops.

MAGISTRANTIA, a name for *Imperatoria*, masterwort.

MAGMA. 1 Any thick ointment.

2 The recrement, or faces of a ointment.

3 The dregs or *Residuum*, after infusion, or distillation.

MAGNA arteria, the AORTA, or great artery.

MAGNALE, the work of God. *Rulandus*. In *Paracelsus*, it signifies some occult and divine virtue.

MAGNES, offic. The loadstone.

It is found in many parts of *Europe*, and, for the most part, in iron mines.

The true loadstone, externally used, is drying, astringent, and consolidating. *Geoffroy*.

MAGNES albus, the white loadstone.

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MAGNESIA. 1 The same as MARCASITA.

2 In chymistry, it signifies melted tin, into which mercury being cast, is thoroughly mixed and incorporated with it into a brittle substance, and white mass.

MAGNESIA, offic. Soap of glass. This is a fossil, metallic, ferruginous substance, resembling antimony in its shining colour, and very brittle. It is used in making and purifying glass, but not in physic.

MAGNETICUS, an epithet for such plasters as have some particles of the loadstone in their composition.

MAGNETINUS, an epithet for tartar.

MAGNOLIA, the laurel-leav'd tulip-tree.

There are three species of this plant, but no medicinal virtues ascribed to either.

MAGNUS, great. It is applied to various subjects in medicine, both natural and preternatural.

MAJOR, greater, it is applied to the philosopher's stone, which (in the jargon of some alchymistical authors) is called *majus perfectum*, consisting of four colours, and endowed with the power of multiplying its species.

MAXIMUS, the greatest. This is applied, by *Paracelsus*, to a peculiar remedy of his against madness, and the suffocation, as he calls it, of the understanding.

MAGORINA, a word coin'd by *Paracelsus*, to signify the *Idolum Academicum*, as he terms it, which disturbs and confounds all speculation.

MAGORREUM, the characteristic

M A L

ristic cure of wounds. *Paracelsus*.

MAGOS, the name of a plaster in *Aetius*.

MAGRA. 1 Red earth.

2 The cornelian. *Rulandus*.

MAGUDARIS, a name for the *Silphium*. *Dioscorides*.

MAGUEI, a name which the *Americans* give to some species of the aloe. *Ray*.

MAGUS. See MAGOS.

MAHALEB. See CERASUS.

MAIA, or MÆA, The largest species of sea-crabs.

MAIL *anschi*. A species of *Rhomnus*, growing in *Malabar*.

MAIL *elou*. The name of a tall, evergreen tree, growing in many parts of *Malabar*.

MAIL *elou katou*. The name of a prodigious tall evergreen tree, growing in the rocky parts of *Malabar*.

MAIL *ombi*, the name of an evergreen tree, growing in *Malabar*.

MARJORANA *Syriaca*. A name for the *MARUM Syriacum*.

MARJORANA *oleracea*, offic. Pot-marjoram.

It is cultivated in gardens, among other culinary herbs, and agrees in virtues with the *Origanum Sylvestris*. *Dale*.

MALA *armeniaca*. See ARMENIACA *molus*.

MALA *aurantia*. See AURANTIA.

MALA *citria*. See CITRUM.

MALA *cydonia*. See CYDONIA.

MALA *granata*. See PUNICA.

MALA *limonia*. See LIMON.

MALABATHRINUM *vinum*, wine of *Malabathrum*.

MALABATHRUM & *folium Indum*, offic. Indian leaves.

This is the leaf of a kind of

M A L

wild cinnamon-tree, brought to us from *Malabar*, and other places in the *East-Indies*. Their virtues are cordial and alexipharmic. *Geoffroy*.

MALACHE (*μαλαχή*, from *μαλάσσω*, to mollify). 1 A loosening medicine for the belly.

2 A medicine to ripen hard tumors. *Blancard*.

MALACHITES, offic. (from *μαλάχη*, a mallow) the malachite.

This is taken for a species of the jasper, or prafius. It is opaque, and of a mallow-green, whence its name. It is found in *Cyprus*, and other places, and is exhibited as a febrifuge.

MALACIA. See PICA.

MALACION (from *μαλακός*, soft) an epithet for such fish as have no scales.

MALACODERMOS (from *μαλακός*, soft, and *δέρμα*, the skin) an epithet for such animals as have a soft skin.

MALACOIDES (from *μαλακή*, the mallow, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) the name of a plant resembling a mallow. *Boerhaave* says it also resembles it in virtues.

MALACOS (from *μαλάσσω*, to soften, or mollify) soft.

MALACTICOS (from the preceding derivation) the same as *emolliens*. See EMOLIENTIA.

MALA-ELENGI. The name of an ever-green tree, growing in *Malabar*.

MALGAMA (from *μαλάσσω*, to mollify). This word, in a general sense, signifies the same as CATAPLASMA; but, in a more restrain'd one, it import such cataplasms as are of an emollient quality.

MALAGRETA, the *Spanish* name for the greater cardamoms, or grains of paradise.

MALANDRIA. 1 A disease in

M A L

in horses, call'd the *Malanders*, being an ulcerous kind of fissure under the ham.

2 A species of the leprosy.

MALAVISCUS, a name for the *Althæa*, or marshmallow.

MALAZISSATUS, one whose testicles are conceal'd in the inward parts.

MALE, the arm-pit.

MALER, salt. *Rulandus*.

MALICORUM (from *malum*, a pomegranate, and *cortex*, the peel, or bark) the peel of the pomegranate. See *PUNICA Malus*.

MALIGNITAS, malignity.

MALINATHALIA, a name for *Cyperus*. *Blencard*.

MALLAM *toddali*. The name of a tree growing in *Malabar*.

MALLEABITAS. This, in the language of the spagirists, signifies the natural or artificial disposition of metals, which renders them tractable or ductile under the hammer, in opposition to brittleness, or friability.

MALLEAMOTHE, the name of a tree growing in *Malabar*.

MALLEOUS, the *talus*, or ankle-bone.

MALLEUS. 1 A mallet, or hammer.

2 A small bone of the ear, which strikes upon the *Incus*.

MALPIGIA, the name of a plant. It has no medicinal virtues ascrib'd to it.

MALTA, malt.

MATHA, wax, especially the softer kind of it. *Galen*.

MALTHACODES (*μαλθακώδης*, from *μαλάσσω*, to mollify) softening.

MALTHACOS. See MALACOS.

MALTHACTICOS. See MALACTICOS.

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MALTHAXIS (*μαλθαξίς*, from *μαλάσσω*, to mollify) an emollient.

MALTHEORUM. Sal gem. *Rulandus*.

MALTHODES (from *μαλάσσω*, to mollify) emollient.

MALVA *minor*, offic. Small, wild, or dwarf, mallow.

It flowers in *June*, and the leaves are in use, which agree in virtues with the common mallow. *Dale*.

MALVA, offic. Common mallows.

It grows every where by the way-sides, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The leaves, flowers, root, and seed, are used.

Mallows is one of the five emollient herbs, being loosening, cooling, and mollifying. A decoction of the leaves is good to keep the body soluble, to assuage cholerick humours, and to allay the heat and sharpness of urine, sweeten'd with syrup of violets, and drank now and then, to the quantity of a quarter of a pint. It likewise provokes urine, and is good for the stone and gravel; and where marshmallows are not to be had, this may very well supply its place. A cataplasin of the leaves, applied to the place stung by bees, or wasps, eases the smart. *Miller*.

From five pounds of the leaves and roots of this plant, are obtain'd, by the chymical *analysis*, four pounds of phlegm, two ounces of urinous liquor, about forty-eight grains of concrete urinous salt; four ounces of oil (partly fluid, and partly thick) six drams of fix'd salt, and an ounce of earth.

MALVA *crispa*, offic. *French* mallows.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *June*; as to its virtues, it

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it agrees with other mallows. *Dale.*

MALVA, is also a name for the *Alcea* and *Althæa*.

MALVA *arborea*, offic. Hollyhocks. It grows only in gardens, flowering in *July* and *August*.

This species of mallows is much of the nature of the common mallow, but less mollifying: It is mostly used in gargles, for the swelling of the tonsils, and the relaxation of the uvula; but it is not often met with in prescription. *Miller.*

MALVA *arborea maritima*, offic. Sea mallow-tree. It is common in gardens, flowers in *June*, and the leaves are in use, which agree in virtues with those of the other mallows.

MALVASIA, *malmsley*, a generous sort of wine.

MALVAVISCUM, a name for the *Althæa*. *Blancard.*

MALUM. 1 An apple.

2 A disease call'd *Procidencia Oculi*, when the eye exceeds the bounds of the eye-lids.

MALUM *mortuum*, a very malignant species of *Lepra*, or *Scabies*, so called, because it renders the body black and livid, as it were, mortify'd with black, foul, crusty ulcers, void of sanies, sense, or pain, especially in the hips and legs, proceeding from a very high corruption of the blood, and nutritious juices.

MALUS, offic. The apple-tree.

This is a tree so well known, that it would be superfluous to give any description of it. Among the numerous variety of apples, those which are accounted best for medicinal use, are the pearmain and pippin, being the *Poma fragrantia* of the shops, yielding a pleasant,

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virious juice, with a little sharpness.

They are cordial, comforting the heart, chearing the spirits, and driving away melancholy; and are very grateful and strengthening to the stomach. *Gerard* says, that the pulp of four or five roasted apples, mix'd well with a quart of fair water, and all drank within the space of an hour, is a most certain relief for a stoppage of urine, or strangury; as also for a gonorrhæa, and heat of urine, *Miller.*

MALUS *armeniaca*, See AR-MENIACA *Malus*.

MALUS *aurantia*. See AU-RANTIA.

MALUS *Cydonia*. See CYDO-NIA.

MALUS *limoni*. See LIMON.

MALUS *medica*. See MEDICA.

MALUS *Persica*. See PERSI-CA.

MALUS *punica*. See PUNICA.

MALUS *sylvestris*. See AGRIO-MELA.

MAMANGA *frutex*, an arborescent shrub, growing in *Brazil*.

MAMAY *arbor*. See MA-MAI.

MAMBU, a name for the *Arun-do Tabaxifera*.

MAMAI, the mammæ, momin, or toddy-tree.

MAMMÆ (from *μάμμα*, a mother) the breasts.

The name of *Mammæ*, or breasts, is given to two eminences, more or less round, situated in the anterior, and a little toward the lateral parts of the *Thorax*; their centre, or middle part, lying almost opposite to the bony extremity of the sixth true rib on each side. Their size and figure vary in the different sexes, and different ages.

In children of both sexes, and
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in males of all ages, they are commonly no more than cutaneous tubercles, or soft verruræ, of a reddish colour, call'd *Papillæ*, or nipples; each of them being surrounded by a small, thin, and pretty broad circle or disk, more or less, of a brownish colour, and an uneven surface, term'd *Areola*.

In females, come to age of puberty, which is sometimes sooner, sometimes later, a third part is join'd to the two former, which is a convex protuberance, more or less round, of about five or six fingers in breadth; the *Papilla* and *Areola* being situated near the middle of the convex surface. This is what is properly term'd *Mamma*, and it may be call'd the body of the breast, when compar'd with the other two parts. It increases with age, and is very large in women with child, and in those that give suck. In old age it decreases and becomes flabby, losing its natural consistence and solidity. The substance of the breasts is compos'd of a great number of glands of an oval figure, which lie in a great quantity of fat. Their excretory ducts, as they approach the nipple, join and unite together, till at last they form seven, eight, or more small pipes, called *Tubuli Lactiferi*, which have several cross canals, by which they communicate with each other; that if any of them be obstructed, the milk which was brought to it might not stagnate, but pass thro' by the other pipes, which all terminate in the extremity of the nipple. They have arteries and veins from the subclavian and intercostal. They have nerves from the vertebral pairs, and from the sixth pair of the brain. Their use is to separate

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the milk for the nourishment of the *Fætus*. The tubes which compose the glands of the breasts in maids, like a sphincter-muscle, contract so closely, that no part of the blood can enter them; but when the womb grows big with a *Fætus*, and compresses the descending trunk of the great artery, the blood flows in a greater quantity, and with a greater force, thro' the arteries of the breasts, and forces a passage into their glands, which being at first narrow, admits only of a thin water; but growing wider by degrees, as the womb grows bigger, the glands receive a thicker *Serum*; and after birth they run with a thick milk, because that blood, which before flow'd to the *Fætus*, and for three or four days afterwards by the *Uterus*, beginning then to stop, dilates the mamillary glands.

MAMMARIA *vassa*. The mammary vessels; that is, the veins and arteries of the breasts.

MAMMIFORMES *processus* (from *mamma*, a teat, and *forma*, resemblance) a process of the occipital bone; so called from its resembling a teat.

MAMOERA *mas*, a name for the *PAPAYA Mas*.

MANACA, the name of a baciferous shrub, growing in *Brasil*.

MANATI, offic. The sea-cow.

MANBRUX, filver. *Rulandus*.

MANCANILLA. The manchineel-tree.

MANCORON, a sort of sugar concreted like honey in canes, found in *Arabia Felix*, and *India*.

MANCURANA, a name for marjoram. *N. Myrsus*.

MANDARU, the pod-bearing *Malabarian* tree, with bifid leaves.

MANDIBULÆ *lucii piscis*. These are absorbent, and pass with some

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some for a good sudorific, being taken in the quantity of a dram, in carduus-water. They are, by others, recommended in pleurifies. *Geoffrov.*

MANDIHOCA. See MANIHOT.

MANDOBI. See ARACHYD-NA.

MANDRAGORA. offic. Mandrake. It grows wild in *Spain, Italy, and Turkey*, but in cold countries only in gardens. The leaves and roots are used.

This plant is rarely used inwardly, many esteeming it to be a narcotic, and of a poisonous nature; tho' others deny it, and say, that the fruit may be eaten without any ill effects. Outwardly, it is useful in all kinds of inflammations, hot tumors, and scrophulous swellings: The juice, dropt into the eyes, is good to take away their heat and redness. *Miller.*

MANDRAGORAS, the same as MANDRAGORA.

MANDRAGORITES, mandrake wine.

MANDSJADI, the name of an *Indian* filiquous, or pod-bearing tree.

MANGA, offic. The mango-tree.

This is a vast tree growing in *Malabar*, and other parts of the *East-Indies*

MANGAIBA, the name of a pruniferous or plum-bearing tree, growing in *Brazil*.

MANGANESE. See MAGNESIA.

MANGARATIA. See ZINGIBER.

MANGAS. See MANGA.

MANGIER-BLANCE, a species of ANONA.

MANGLE, the mangrove tree.

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MANGOSTANS, *Bontii*, or *Indian* fruit, of the size of a small orange. It is cardiac and stomachic, and its rind or peel is astringent. *Lemery.*

MANGOUSTE, or MANGOUSE, the name of an *English* quadruped, much like our weasels, only a little longer and thicker.

MANGUE. See GUAPARAB-BA.

MANHEB. *Scoria. Rulandus.*

MANIA (*μανία*, from *μαίνωμαι*, to be mad) madness.

MANJAPUMERAM, the name of a large tree growing in the *West-Indies*.

MANICA (from *manus*, the hand) properly a sleeve; but in pharmacy it imports a bag in the shape of an inverted cone, thro' which things are strain'd; it is commonly call'd *Manica Hippocratis*, *Hippocrates's* sleeve.

MANIODES (from *μανία*, madness) maniacal. *Galen* uses it for an epithet to a violent kind of delirium.

MANIPULUS, an handful, or as much as can be contain'd at once in the hand.

MANNA, offic. This is the nutritious juice, spontaneously dropping, or artificially obtain'd, from trees, especially from the *Fraxinus* and *Ornus*, render'd sweet, and matured, by the intense heat of the sun, in *Calabria, Apulia, and Sicily*.

Manna is not only purgative, but, also, possess'd of a correcting and temperating quality, and is justly to be accounted a medicine of all others, the most mild, safe, and friendly to nature; for though, especially when exhibited in large doses, it powerfully purges the *Primæ Viæ* from all *Sordes*, and,
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in some patients, produces, perhaps, twenty stools, when three or more ounces of it are taken; yet so wonderful and salutary are its virtues, that it expeditiously produces its effects without bringing on violent pain, loss of strength, ebullition of the blood, an augmentation of the thirst and pulse, or a preternatural heat. We may, therefore, in general, affirm of *Manna*, that its use is more extensive, and its nature better accommodated to most persons, than that of any other lenitive or purgative medicine, so that it is possessed of some peculiar virtues, which are not to be found in other purgatives.

MANOBI, the name of a fruit growing in *Brasil*.

MANSORIUS *masculus*, the *Masseter*.

MANTICHORA, the name of an *Indian* animal, which, according to *Aristotle*, is furnished with a triple series of teeth.

MANTILE, the name of a bandage.

MANUCODIATA, the bird of paradise.

MANUS, the hand.

MANUS *Christi*, the hand of Christ, a name given, by some fanciful persons, to pearl sugar.

MANUS *Dei*, the name of plaster in *Lemery's pharmacopée universelle*.

MANUTIGIUM, rubbing with the hand.

MANYL-RARA, the name of a very tall tree, growing in the *East-Indies*.

MANUBRIUM, (from *manus*, the hand) the handle of any instrument.

MARASMODES, (from *μαρασμός*, a consumption, and *ἴδιος*, resemblance) the name of a hectic

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fever, is its last and worst stage.

MARASMUS, (*μαρασμός*, from *μαραίνω*, to make lean) an atrophy, or consumption, in its last and most deplorable stage.

MARATATABIBA, the name of a tree, growing in *Brasil*.

MARATHRITES, (from *Marathum*, fennel) wine impregnated with fennel.

MARATHRUM, a name for the *Feniculum vulgare*.

MARAUGIA, a sort of shell-fish, of the lobster kind.

MARCASITA, marcasite, a sort of metallic mineral, making, as it were, the seed, or first matter of metals.

MARCELLIUM, the name of a medicine in *Paulus Ægineta*, said to be good against chilblanes.

MARCHED, litharge. *Rulandus*.

MARCAIONIS *pulvis*, the marquis's powder; the name of a medicine in the *Leyden Dispensatory*.

MARCIANI *antidotus*, the name of an antidote in *Marcellus empiricus*.

MARCIATON, the name of an unguent in *Paulus Ægineta*.

MARGA, offic. Marle. This is a sort of pinguious and medullary substance, found in some stones and rocks, when they are split. It is of a drying, constricting, consolidating, and sarcotic quality; but dissolves tartar, and coagulated blood.

MARGA *saxatilis cinerea*, offic. Ash-coloured marle. This species of marle is found in the cavities and fissures of rocks, consists of thick crusts, is of a cineritious colour, and a somewhat acrid taste. It is of an astringent emplastic quality, and stops hæmorrhages; when externally applied, it agrees in virtues with the *Samian earth*. *Dale*.

MARGA

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MARGA *saxtilis incarnata*, offic. Reddish marle. This species is produced in the mountains of *Bohemia* and *Liege*: It is a punguous, lubricous, and ponderous earth, of a carnation colour, adhering to the tongue, and tinging the fingers of a yellowish hew. This kind of marle is not only beneficial in ruptures, fractures, defluxions, hæmorrhoides, and dysenteries; but, also, resists poisons, and pestilential disorders. *Dale*.

MARGA *candida*, offic. White stone marle. This is found in *Germany*, and is of a fungous, white, and friable substance. It is of an astringent, and refrigerating quality; stops hæmorrhages, and immoderate discharges of the menses, the powder of it is, by surgeons, sprinkled upon ulcers, in order to dry and consolidate them. *Gesner*.

MARGARITE & *uniones*, offic. Pearls. These are a kind of bezoar, bred in oysters; the best are found in the island *Ormus*, in the *Persian* gulf. Pearls are a very good absorbent, being levigated on the porphyry, like crabs-eyes; but they have, also, other qualities, since they yield a volatile salt by the retort, being, on that account, cordial and depuratory. *Geoffroy*.

MARIPENDAM, the name of a plant, growing in *America*.

MARIS, a measure containing eighty three pints, and four ounces.

MARISEA, an excrescence about the *Anus*.

MARMARYGÆ, (from *μαργα*, to glitter) flashings of light which appear before the eyes, in some disorders of the head.

MARMELADE, the pulp of quinces boiled to a consistence with sugar.

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MARMELOS, the same as marmalade.

MARMOR *album*, offic. White marble. It differs from alabaster only in hardness, and in splendor. *Galen* says, that, taken internally, it dissolves the stone.

MARMORARIA, or **MARMOLARIA**, a name for the *Branea Urfia*. *Blancard*.

MARMORATA *aurium*, ear-wax.

MARMOREUS *tartarus*, the hardest species of human calculus. *Rulandus*.

MARMORACEA *venena*. poisons of such efficacy and virulence, that they produce death, if taken only in a quantity equal to a grain of wheat in weight. *Castellus*.

MARMOTA, a marmot, a sort of large mountain rat.

MAROCOSTINUM, (from *marum*, and *Costus*, two principle ingredients) an epithet for a purging extract in *Zwelfer*.

MAROGUS, a very strong narcotic. *Paracelsus*.

MAROTTI, the name of a tall tree, which grows in *Malabar*.

MARULLIUM, a name for the lettuce.

MARRUBIASTRUM, *Boerhaave* takes notice of six species of this plant; but there are no medicinal virtues ascribed to either.

MARRUBIUM *album*, *prassium*, offic. White horehound. It grows by the sides of roads, and in lanes, and flowers in *June*. The leaves and tops are used. They are hot and dry, pectoral, and good to free the lungs from hot viscid phlegm, and thereby help old coughs, especially in cold moist constitutions; the juice being made into a syrup, with sugar or honey, they open obstruc-

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obstructions of the liver and spleen, and are very serviceable against the dropsy, jaundice, green sickness, and obstructions of the catamenia, and suppressions of the lochia, and other distempers of the female sex; for which few herbs go beyond it. *Miller.*

This plant, by the chymical analysis, yields a great deal of acid phlegm, oil, and earth; a little urinous spirit; some concreted, volatile, and fixed salt, a little lixivial.

MARRUBIUM; *verticillatum*; *folus profundè incisus*. *Alyssum Galeni*. offic. *Galen's* madwort. This is cultivated in the gardens of the curious, and flowers in *June*. The herb is used, which agrees in virtue with the white horehound. *Dale.*

MARRUBIUM nigrum. See **BALLOTE**.

MARS. *Ferrum*, offic. Iron. The medicinal virtues of iron, taken inwardly, were not unknown to the ancients. *Dioscorodes* attributes to it an astringent virtue, and recommends it in uterine hæmorrhages. He, likewise, orders wine, or water, in which a red-hot iron has been quenched, in the cæliac passion, lientery, and dysentery, and for restoring weak stomachs. Physicians now acknowledge a twofold virtue in iron, one aperient, the other astringent; for it is observed to cure a suppression of the menses, to open obstructions of the liver, spleen, and other viscera, to stop hæmorrhages and diarrhæas, and to strengthen the relaxed fibres of the intestines. On these accounts it is reckoned the grand specific in hypochondriacal affections, and all kinds of chloroses. Some attribute an aperient virtue to some preparations of iron, and an astringent

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virtue to others; but the truth is, all these preparations are both aperient and astringent, though not in the same degree.

MARSIPION, in *Hippocrates*, signifies a sacculus or bag.

MARSUM, or **MARSICUM vinum**, a sort of *Italian* wine, so called from *Marci*, a place in *Italy*, where it is produced.

MARSUPIALIS musculus. See **OBTURATOR internus**.

MARTACH, or **MARTATH**, litharge. *Rulandus*.

MARTAGON. 1 A species of lilly.

2 The matter of the philosopher's stone.

MARTECH, litharge. *Fallopius*.

MARTES, the martin. This animal is more esteemed for its fur, than for its medicinal virtues.

MARTIANUM pomum, an orange. *Suetonius*.

MARTIATUM unguentum, the soldier's ointment.

MARTYNIA, a plant so called by *Dr. Houston*, in honour of his friend *Mr. John Martyn*, professor of botany in *Cambridge*.

MARUM syriacum, offic. *Syrian* herb mastich. It is nursed up in the gardens of the curious, being less patient of cold than the *Mastichina*. It grows naturally in *Candia* and *Syria*. This is accounted a good cephalic and nervous plant, and is much used in cephalic snuff; but is of little other service in physic. *Miller.*

MARUM vulgare. See **MASTICHINA**.

MAS, 1 Among animals, a male.

2 In botany, those plants are called males, which are barren, and bear no seed.

3 The

M A S

3 The alchemists give this name to mercury and sulphur.

MASARANDIBA *pison*, the name of a sort of cherry-tree, growing in *Brasil*.

MASCHALL, the armpit.

MASCHALISTER, a name for the second vertebra of the back.

MASCULINATUS, (from *masculesco*, to become male) a conception of a male child.

MASLACH, the name of a medicine prepared of opium, greatly used among the *Turks*.

MASNAPHII *confectio*, the name of a medicine in *Ætius*.

MASPETA, a name for the leaves of the *Silphium*. *Dioscorides*.

MASSALIOTICON, the name of a plaister described by *Ægineta*. *Galen* recommends it for a carbuncle.

MASSA. See MAZA.

MASSALIS, *Mosel*, *Massariam*, *Mater*. Mercury. *Rulandus*.

MASSETER (from *μασσάωμαι*, to chew, because it helps to pull the jaw upward in eating). This is a very thick fleshy muscle, situated at the back part of the cheek. It seems to be made up of three portions, like a *Triceps*, one large and external portion, or middle, and one small and internal.

The external portion is fixed by one tendinous extremity to all the inferior edge of the *Os malæ*, and a little to the neighbouring parts of the *Os maxillare*, and *Apophysis Zygomatica* of the temporal bone. From thence it runs down obliquely backward, being wholly fleshy, and is inserted by the other extremity, in the rough impression on the outside of the angle of the lower jaw.

The middle portion is fixed by one end to the lower edge of the whole *Apophysis Zygomatica* of the temporal bone, and a very little to

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that of the *Os malæ*; from thence it runs down a little obliquely forward, in an opposite direction to the first portion, under which it crosses, and is inserted, by its other extremity, in the middle of the inside of the branch of the lower jaw, near the insertion of the external portions, with which it mixes.

The third portion, which is least and most internal, is fixed by one extremity to the inner labium of the lower edge, and also to the inside of almost all the *Zygomatic arch*; and, by the other, to the root or basis of the *Coronoide Apophysis*, where it mixes, wholly fleshy, with the insertion of the middle portion. This third portion, by the nearness of its situation, seems sometimes to be an appendix of the temporal muscle.

MASSICOT, cerufs, or white lead, calcined by a moderate fire.

MASOY, the bark of a tree growing in *New Guinea*. *Ray*.

MASTHLE, or MASTHLES, (from *μάσσω*, to beat) a hide or thong of leather. *Hippocrates*.

MASTICATIO, mastication, or the action of chewing.

MASTICATORIUM, a masticatory, or a medicine intended to be chewed.

MASTICHE, Mastich. See LETISCUS.

MASTICHELÆOL, oil of mastich. *Dioscorides*.

MASTICHINA, *marum*, offic. Herb mastich. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*; the leaves and heads are used. This plant is sudorific, cephalic, and aperient; it is of service against venomous bites, and a cadaverous breath. It is hotter than *Betony*, and not so hot as *Serpyllum* and *Thyme*, tho' it has the

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same virtues, only a little more astringent. *Boerhaave*.

MASTICOT, a colour used by the painters, prepared from tin. *Helmont*.

MASTIERON, a name for the stalk of the plant, which produces the *Sylphium*. *Oribasius*.

MASTOIDES, (from *μαστός*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See MAMMIFORMIS *Processus*.

MASTOIDÆUS *musculus*, the mastoide muscle. This is a long, narrow, pretty thick, and mostly fleshy muscle, situated obliquely between the back part of the ear, and lower part of the throat. It is in a manner composed of two muscles, united at the upper thro' their whole breadth, and separated at the lower. It has two insertions below, both of them flat, and a little tendinous. The first is in the upper edge of the *Sternum*, near the articulation of the *Clavicula*; the other in the *Clavicula* at a small distance from the *Sternum*. These two portions run up obliquely, and unite together at about an inch above their lower insertions, the internal space left between them being filled by a membrane. The sternal portion passes foremost, and covers the *Clavicula*, both forming one body or belly, which, running in the same oblique direction to the *Apophysis Mastoidæus*, is inserted in the upper and back part of that process, over which it likewise sends off a very broad *Aponeurosis*, which covers the *Splenius*, and is inserted in the *Os Occipitis*. *Winslow*.

MASTOS, the breast. See *Mamma*.

MASUPRATIO, or MANUPRATIO, manual stupration.

MASUCHA, the name of a medicine in *Paulus Aegineta*.

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MATALISTA, machoacan, a species of jalap. *Castellus*.

MATER, 1. In anatomy, the two membranes investing the brain, are called *Dura Mater*, and *Pia Mater*. See CEBRUM.

2 In botany, mugwort, is called *Mater Herbarum*.

3 In chymistry, mercury is termed *Mater metallorum*.

4 In pharmacy, mother of pearl is called *Mater Perlarum*.

MATERIATURA, diseases of intemperature. *Castellus*.

MATES, the name of a fruit in *Clusius*.

MATHEDORAM, *sal gemmæ*. *Rulandus*.

MATORIUM, gum ammoniac, or galbanum. *Rulandus*.

MATRACIUM, a matrafs; this is a glass-vessel having a round body, and a long neck, used in digestions, and other chymical operations.

MATRICACALIA, medicines appropriated to disorders of the matrix.

MATRICARIA, *parthenium*, offic. Feverfew. It grows in hedges and lanes, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The leaves and flowers are used.

This is an herb particularly appropriated to the female sex, being of great service in all cold, flatulent disorders of the womb, and hysterical affections; procuring the *Catamenia*, and expelling the birth and secundines. The juice, in the quantity of two ounces, given an hour before the fit, is good for all kinds of agues. It likewise destroys worms, provokes urine, and is good for the dropsy and jaundice. *Miller*.

MATRISYLVA, a name for the *Caprifolium*.

MATRIX

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MATRIX (from *mater*, a mother) 1 The womb. See **GENERATIO**.

2 In Botany, the pith of a plant.

MATRONALIS *viola*, a species of violet.

MATURANTIA (from *maturo*, to ripen) maturatives, or such medicines as help suppuration.

MATURATIO, maturation. This properly signifies the ripening of fruit; but it is used to import the concoction or attenuation of noxious and morbid humours, in order to their being discharged out of the body.

MATZATTI. See **ANANAS**.

MAUROMARSON, a name, in *Myrepsus*, for horehound.

MAXEINOS, a name for the cod-fish.

MAXILLA (from *μασάω*, to chew) the jaw.

MAYS. *Triticum indicum*, offic. Indian wheat.

MAZA, a sort of food used by the meaner sort of people, among the antients. *Erotian* tells us, that it was compounded of parched barley, worked up with some li- quid.

MEATUS (from *meo*, to pass) a duct, passage, or canal.

MECAXOCHITL, offic. Small *American* long-pepper. It grows in *New Spain*, and is an ingredient in chocolate, but is rarely found in our shops. *Dale*.

MECHANICE, mechanics.

MECHOACANNA *alba*, offic. White mechoacan. It grows in the *Spanish West-Indies*, from whence the root is imported to us, being of a white colour, of very little smell or taste, and not so hard as jalap.

It purges serous humours from

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all parts of the body; and helps the dropsy, jaundice, and rheumatism, working with a great deal of gentleness, and without griping, and therefore it is fit for weakly, tender constitutions; but as a larger quantity must be given, than most people are willing to take, it is grown very much out of use. *Miller*.

MECON, the *Greek* name for the *Papaver*, or poppy.

MECONIUM, 1 *Opium*, or the concreted juice of the poppy. See **DIACODIUM**.

2 The excrements contained in the intestines of a child after birth.

MEDEA, 1 The name of a composition prepared of sulphur and humid bitumen.

2 The name of a gem, so called, because supposed to be discovered by a famous forceress of that name.

MODENA, in *Paracelsus*, is a species of ulcer.

MEDIANA *vena*, the middle vein of the arm, lying between the *Basilic* and *Cephalic*, whence its name.

MEDIASTINUM, or **MEDIANUM**. This is a double membrane, formed by the continuation of the *Pleura*, which comes from the *Sternum*, and goes strait down through the middle of the *Thorax* to the *Vertebrae*, dividing the cavity in two. It contains, in its duplicature, the heart; in its *Pericardium*, the *Vena cava*, the *Oesophagus*, and stomatic nerves.

MEDICA, offic. Medic-fodder. This grows spontaneously in *Spain*, and is cultivated in many countries for fodder; but is rarely or never used in medicine.

MEDICAGO. *Cytisus*, offic. Shrub trefoil. It is cultivated in gardens,

M E G

gardens, and flowers in summer. The leaves are used, which are of a refrigerating quality, and disperse tumours. The decoction drunk, provokes urine. *Dioscorides*.

MEDICAMENTOSUS *lapis*, the medicinal stone.

MEDICAMENTUM (from *medico*, to cure) a medicine.

MEDICINA, medicine, or the art of healing.

MEDICUS, a physician.

MEDI *Malgama*, the name of a *Malgama* in *Celsus*.

MEDIMNUS, an ancient Greek measure for dry things. It contained, according to *Arbutnot*, about four pecks six pints, *English* measure.

MEDITULLIUM (from *medium*, the middle) 1 The spongy substance between the two tables of the *Cranium*.

2 The pith of vegetables.

MEDIUM. See CAMPANULA.

MEDO, mead, or hydromel. *Castellus*.

MEDULLA, 1 The white substance of the brain.

2 The marrow of the bones.

3 The pith, or heart of plants.

MEDULLA *oblongata*, that part within the skull which is the beginning of the spinal marrow; it is about three or four inches in length within the skull, and then it descends to the *Os sacrum*, thro' the hole of the hinder part of the head and the *Vertebrae*. It sends out ten pair of nerves to the chest, the abdomen, and the limbs.

MEELCAGE. See AGE *vita*.

MEERN, a species of *Indian* reed.

MEGLOSPLANCHNOS (from *μέλας*, great, and *σπλάγχνον*, a bow-

M E L

el) one who has a large tumify'd *Viscera*. *Hippocrates*.

MEL, offic. Honey. There are two kinds of honey, one white and the other of a yellow colour.

The white, or virgin honey, is pectoral, assists transpiration, restores and confirms the strength, and renders the body soluble.

The yellow honey is of a detergent, laxative, digestive, attenuating, and resolving quality.

MELAMPODIUM, black helebore; so called from *Melampus*, the first discoverer of its virtues.

MELAMPYRUM; *comâ purpurascens*. *Triticum vaccinum*, offic. Cow-wheat. This plant is greatly used as fodder for cattle, but rarely in medicine.

MELAMPYRUM; *luteum*; *latifolium*. *Cratægonum*, offic. Wild cow-wheat. It grows in woods, and places adjacent, about the roots of oaks, and other old trees, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The seed is in use, which, according to *Dioscorides*, stimulates to venery.

MELANGOGA (from *μέλας*, black, and *ἄγω*, to lead) medicines which purge off black bile.

MELANCHOLIA (from *μέλας*, black, and *χολή*, bile, because this distemper is supposed to proceed from a redundancy of black bile) melancholy.

MELANDERINOS, the name of a sea-fish.

MELANPSITHIA (from *μέλας*, black, and *ψία*, pleasure) a name, in *Dioscorides*, for certain black wines.

MELANTERIA. See CHALCITIS.

MELANTHELÆUM, oil of *Melanthium*. *Dioscorides*.

MELAN-

M E L

MELANTHIUM. See NIGELLA.

MELANURUS, offic. The black-tail. This fish is taken in the *Mediterranean*, but is rarely used in physic.

MELAONES, or MELONES, black worms found in the meadows in *May*.

MELAS (a primitive in the *Greek*) black.

MELASMA (μέλασμα, from μέλας, black) a bruise which turns black.

MELCA, a laudible sort of food used by the *Romans*.

MELE (μήλη, from μάω, to inquire) a probe.

MELEAGRIS, offic. The turkey.

MELECH, salt. *Rulandus*.

MELEGUETTA, a name for the greater cardamoms.

MELEIOS, an epithet for a species of alum produced in the island *Melos*.

MELEUKEN, the name of an *Indian* fruit resembling a pine-nut. *Ray*.

MELI, honey. See MEL.

MELIA terra. See CRETA.

MELANTHUS (from μέλι, honey, and ἄνθος, a flower) the name of a flower in *Africa*, whose leaves transude honey.

MELIAS. See MELEIOS.

MELICERIA. See HYDARTHROS.

MELICERIOLA, a little *Meliceris*.

MELICERIS (from μέλι, honey, and κηρός, wax) 1 A tumor that has a proper *Cistis*, or bag, in which is contained a matter resembling honey and wax.

2 The same as CERION, or TRAVUS.

M E L

MELICHROOS, of the colour of honey.

MELICHROS, sweet like honey.

MELICRATON (from μέλι, honey, and κεράννυμι, to mix) hydromel; or water in which honey has been dissolved.

MELIEDES, an epithet for sweet wine.

MELIGEION, a fetid oleous humour, of the consistence of honey, discharged from ulcers, complicated with a caries of the subjacent bone. *Blancard*.

MELILOTUS, offic. Melilot. It grows frequently among the corn, and in hedges; and flowers in *June*. The leaves and flowers are used.

They are accounted mollifying, discussing, dissolving, and easing pain; and therefore are frequently order'd in stuphs and cataplasms against inflammations, hard tumours, and any kind of swellings. *Miller*.

MELILOTUS vera, offic. *Italian* melilot. It is a native of *Italy*, but cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The flowers are used, and agree in virtues with those of the common melilot. *Dale*.

MELILOTUS; major; odorata; violacea. *Trifolium odoratum*. offic. Sweet trefoil. It grows with us only in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The herb and seed are used.

This is, by many, accounted a good vulnerary plant, and preferred to melilot, to keep down inflammations in wounds, to cleanse foul, fordid ulcers, and to dissolve hard swellings; an ointment or plaister being made therewith as with melilot. The seed is diuretic,

M E L

and reckoned, by *Galen*, to be an alexipharmic ; but it is rarely used. *Miller*.

MELILOTUS *altissimus*, offic. Woody melilot. This plant has a less smell than the common melilot ; it flowers in *July* and *August*. Its seed is ripe in *September*.

MELIMELUM, a kind of sweet apple.

MELIPHYLLON, baum.

MELES, MELIS, MELUS, MELO, or MELOTUS, are different names for the badger.

MELISSA, offic. baum, baulm, or balm. It grows only in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The whole herb is used.

Baum is cordial, cephalic, and good for all disorders of the head and nerves ; cheers the heart, and cures the palpitation thereof ; prevents fainting, melancholy, hypochondriac and hysteric disorders ; resists putrefaction, and is of use in contagious and malignant distempers.

MELISSA *fuchsi*. *Pseudo-melissa*, offic. Bastard baum. It grows in several woods about the west of *England*.

MELISSA, is also a name for several species of *MOLDAVICA*.

MELISSA *maluccana*, 1 A name for the *MOLUCCA*.

2 A name for the *MOLUCCA spinosa*.

MELISSOCHORTON. See *MELISSA*.

MELITÆA, or MELITEA *terra*, earth of *Malta*. See *CRETA*.

MELITERA, the name of a powder in *Paulus Ægineta*.

MELITISMOS, (*μελισμός*, from *μέλι*, honey) a linctus prepared with honey.

M E L

MELITITES, hydromel, or water impregnated with honey.

MELITITES *lapis*, offic. The honey-stone.

MELITTOMA, a confection prepared of honey.

MELLAGO, any medicine of the consistence and sweetness of honey.

MELLIFFAVIUM. See *MELICERIS*.

MELLISODIUM, burnt lead. *Rulandus*.

MELOSI, earth-worms. *Johnson*.

MELO, offic. Musk-melon. Melons are sown yearly in the spring, and are ripe in *July* and *August*. The seed only is used in physic, and is one of the greater cold seeds, and a common ingredient in emulsions, being cooling and useful in fevers and other inflammatory distempers. It helps the stone, stranguary, and heat of urine. The flesh of the melon is pleasant and grateful to the stomach, but must be eaten with caution, being liable to surfeit, and bring on the cholic and *Cholera morbus*. *Miller*.

MELOCACTUS (from *μήλον*, an apple, and *κάκτος*, a thistle, because it resembles an apple, and is also furnished with spines) the name of a fruit growing in *America*, &c. It is not used in physic.

MELOCARDUUS, the same as *MELOCACTUS*.

MELOCARPUS, the fruit of the *Aristolochia*. *Blancard*.

MELOCHIA. See *CORCHORUS*.

MELOCOTONEA, a species of peach.

MELON, 1 An apple.

2 The cheek.

3 A disorder of the eye, in which

M E M

which it swells, and protuberates out of its orbit.

MELOMELI (from *μῆλον*, a quince, and *μέλι*, honey) honey impregnated with quinces.

MELONGENA. *Mala insana*. Mad apples. It is cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in summer. This plant induces a sopor and madness, whence its name. *Boerhaave*.

MELOSIS (from *μήλη*, a probe) the searching any part with a probe.

MELOTIS, or **MELOTIS**, (*μηλωτίς*, or *μηλωτής*, a dimin. of *μήλη*, a probe) a little probe.

MULUSI, mercury. *Rulandus*.

MEMBRANA, a membrane. This is a pliable texture of fibres, dispos'd or interwoven together in the same plane. They differ in thickness according to their number of fibres, or number of their planes. These particular planes are called *Laminæ*, and distinguished into external, internal, and middle.

The difference of membranes, in general, depends upon that of the fibres, of which they are composed. Small portions of membranes, especially when they are very thin, are called *Pelicles*; and some membranous *Laminæ* are united together by the intervention of a particular substance, composed of this sort of pellicles, and called the cellular or spongy substance. *Winslow*.

MEMBRANOSUS *musculus*. See **FACIA lata**.

MEMBRUM, a member, or limb.

MEMYCYLON, a name for the *Arbutus*.

MEMIGMENON, a name for a Collyrium in *Celsus*.

MEMPHITES lapis, offic.

M E N

Memphis-stone. It is a stone of a pinguious substance, party colour'd, of the size of an ordinary pebble, and found in *Egypt* near *Memphis*, whence its name.

MENAGOGUS. See **EMENAGOGUS**.

MENDONI, a name for the *METHONICA malabarorum*.

MENDESIUM, the name of an aromatic ointment in *Dioscorides*.

MENDOSÆ costæ (from *mendax*, counterfeit) the spurious counterfeit ribs.

MENDOSA futura, the squamous future of the *Cranium*.

MENINGOPHYLAX (from *μήνιγξ*, a membrane, and *φυλάσσω*, to guard) an instrument for guarding the membranes of the brain, whilst the bone is cut, or rasped, after the operation of the trepan.

MENINX, a membrane in general; but is commonly used to signify the *Dura* and *Pia mater*.

MENS, the mind.

MENSES (from *mensis*, a month, their period) the purgations of women, or the monthly evacuation of blood from the *Uterus*.

MENSTRUUA, the same as **MENSES**.

MENSTRUATIO, menstruation.

MENSTRUUM. This is a barbarous term, and implies a body, which, when artificially applied to another, divides it subtilly, so that the particles of the solvent remain thoroughly intermixed with those of the solvend.

MENTAGRA, a kind of obstinate tetter.

MENTHA, offic. Spear-mint. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The whole herb is used.

Mint is an herb of great use in

M E N

all disorders of the stomach, as weakness, squeamishness, loss of appetite, pain, hiccough, and vomiting: It is also good to stop a *Gonorrhœa*, the *Fluor albus*, and the immoderate flux of the menses. A cataplasm of the green leaves, applied to the stomach, stays vomiting; and, to women's breasts, prevents the hardness and curdling of the milk. *Miller*.

MENTHA fusca, offic. Red mint. This plant is produced in gardens, and watery places; and agrees in virtues with the other species of mint. *Dale*.

MENTHA aquatica, *symbrium*, offic. Water-mint. It grows in ditches and watery places, flowering in July.

Water-mint is rather hotter than garden-mint, being carminative, expelling wind out of the stomach, and helping the cholic, opening obstructions of the womb, and procuring the *Catamenia*. The juice, dropped into the ears, is good to ease their pain, and helps deafness; but it is not much used.

MENTASTRUM, offic. Horse-mint.

Horse-mint is much the same as water-mint before-mentioned, and is good for the wind and cholic of the stomach, to procure the menses, and expel the birth and secundines. *Miller*.

MENTHA sylvestris, offic. Round-leav'd horse-mint. This species is produced in watery soils. The whole of it is used, and, according to *Chomel*, is good against disorders of the stomach, and those of the hysteric kind. *Dale*.

MENTHA piperis sapor, offic. Pepper-mint. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in July.

This mint is esteemed by some

M E R

to be an excellent remedy against the stone and gravel; which seems to be very probable, for, besides its hot and biting, it has also a very discernable nitrous taste. *Miller*.

MENTHA aquatica, a name for several species of *PULEGIUM*.

MENTHA cataria, a name for several species of *CATARIA*.

MENTHA corymbifera. See *BALSAMITA*.

MENTHASTRUM. See *MENTHA*.

MENTULAGRA (from *menta*, the *Penis*) a disorder of the *Penis*, induced by a contraction or convulsion of the *Erectores musculi*, and inducing impotence. *Castellus*.

MENTUM, the chin.

MENYANTHES. *Trifolium palustre*, *paludosum*, offic. Buck-bean, or marsh-trefoil. It grows in marshy, boggy grounds, and flowers in May and June. The leaves are used.

This is reckoned a great antiscorbutic, and very serviceable for the gout, rheumatism, and dropsy, and is much used in diet-drinks for those distempers. It is also a good stomachic, and is used against intermitting fevers. *Miller*.

MENTZELIA, a plant so called by *F. Plumier*, in honour of Dr. *Mentzelius*, an ingenious botanist. It grows in *America*, but is not used in physic.

MEPHITIS, a damp, or poisonous exhalation.

MERCURIALIS, 1 An epithet for all preparations of mercury.

2 The *Atrabilis* is called the mercurial humour.

3 An epithet for such diseases as are generated of the *Atrabilis*.

MERCURIALIS, offic. French mercury. It grows frequently in gardens, in waste places, and among rubbish.

M E S

rubbish. The leaves and stalks are used, and are aperient and molli-
fying. A decoction of it purges
choleric and ferous humours. It is
mostly used in clysters. *Miller.*

MERCURIALIS *fruticosa*. *Phyl-
lon*, offic. Children's mercury. This
species, which is only to be found
in the gardens of the curious, is
very rarely used.

MERCURIUS, mercury, or
quicksilver.

Quicksilver, not only taken in-
wardly, but also by unction, eva-
cuates the humours by stool, sweat,
and insensible perspiration; but the
most common method of its opera-
tion is by the evacuation of a mu-
cous *Saliva*, whence it is termed a
Salivation.

That is best which is most pure,
of the most shining white colour,
most fluid, and which, being evo-
porated, leaves no remainder be-
hind it.

MERDASENGI, litharge. *Fal-
lopius*.

MERGEN, coral. *Rulandus*.

MERGUS, offic. The goosan-
der, or dundriver.

MERICOS, topical.

MERITA *terra*, turmeric. See
CURCUMA.

MERLUCIUS. See ASELLUS.

MEROPS, offic. The bee-eater.

MERULA, the black-bird.

MERULA, offic. The cod-fish.

MESARÆON (from μέσος,
middle, and ἀρά, the belly) the
mesentery, or membrane to which
the guts are fastened.

MESEL, or MOSEL, tin. *Ru-
landus*.

MESEMA. See MISMAR.

MESENTERIUM (from μέσος,
middle, and έντερον, the intestine)
the mesentery. This is a fat mem-
brane placed in the middle of the

M E S

Abdomen, almost of a circular figure,
with a narrow production, to which
the end of the *Colon* and beginning
of the *Rectum* are fasten'd. It is
about four fingers in breadth, and
half a hand's breadth in diameter.
Its circumference is full of plaits
and foldings, and about three ells
in length. The intestines, which
are ty'd like a border on this cir-
cumference, are about eight or nine
ells long; so that to every inch of
the circumference of the mesentery,
there are three inches of the intes-
tines fasten'd. The mesentery it-
self is strongly fastened to the three
first *Vertebrae* of the loins. It is
composed of three *Laminae*; the
inner, upon which the glands and
fat lie, and the veins and arteries
run, is its own proper membrane;
and the other two, which cover
each side of the proper membrane,
come from the *Peritonæum*.

MESERA, *Alexandrian* tutty.
Rulandus.

MESIRE, a disease of the liver.

MESOCOLON (from μέσος,
middle, and κῶλον, the colon) that
part of the mesentery which ad-
heres to the *Colon*.

MESOGLOSSI (from μέσος,
middle, and γλῶσσα, the tongue)
the muscles of the tongue. See
GENIOGLOSSI.

MESOMERIA (from μέσος, mid-
dle, and μηρίον, the thigh) all that
part of the body which lies between
the thighs.

MESOMPHALION (from μέ-
σος, middle, and ὀμφαλός, the na-
vel) the middle of the navel.

MESOPLEURIOS (from μέσος,
middle, and πλευρά, the side) an
epithet for the intercostal muscles.

MESOPOTAMENON, an epi-
thet for an ointment in *Paulus Æ-
gineta*.

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MESPILUS, offic. The medlar-tree.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *May*. The fruit, which is the only part used, is not ripe till near *November*.

Medlars are cooling, drying, and binding, especially before they are ripe, and are useful in all kinds of fluxes. The ripe fruit, eaten too freely, is subject to tie up the stomach, and cause the colic. The *Lapilli*, or hard seed, are accounted good for the gravel and stone. *Miller*.

MESPILUS; *apii folio*; *sylvestris*; *spinosa*; *sive oxycantha*. *Spina Alba*, *Oxycantha*, offic. The white-thorn, or haw-thorn.

It grows every where in hedges, flowering in *May*, and the berries or haws are ripe in *September*. The flowers and fruit are used.

They are accounted diuretic, and good for the stone and gravel, as also for the pleurisy. *Miller*.

MESPILUS; *spinosa*; *pyri folio*. *Pyracantha*, offic. Evergreen thorn.

It is cultivated in gardens. The part in use is the berry, which agrees in virtue with those of the white-thorn.

MESPILUS; *folio rotundiore*; *fructu nigro, subdulci*. *Diospyros*, offic. White whortles.

It grows upon the *Alps*, and other mountainous places, flowering in *May*. The fruit is said to ease coughs, and promote expectoration.

MESPILUS, is also a name for several species of *CRATÆGUS*.

MESQUITE, the name of an *American* tree, resembling an oak, but bearing a pod like the kidney-bean.

MESSALINÆ dentifricium, the

M E T

name of a dentifice in *Scribonius Largus*.

MEST, four-milk. *Rulandus*.

METABASIS (from μεταβαίνω, to pass) a transition, or changing, either in the curative indications, or the symptoms of a distemper.

METABOLE (from μεταβάλλω, to change) a change of any kind.

METACARPIUS (from μέτα, behind, and κάρπος, the wrist). This is a small, very fleshy muscle, situated obliquely between the large internal annular, or transverse ligament of the *Carpus*, and the whole inside of the metacarpal bone.

It is fixed by a small, short tendon to the *Os Orbitale*, and to the neighbouring part of the large ligament of the *Carpus*. From thence its fibres run more or less obliquely, toward the inside of the fourth metacarpal bone, in the outward edge of which they are inserted. The fibres of this muscle are of unequal lengths, and extend all the way to the articulation of the first *Phalanx* of the little finger with the fourth metacarpal bone; but they have no manner of relation to that finger. *Winslow*.

METACARPUS, or **METACARPION** (from the preceding derivation) the part of the hand between the *Carpus* and the fingers; it is compos'd of four bones, which answer the four fingers.

METACERASMA. See **CERASMA**. *Galen*.

METACHORESIS (from μεταχωρέω, to remove from one place to another) a secession of a morbid humour from one part to another.

METACONDYLI (from μετά, after, and κόνδυλος, a knuckle) the last joints of the fingers.

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M E T

METALAGE. See **METABOLE**.

METALLUM, a metal. This is an hard, shining, mineral body, fusible by fire, condescible by cold, ductile, and capable of amalgamating, or being intimately united to quicksilver.

METALLURGIA, metallurgy, or that part of chymistry which relates to the separation, depuration, and preparation of metals. Sometimes it imports the digging them out of the mines.

METALLUS, the same as **METALLUM**. *Helmont.*

METAMORPHOSIS (from μεταμορφῶ, to transform). 1 *Harvey* applies this word to the changes an animal undergoes, both in its formation and growth.

2 It is applied to the various shapes some particular insects pass thro', as the silk-worm, &c.

METAPEDIUM. See **METATARSus**.

METAPHRENON (from μετά, behind, and φρένες, the *Diaphragm*) the region of the *Diaphragm*.

METAPOROPOEIA, or **METAPOROPOIESIS** (from μετά, importing a change, πόρος, a passage, and ποιέω, to make) an induction of a change in the pores of the body.

METAPTOSIS (μετάπλιωσις, from μεταπλίω, to change) a change of one distemper into another; either by *Diadroche*, when translation proves salutary, or by *Metastasis*, when the change is for the worse.

METASTASIS (μετάστασις, from μετατίθιμι, to transfer) the transposition, or removal of some humour or disease, from one part to another.

METASINCRISIS (from μετά, importing change, and συγκρίνω, to collect) a change in the whole body, or in some part of it.

M E T

METATARSIUS (from μετά, behind, and ταρσός, the foot). This is a fleshy mass, lying under the sole of the foot. It is fix'd by one end, in the fore-part of the great tuberosity of the *Os Calcis*; and, running forward from thence, it terminates in a kind of short tendon, which is fix'd in the tuberosity and posterior part of the lower side of the fifth bone of the *Metatarsus*.

METACARPUS (from the preceding derivation) the assemblage of small bones, articulated to the *Tarsus* at one end, and to the toes at the other.

METATHESIS (from μετατίθιμι, to transfer) a transposition, or change of place, with respect to morbid causes.

METAXA, silk.

METEL, a sort of *Nux Vomica*, but somewhat larger. *Ray.*

METEOROS (from μέλα, and ἄνω, to elevate) tumid, or elevated.

METHODICA secta. The methodic sect, or such as grounded their practice upon rules; in opposition to the empirics.

METHONICA, the superb lilly.

METL, a name for several species of *American aloes*. *Ray.*

METOPION, the name an ointment in *Dioscorides*.

METOPON (from μετά, and ὤψ, the eye) the forehead.

METRA, the *Uterus*, or womb.

METRECHYTA (from μέτρα, the *Uterus*, and ἐγχύω, to infuse) injections for the womb.

METRECHYTES, a syringe for the womb.

METRETES, an *Attic* measure, containing somewhat more than nine gallons.

METROCELIDES (from μήτηρ, a mother, and κελίς, a spot) a mark,

M I C

mark, or spot, impress'd on the child, by the mother's imagination. *Castellus*.

METROPROPTOSIS (from *μήτρα*, the uterus, and *προπίπτω*, to fall down) a falling down of the womb, or *Uterus*.

MEVIUM, a name for the venereal disease. *Fallopius*.

MEUM, offic. Spignel.

It grows in some parts of the north of *England*, and flowers in *June*. The root is the only part used.

It is hot and dry, carminative, and expelling wind; and helps the cholic and gripes. It is, also, alexipharmic, and good against pestilential diseases. It is, likewise, of use against the stone, and stoppage of urine, and good in all uterine disorders. *Miller*.

METELLINA, offic. German, or mountain spignel.

It grows on hilly places, and the herb is in use, which is suppos'd to be of the same virtues as the former. *Dale*.

MIASMA (from *μᾶσις*, to infect) contagion.

MIGAMBE, the name of a plant growing in *Brasil*.

MICHA, or MICHACH, copper. *Rulandus*.

MICHAELIS *angeli antidotus*, i. e. The antidote of *Michael* the archangel. The name of an antidote describ'd in *N. Myrepsus*.

MICROCOSMOS (from *μικρός*, little, and *κόσμος*, the world) the microcosm, or little world; that is, Man, so called, from his being, as it were, an epitomè of the *Macrocosm*, or great world.

MICROLEUCONYMPHÆA. *Morfus Ranæ*, offic. Frogbit.

It grows in slow waters, and flowers in *July*. The herb is used,

M I L

agreeing in virtues with the *Leuconympheæ*.

MICTIO, or MICTUS, an excretion of urine.

MIDYON, a species of oak.

MIENCAPHEITES, the name of an antidote in *N. Myrepsus*.

MIFRES, asphaltum. *Rulandus*.

MIGRANA. See *HEMICRANA*.

MILAX. See *SMILAX*.

MILESIUS, an epithet for the finest wool.

MILIARIS *febris* (from *miliun*, millet-seed) the military fever; so called from the pustules, or vesicles which principally appear on the superior part of the body, and, in some measure, resemble millet-seed.

MILIARIS *herpes*, (from the preceding derivation) a sort of erysipelas.

MILIARIUM, a sort of tall, narrow vessel, used by the ancients in their baths, for heating water.

MILIOLUM, a small tumor on the eye-lid, resembling a millet-seed, whence its name.

MILIUM, offic. Millet.

It is sown in *April*, and ripe in *August* and *September*.

Millet is cooling, drying, and binding, somewhat windy, and not easily digested; a strong decoction of it with figs and raisins, mixt with wine, and drank warm a-bed, is a very good sudorific, though it is seldom used. *Miller*.

MILIUM; *arundinaceum*. *Sorghum*, offic. Indian millet.

It is sown in the summer, and ripe in the autumn. It is not much used in medicine.

MILLEFOLIUM, offic. Yarrow.

It grows every where in the fields, and flowers in *June* and *July*.
Yar-

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Yarrow is cooling, drying, and binding, very serviceable in all kinds of hæmorrhages, whether spitting, or vomiting of blood, bleeding at the nose, dysentery, or the too great flux of the menses, or violent flooding, cooling and tempering its immoderate heat and sharpness. It also helps a gonorrhæa, strangury, heat of urine; and, applied outwardly, is of service against ruptures, and to stop the bleeding in fresh wounds. *Miller*.

MILLEFOLIUM; *nobile*; *Tragi*; *Achillea*. offic. *Achilles's Ironwort*.

It grows in *Germany*, by the *Rhine*, in *Languedoc*, &c. and flowers in *July*.

It represses all sorts of hæmorrhages, and, outwardly applied, is an excellent vulnerary.

MILLEFOLIUM aquaticum, a name for the **HOTTONIA**.

MILLEGRANA major, a name for the **HERNIARIA**; *glabra*.

MILLEPEDES, offic. Woodlice, fows, or church-bugs.

These are small insects, scarce a finger's-breadth in length, and near half a digit in breadth, and of a livid, blackish colour.

They are of fine parts; digest, attenuate, absterge, and open: Hence they are of singular efficacy in resolving a tartareous concretion, and reducing the stone to a mucilage, in opening obstructions of the viscera, and, consequently, for the jaundice, nephritic pains, dysury, colic, asthma, and the like. Outwardly, the powder of them is good for the eyes, and pains of the ears, and, made into a linctus, for the quincey: applied alive, they cure a phagedæna.

MILLERIA, the name of a

M I N

plant, of which there are two species enumerated by *Miller*, but no medicinal virtues ascribed to either.

MILPHOSIS (*μιλφωσις*, from *μίλτος*, *minium*, because the eye-lids, when the hairs are fallen off their edges, appear red) a baldness of the eye-lids.

MILTOS (*μίλτος*, a primitive in the *Greek*) a species of red earth, or minium.

MILVUS, offic. The kite, or lead.

MILVUS, offic. The kite-fish.

MINOSA. *Boerhaave* takes notice of seven species of this plant, but does not ascribe any medicinal virtues to it.

MINA. 1 This signified the sixtieth part of a talent, or three pounds four shillings and sixpence sterling.

2 It signified a medicinal weight, consisting of sixteen *Roman* ounces.

MINARI, *seu pongam*. The name of an ever-green pod-bearing tree, growing in the *East-Indies*.

MINEA, a very bad species of myrrh.

MINERA, properly a mine, from whence is dug metallic ore; but some authors use it to import the morbid matter which excites and supports a disease.

MINERALIA, mineral substances, or such as are dug out of the earth.

MINISTER, an assistant.

MINIUM, red lead.

MINORATIO (from *minuo*, to diminish) a moderate evacuation, or one which only lessens the humours.

MINUTA, an epithet for a very violent fever, accompanied with a syncope, which is said to reduce the person so much, that he cannot

MIT

not support it longer than four days.
Castellus.

MINYANTHES, the same as *Millefolium*. *Blancard.*

MIRABILIS, wonderful, an epithet for many medicinal compositions.

MIRABILIS Peruviana. See **JALAP.**

MIRACAIBA, the name of a sort of palm, growing in *Brazil*. *Ray.*

MIRACH, an *Arabian* name for the abdomen.

MIRITI, a species of palm in *Brazil*. *Ray.*

MIRMIDONES, in *Paracelsus*, signifies chimeras, fancies, or idle dreams. *Castellus.*

MISADIR, or **MIXADIR**, sal ammoniac. *Rulandus.*

MISANTHROPIA (from *μῖσος*, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man) an aversion to the society of men. It is a symptom of melancholy.

MISCE, mix. This, in prescriptions, is commonly expressed by *M.*

MESERERE mei, a name for the Iliac passion.

MISMA, a corn on the toes.

MISOPTOCHOS (from *μῖσος*, hatred, and *πτωχός*, a beggar) an epithet for the gout, because it seldom inhabits with a beggar.

MISSA, a name for the philosopher's stone.

MISSADAN, quicksilver. *Rulandus.*

MISSERASSI, gypsum. *Rulandus.*

MISSIO sanguinis, letting of blood.

MISSY. See **CHALCITIS.**

MITTELA. 1 In surgery, a scarf for suspending the arm.

2 In botany, the name of a plant.

MITHRIDATE, the name of

MOL

one of the capital medicines of the shops; so called from *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*, its inventor.

MITRALES valvulae, the mitral valves of the heart; so called, from their resembling *mitra*, a mitre.

MIVA, marmalade.

MIXAITHRION, or **MIXAITHRIA**, serenity of weather, with showers sometimes interpos'd. *Galen.*

MIXOPYOS (from *μίγνυμι*, to mix, and *πῦον*, pus) mix'd with pus. An epithet applied, by *Hippocrates*, to the urine.

MIXQUITL, a name for **ACACIA**. *Ray.*

MNA. See **MINA.**

MNASÆI pharmacon, the name of an emollient plaister in *Galen.*

MNEME, a name for a cephalic balsam describ'd by *Junken*. *Castellus.*

MOCHLIA (from *μοχλός*, a lever) the reduction of a dislocated bone.

MOCHLIA, drastic, or violent purges.

MOCHUS, a name for *Erythron verum*.

MADAGAM, the name of a shrub growing in *Malabar*.

MODERNI, the moderns.

MODIOLUS, the crown, or saw of the trepan.

MODIUS, a dry measure, containing sixteen pints.

MODUS, a measure, or proportion.

MOGILALIA (from *μόγισ*, difficulty, and *λαλέω*, to speak) a difficulty of speech.

MOGORI flores, the name of certain fragrant flowers, from which the *Indians* distil a fragrant water.

MOLA. 1 A fleshy mass, or formless concretion of extravasated blood,

M O L

blood, or glandulous flesh in the womb, generally called a false conception.

2 The *Patella*, or knee-pan.

MOLARES *dentes* (from *mola*, a mill) the grinders.

MOLÆ, the jaws.

MOLARIS *lapis*, the mill-stone.

MOLDAVICA, *Turkey-baum*.

MOLENDESIS, a defect of heat. *Theat. Chymicum*.

MOLGA, the salamander. *Ru-landus*.

MOLLE, the *Indian molle*, or mastich-tree.

This tree grows very plentifully in the valleys of *Peru*, and being wounded, yields a very fragrant resin, like that of the *Lentiscus*.

MOLLIFICATIO, a barbarous name for a palsy of the muscles of any particular part.

MOLLUCCA, a soft crab, occasioned by its having just cast its old shell.

MOLLUGA *montana*, offic. Mountain wild madder.

It grows in mountainous places, and flowers in *July*. The herb is used, which agrees in virtues with the common madder.

MOLLUGO, offic. Bastard madder.

It grows in hedges and bushes, flowering in *June*.

The root is used, which agrees in virtues with the common madder, only milder. *Dale*.

MOLOCH, a leaden pot, thro' which mercury is made to pass into the fire. *Castellus*.

MOLOCHINE, an epithet for a green plaister in *Galen*.

MOLON, a name for the *FILIPENDULA*.

MOLOPS (*μολωψ*, a primitive in the *Greek*) a sugillation, or red spot, which, in some malignant fe-

M O N

vers, appears on the surface of the skin.

MOLUCCA, the *Molucca baum*.

MOLUCCANA. See *MO- LUCCA*.

MOLY, wild rue.

MOLYBDÆNA, & *plumbago factitia*, offic. This is a recreation, which, in the purification of gold and silver with lead, being concreted and calcin'd, adheres to the furnace. Its superior part resembles litharge, its inferior ashes, and its middle is a substance compounded of both. It is of the same virtues with litharge, and somewhat cold, though, at the same time, not possess'd of an abstergent quality. *Dale*.

MOLYBDÆNA. 1 Signifies black-lead. *Lemery*.

2 In Botany, is a name for the *plumbago*; *quorundam*.

MOLYBDOEIDES (from *μολυβδος*, lead, and *ἰδος*, resemblance) lead-ore, or a stone of the colour of lead, to which the virtues of the scorix of that metal is attributed.

MOLYBDOS, lead. See *SATURNU'S*.

MOLUZA, a head of garlic, not being divisible into cloves. *Galen*.

MOMISCUS. 1 That part of any of the *dentes molares* next the gums.

2 In the plural number, the *dentes molares* themselves.

MOMORDICA. See *BALSAMINA*.

MONÆ, the nates. *Paracelsus*.

MONAS (from *μόνος*, alone) unity. In chymistry, it signifies the same as *ELIXIR*.

MONBIN, the hog-plum-tree: It grows in marshy places in the warmest

MON

warmest parts of *America*, but has no medicinal virtues ascrib'd to it.

MONEDULA, offic. The jackdaw.

MONEMERON, the name of a collyrium in *Marcellus Empiricus*.

MONERES (from μόνος, alone) an epithet applied by medicinal writers to a melancholy person, who has a strong love for solitude.

MONOCEROS. See UNICORNU.

MONOCOLON, the *Intestinum Rectum*. *Paracelsus*.

MONOMACHON. See CÆCUM.

MONOMELUM, the name of collyrium in *Aetius*.

MONONYCHA. See MENYCHA.

MONORCHIS (from μόνος, single, and ὄρχις, a testicle) a person who has but one testicle.

MONOSITIA (from μόνος, single, and σίτη, a meal) eating only one meal a day.

MONOPEGIA, or MONOPAGIA, a pain in the head affecting only one part.

MONOPETALOUS (from μόνος, single, and πέταλον, a leaf) an epithet for such flowers as are form'd of one leaf.

MONOSPERMALTHÆA, the name of a genus of plants established by M. *Dantrý d'Isnard*, in the memoirs of the academy of sciences for 1721.

MONS *veneris*, the mount of *Venus*; an eminence on the upper part of the female *pudenda*.

MONTIA, a name given to a species of plant discover'd by Dr. *Houssoun*, in *America*, in honour of Dr. *Monti*, professor of Botany at *Bononia*.

MONTIFRINGILLA, the name of a bird, otherwise called the mountain chaffinch.

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MONYCHA (from μόνος, single, and ὄνοξ, an hoof) an epithet for such animals as have their hoofs solid, and undivided.

MORA, in *Paracelsus*, is a symptom of the venereal disease, consisting in a callosity, or hardness of the skin.

MORBILLI (a dimin. of *morbus*, a disease) the measles.

MORBUS, a disease.

MORBUS *attonitus*, the epilepsy.

MORBUS *caducus*, or MORBUS *comitialis*, the epilepsy, or falling sickness.

MORBUS *Gallicus*, *Hispanicus*, *Indicus*, or *Neapolitanus*. The venereal disease.

MORBUS *Harculeus*. The epilepsy.

MORBUS *niger*. The black disease of *Hippocrates*. See MELAS.

MORBUS *regius*. 1 The king's evil.

2 The jaundice.

MORBUS *facer*, the epilepsy.

MORDEHI, the name which the *Indians* give to a disorder'd stomach.

MORDEXYN, the name of a disease frequent at *Goa* in the *East-Indies*.

MORDILAPIDES, small fishes found under stones.

MORETARIUM. See MORTARINUS.

MORHNA, or MORLUA, the cod fish.

MORIA. See MOROSIS.

MORINA, the name of a plant discover'd by *Tournefort* in the *Levant*, who gave it this name in honour of Dr. *Morin*, a physician at *Paris*.

MORINGA *lentisci folio, fructu magno anguloso, in quo semina erant*. The name of a tree growing in the *East-*

East-Indies, much valued for its delicious fruit.

MORMYROS, the name of a sea-fish in *Aldrovandus*.

MORO, an abscess of flesh, resembling a mulberry. *Rulandus*.

MOROCHITHUS lapis, offic. white marking stone.

It is produc'd in *Egypt*, and used by the fullers in whitening their linen, but rarely, or never, in medicine.

MOROSIS, stupidity.

MOROXOS. See MOROCHITHUS.

MORPHÆA, morphew; a freckle, or scurf which breaks out on the skin.

MORPHNOS, a species of the eagle.

MORPIONES, crab lice.

MORSELLUS, or MORSULUS, a lozenge, or troche.

MORSUS (from *mordeo*, to bite).

1 A bite.

2 A sort of pain resembling that which is excited by a bite.

MORSUS *diaboli*. 1 In anatomy, the fringed or jagged extremity of the fallopian tubes of the Uterus.

2 In Botany, a name for the *Scabiosa*.

MORSUS *Gallinæ*, the *Alfine*, offic.

MORSUS *ranæ*, the *Microleuconymphæa*.

MORTARIOLUM (a dim. of *Mortarium*, a mortar). 1 The socket of a tooth.

2 In Chymistry, a sort of mould for forming crucibles.

MORTARIUM, a mortar.

MORTIFICATIO (from *mors*, death, and *facio*, to produce) a mortification, or sphacelus.

MORUM, an excrescence on the

surface of the skin, resembling a mulberry.

MORUS, offic. The mulberry-tree.

It grows in gardens, and the fruit is ripe in *August* and *September*. The bark of the root, and the fruit, are used.

The bark of the root is somewhat warm and dry, opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, and helps the jaundice. The unripe fruit is drying and binding, useful in all kinds of fluxes, and very good for inflammations of the mouth and throat. The ripe fruit is cooling, and somewhat loosening; good to allay the heat of burning fevers; it is grateful to the stomach, and creates an appetite. *Miller*.

MORXI, the name of a pestilential distemper, common in the *East-Indies*.

MOSA, the name of an aliment much used in *Germany*.

MOSCH, a kind of roriferous vessels; said to be discover'd by *Bilsius* in the kidneys. *Castellus*.

MOSCHATA nux. See Nux *Moschata*.

MOSCHATELLINA (a dim. of *Moschus*, musk, because of its pleasant smell). The root of this plant is resolvent, vulnerary, and detergent. *Boerhaave*.

MOSCHELÆUM (from *Moschus*, musk, and *oleum*, oil) a sort of compound, aromatic oil, in which musk is an ingredient.

MOSCHOSITERON, fenugreek. *Fuchsius*.

MOSCHUS, offic. Musk. This is a grumous, pinguious, and unctuous substance, not unlike grumous blood, of a blackish, rusty colour,

of a somewhat acrid and bitter taste, of a fragrant grateful smell, and found in follicles, situated near the navel of the animal.

It is of a heating, drying, attenuating, discutient, cordial, alexipharmic, and, consequently, cephalic quality: It is principally used in palpitations, and all other disorders of the heart, because it cherishes, rouzes, and refreshes the vital spirits.

For the same reason it is also used in disorders of the head and nerves, produced either by cold or gross humours, as likewise in cholics. Externally it detergès specks of the eyes, dries up moist defluctions, proves a stimulus to venery, and restores the diminish'd hearing.

This drug is commonly adulterated with the blood, skins, and other parts of the animal: But this fraud is easily detected by burning; for if it evaporates without leaving any dross, it is genuine; but if there remains something resembling a coal, it is adulterated.

MOSCOLEA. See MOSCHELÆUM.

MOSYLETICUS *blastus*, a name for a species of Cassia.

MOSYLLON, an epithet, in *Galen*, for the choicest cinnamon.

MOTACILLA, offic. The water-wagtail.

MOTELLA, the name of a fish resembling the lamprey.

MOTOS, lint.

MOULLAVA, the name of an *Indian* filiquous plant.

MOUROUVE, the name of a sort of *Indian* plumb-tree.

MOXA, a sort of downy substance taken from the leaves of a species of mugwort, growing in the *Indies*.

MUCAGO, mucilage.

MUCARUM, a barbarous word, signifying an infusion of roses in warm water, sweeten'd with sugar, and reduced to the consistence of a syrup.

MUCILAGO, 1 a mucilage. This is a viscid and glutinous liquor, extracted from roots, seeds, &c. of plants.

2 This imports the mucilage of a liquor of the joints, which serves to moisten the ligaments and cartilages of the articulation. This liquor is supplied by the

MUCILAGINOUS glands. These are commonly situated in the joint, after such a manner as to be gently pressed, but not destroyed, by its motion. By this means, when there is the greatest necessity for this liquor, that is, when the most frequent motions are performed, the greatest quantity of it must be separated. These glands are soft and pappy, but not friable; they are mostly of the conglomerate kind, or a great number of small glands wrapt up in one common membrane. Their excretory ducts are long, and hang loose like so many fringes, within the articulation, which, by its motion and pressure, will prevent obstructions in the body of the gland itself, or its excretories, and will promote the return of this liquor, when fit to be taken up by the absorbent vessels, which must be in the joints, as well as in the other cavities of the body; and, at the same time, the pressure on the excretory ducts hinders a superfluous secretion, while the fimbriated disposition of these excretories will not allow any of the secreted liquor to be push'd back again by these canals towards the glands, as *Cowper* has justly remarked.

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remarked. Besides these conglomerate glands, we meet sometimes with small simple *Folliculi*, observed by *Morgagni*, which are full of liquor.

MUCOCARNEUS (from *mucus*, and *caro*, flesh) an epithet for a tumor or abscess, which is partly fleshy, and partly filled with a kind of mucus.

MUCOR. See *Mucus*.

MUCOSÆ glandulæ, certain glands, discovered by *Cowper*, in the *Penis*.

MUCRO, properly the point of a sword; but, in anatomy, it implies the acute point of the heart.

MUCRONATUM os, or **MUCRONATA cartilago**, the ensiform cartilage.

MUCUITABA & *mocitaiba brasiliensis*, the name of a sort of wild pear-tree, growing in *Brazil*.

MUCUNA guacu, the largest and most beautiful species of *phaselus*, growing in *Brazil*.

MUCUS, that viscid fluid discharged from the nose.

MUGIL, offic. The mullet.

MUGO, a name for the mountain-pine.

MUIVA brasiliensis, a pomiferous tree, growing in *Brazil*.

MULÆ, pustules contracted either by heat or cold.

MULLA, a name for several species of jessamy.

MULLUS, offic. The lesser mullet.

MULSUM (from *mulceo*, to please) 1 Hydromel.

2 Wine mixed with honey.

MULTIPEDÆ (from *multus*, many, and *pes*, a foot) See **MILLEPEDES**.

MULTISILIQUOUS plants, are such as have, after each flower,

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many distinct, long, slender, and, many times, crooked cases, or *Siliquæ*, in which their seed is contained; as bear's-foot, columbines, &c.

MULUS, the mule.

MUMIA, offic. Mummy. There is two sorts of mummy, but that used in medicine is the embalm'd bodies found in *Egypt*. But, as this is very scarce, the druggists sell, instead of it, parts of bodies embalmed with myrrh, aloes, incense, &c. by the *Jews*. This has formerly been much used in physic, but, at present, it is rarely called for.

MUNDATIO (from *mundus*, clean) purification, or depuration.

MUNDIFICATIVA (from *mundus*, clean, and *facio*, to make) purifying or cleansing medicines.

MUNDUBI brasiliensis, a species of *Indian aracus*.

MUNGO, a name for the *Phaseolus*, *Ostocaulis*.

MUNTINGIA, the name of a plant discovered by *F. Plumier*, in *America*; so called in honour of *Dr. Muntingius*, professor of botany at *Groningen*.

MURÆNA, the lamprey.

MURALIS herba, pellitory of the wall. See **PARIETARIA**.

MURECI, the name of a baciferous tree growing in *Brazil*.

MUREX, a species of purple fish.

MURIA, brine. It produces the same effects as salt, and is of an abstergent quality.

MURMENTUM, a name for the *Mus alpinum*. *Rulandus*.

MURRHA, a name for the chalcidony.

MURUCUGIFERA arbor, the name of a sort of wild pear-tree, growing in *Brazil*.

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MUS, offic. The mouse.

MUS *alpinus*, offic. The mountain mouse. It lives in the highest parts of the *Alps*, and the fat is used, being recommended in nervous affections, and for stiffness and contractions of the joints. *Schroder*.

MUS *araneus*, offic. The red-shrew, hardy-shrew, or shrew-mouse. It is an inhabitant of the fields, and has been found by experience to be peculiarly serviceable in affections of the *Anus*, being burnt, and applied with the fat of a goose.

MUS *major*, offic. The rat.

MUSA, offic. The plantain-tree.

MUSADI, sal ammoniac.

MUSARIUM *collyrium*, the name of a collyrium in *Trallian*.

MUSCA, offic. The fly.

MUSCARI, musk or grape-hyacinth.

MUSCATELLA. See MOSCHATELLINA.

MUSCERDA, mouse-dung.

MUSCIPETA (from *musca*, a fly, and *peto*, to assail, or set upon) the name of a bird remarkable for its destroying flies.

MUSCIPULA. See LYCHNIS.

MUSCO-FUNGO, a name for several species of LYCHNIS.

MUSCOSÆ *glandulæ*. Several of the conglobate glands are so called, to distinguish them from the conglomerate glands, which are called *Glandulæ vasculosæ*. *Castellus*.

MUSCULUS, a muscle. The muscles, in general, are bundles of fibres of different figures and sizes, and, for the most part, consisting of two different portions, one of which is thick, soft, more or less red, and sometimes pale, forming what is called the body, fleshy substance, or belly of the muscle. The other

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is thin and small, of a close contexture, and very white, forming the extremities, and other parts, termed by anatomists, tendons, or *Aponeuroses*. The fleshy portion is the principal and essential part of the muscle, being never wanting; but the tendinous, or aponeurotic portion, is in some muscles so very small, as to be invisible. Both portions are covered by a particular membrane.

The fibres of which a muscle consists, go by the general name of moving fibres; and each of them, as well as the whole muscle, is partly tendinous, and partly fleshy. They are, for the most part, rank'd in *Fasciculi*, in a lateral situation, with respect to each other, and distinguished by membranous, circular, or *Adipose septa*, as by so many particular *Vaginæ*.

These fibres are connected to each other, and to the immediate *Septa*, by a great number of very small fine filaments, the capillare extremities of arteries, veins, and nerves running over them, and they are inclosed in a thin, membranous, circular covering, called the proper membrane of the muscle, being a continuation of the *Septa* or *Vaginæ*, already mentioned.

All these *Septa* or *Vaginæ* communicate with each other by a mutual and reciprocal continuation of their cellulous texture, and they are bound down transversely by filamentous, or fibrous pellicles, which cross them at small distances from each other, and lie nearly in the same direction through the whole body of the muscle. The same sort of *Fræna* are observable between the moving fibres, which contract them together, and appear to be, in some measure, nervous.

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The peculiar structure of each moving fibre is not, as yet, sufficiently known. They may all be divided into several smaller *Fibrillæ*; and the substance of their fleshy portions is believed by some to be cellulous, by some to be vesicular, and by others to be spongy or medullary. The ancients imagin'd this portion to be hollow, and that it contained a sort of pulp called by them *Tomentum*, more or less saturated with blood.

Some muscles are also covered by strong ligamentary membranes resembling a girth, and which may be termed broad or ligamentary bands or coverings. They are made up of several planes of strong, white, shining fibres, crossing each other; and they are strongly fixed along one or more bones, almost in the same manner as the interosseous ligaments of the arm and leg. They furnish *Septa*, or common *Vaginæ*, to the muscles, which they cover; likewise particular *Vaginæ* to the tendons, thinner than those of the fleshy portions.

These common bands and *Vaginæ* serve to gird and confine the muscles, and to keep them in their places in great efforts. They likewise, in some measure, supply the place of the tendons, and multiply the insertations. The loose portions of these membranes are lined on the inside with other very fine membranes, which are continually moisten'd by a mucilaginous liquor, to preserve the muscles and tendons contiguous to them from friction.

Besides these bands, and *Septa*, there are other ligamentary *Fræna* peculiar to the long tendons, called by the name of annular ligaments.

MUSCUS, offic. Hairy free-moss. This is seldom to be found

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in *England*, and therefore rarely prescribed. It is accounted restraining and styptic, and good to stop bleeding and all kinds of fluxes. *Miller*.

MUSCUS *marinus*, offic. Sea-moss. This plant, which is slender, capillary, and without a foot-stalk, is found in the *Adriatic* sea. The whole of it is used, and is of an inspissating quality, checks congestions of humours, and refrigerates the parts affected with arthritic pains. *Dioscorides*.

MUSTELA, offic. The eelpout, or burbot.

MUSTELA, offic. The weasel.

MUSTELLUS, the hound-fish.

MUSTUM, must, or the juice of the grape before it has undergone fermentation.

MUSTUS, the white calx of urine. *Rulandus*.

MUSULA, **MUSSELA**, or **MUSSULA**, the black weasel.

MUTELLINA. See **MEUM**.

MYACANTHA, butcher's-broom. See **BRUSCUS**.

MYAX. See **MYTULUS**.

MYCE, or **MYSIS**, (from *μύω*, to wink) a winking, closing, or obstruction.

MYCES, or **MYCE**, (from the preceding derivation) 1 In Botany, it imports a mushroom.

2 In Surgery, it signifies a fungus which arises in wounds or ulcers.

MYCHTHISMOS (*μυχθισμός*, from *μύζω*, to groan) a sort of sighing or groaning, during respiration. *Hippocrates*.

MYCONOIDES (from *μύκος*, mucus, and *ἴδιος*, resemblance) an epithet for an ulcer, which is full of a substance resembling mucus.

MYCTERES (from *μυκτηρ*, the nose) the nostrils.

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MYDON (μύδων, a primitive in the *Greek*) fungous flesh in a fistulous ulcer.

MYDESIS (μύδῃσις, from μύδαω, to abound with moisture) a corruption of any part from a redundant moisture.

MYDRIASIS (μυδρίασις, a primitive in the *Greek*) a dimness of sight, occasioned by an extraordinary dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

MYDROS, in *Hippocrates*, signifies a ball of iron or stone, which is directed to be heated in the fire, and quenched in urine for a fermentation.

MYGALE, a name for the *Mus araneus*.

MYLACRIS, the patella, or knee-pan. *Gorræus*.

MYLE (μύλη, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 A mole of the *Uterus*.

2 The patella.

MYLOGLOSSI (from μυλή, *Dentes molares*, and γλῶσσα, the tongue) two muscles of the tongue, so called from their arising from the roots of the *Dentes molares*.

MYLOHYOIOIOLÆI, two muscles of the *Os Hyoides*. See **LINGUA**.

MYLOPHARINGÆUS, the name of a muscle of the *PHARYNX*, which see.

MYLON, a disorder of the eye.

MYLOS, the name of a shell-fish, in *Galen*.

MYOCEPHALUM (from μυῖα, a fly, and κεφαλή, an head) a small tumor in the *Uvea tunica* of the eye, resembling the head of a fly.

MYODES *platysma*, a muscular expansion in the neck.

MYOLOGIA (from μῦς, a muscle, and λόγος, a discourse) a treatise or description of the muscles.

MYR

MYOPIA, or **MYOPIASIS**, (from μύω, to shut, and ὤψ, the eye, because persons so affected generally half shut their eyes, when they look intently upon any object) short of sight.

MYOPS (from the preceding derivation) a person who is short-sighted, or who cannot see at a distance.

MYOSOTIS, mouse-ear-chickweed.

MYOSUROS, offic. Mouse-tail. It grows in the fields, and by the way-sides, flowering in *May*. The whole herb is used, and, by some, thought to be possessed of the same virtues with plantain and the *Coronopus*. *Dale*.

MYOTOMIA (from μῦς, a muscle, and τέμνω, to cut) a dissection of the muscles.

MYRACOPON, an epithet for an ointment in *Galen*, recommended against lassitude.

MYRICA, a name for the *Tamariscus Narbonensis*.

MYRINGA, or **MYRINX**, a barbarous word, importing the membrane of the tympanum of the ear.

MYRIOPHYLLON, offic. Water-fennel. This plant is produced in marshy soils, and flowers in *April*. The whole of it is used, and is thought to be possessed of a vulnerary quality. *Dale*.

MYRISTICA *nux*, the nutmeg. See *Nux moschata*.

MYRITES, a name, in *Oribasius*, for the *Caucalis*.

MYRMECIA, a sort of wart about the size of a lupine, with a broad base, deeply rooted, and very painful.

MYROBALANUS *inda, nigra*, offic. *Indian*, or black myrobalans.

MYRO-

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MYROBALANUS *citrina flav-a*, offic. Citron, or, yellow myrobalans.

MYROBALANUS *chebula*, offic. Chebule myrobalans.

MYROBALANUS *bellerica*, offic. Belleric myrobalans.

MYROBALANUS *emblica*, offic. Emblic myrobalans. All these myrobalans come from *India*, and, according to *Garcias ab Horto*, grow on trees resembling plumb-trees.

The *Citrons* are said to purge choler, and the *Indicæ* melancholy, and the other three, phlegm at first, and then choler. Whatever they do when they are fresh, they purge but little when dry, being rather styptic and binding, and are but of little use. *Miller*.

MYRON, an ointment, or medicated oil.

MYRRHA, offic. Myrrh. This is a gum, which is brought from the *East-Indies*, in lumps of several magnitudes; the best is of a brown or reddish colour, somewhat clear, of a fattish, resinous substance, not hard to break, and, when powdered, of a bright yellow colour, of an aromatic smell, and a warm bitterish taste.

Myrrh is of an opening, heating, and drying nature, resists putrefaction, and is of great service in uterine disorders, opening the obstructions of the womb, procuring the menses, expediting the birth, and expelling the secundines. It is good also for old coughs and hoarseness, and the loss of the voice; and is very useful against pestilential and infectious distempers, both taken inwardly and thrown upon burning coals, and the fume received. Outwardly applied, it cures wounds and ulcers, and prevents

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gangrenes and mortifications. The oil, *per Deliquium*, made with eggs, is good to take off freckles, and to clear the face of tan and sun-burn. *Miller*.

MYRRHINE, the myrtle. See **MYRTUS**.

MYRRHIS, offic. Sweet cicely. It is sown in gardens, and flowers in *May* and *June*. The leaves and seed are used.

This is more a salad-herb than an officinal one, being much of the nature of chervil, of hot and thin parts, and good for cold, windy stomachs; it opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, and provokes urine. *Miller*.

MYRRHIS; *anua*; *semine striato*, *villosa*, *incarno*. *Daucus Cre-ticus*. Offic. Carrots of *Crete*, or *Candy* carrots. It grows originally in *Candy*, and other places of the *Levant*; and flowers in the summer.

The seed only is used, which is warming, aperient, and useful in disorders of the kidneys, as the stone and stranguary, provoking urine, as also the Catamenia: It expedites the birth, and brings away the secundines. It is also accounted alexipharmic, and good against the bites and stings of venomous creatures. *Miller*.

MYRRHIS is also a name for several species of **CHÆROPHYLLUM**.

MYRSINATON, the name of a plaister in *Paulus Ægineta*.

MYRSINELÆON (from *myrtus*, myrtle, and *oleum*, oil) oil of myrtles.

MYRSINITES, wine impregnated with myrtle.

MYRTITES, a composition of honey, and the juice of myrtle-berries.

MYR-

M Y X

MYRTOCHEILIDES, a name for the *Nymphæ* of the female *Pu-denda*.

MYRTON, the *Clitoris*. See GENERATIO.

MYRTUS, offic. Common myrtle. It grows wild in *Italy* and *Spain*, flowering in *August*. The leaves are sometimes, but the berries most commonly used.

They are both of them drying and binding, good for a diarrhœa or dysentery, spitting of blood, and catarrhus defluxions upon the breast, the *Fluor albus*, the falling down of the womb, or fundament, both taken inwardly, and used outwardly, in powders and injections. *Miller*.

MYSIS. See MYCE.

MYSTERION, the name of an antidote in *Galen*.

MYSTION, a liquid *Attic* measure, equal to one forty-eighth of our pint.

MYTIS, the black juice found in the scuttle-fish.

MYTULLUS, offic. The musfel.

MYURUS (μύρς, from μῦς, a mouse, and ῥα, a tail) an epithet for a sort of sinking pulse, when the second stroke is less than the first, &c.

MYXA. See MUCUS.

MYXA. *Sebesten*, offic. The sebesten. This plant is produced in *Egypt* and *Asia*, and flourishes in the spring. Its fruit, which is the only part used, is ripe in the autumn. They are accounted cooling and moistening, and useful against sharp, thin defluxions upon the lungs, helping coughs and catarrhs, and taking off the heat of urine. *Miller*.

MYXINOS, the name of a sort of mullet.

N A B

MYXORRHOOS (μυξόρροος, from μῦξα, mucus, and ῥέω, to flow) abounding with mucus.

MYXOSARCOMA (from μῦξα, mucus, and σὰρξ, flesh). See MUCOCARNEUS.

MYXOTER (μυξωτήρ, a primitive in the *Greek*) the nose.

N A B

N, In prescription, signifies number.

NABIT, powder'd sugar-candy. *Castellus*.

NACTA, an apostemation of the breasts, particularly those of women. *Rulandus*.

NADUCEM, an uterine mole. *Castellus*.

NÆVUS, a mole on the skin, wen, or mother's mark.

NAFDA, or NASDA, corruptions of *Naphtha*.

NAGAM, the name of a filiquiferous tree growing in the *East-Indies*.

NAGEMLUS, the name of a fish in *Aldrovandus*.

NAKIR, a violent flatulence, which passes from one limb to another, attended with pain. *Blancard*.

NALUGN, the name of a baciferous shrub, that grows in *Malabar*.

NANAS, or NANA. See ANANAS.

NANDI-ERVATAM, the name of a small shrub, growing in the *East-Indies*.

NACEPA, a species of jujube. See OENOPLIA.

NAPELLUS. Wolf's-bane.

NAFHA, orange-flower water.

NAPHTHA, offic. This substance is of the colour of the *Babylonian*

N A R

bylonian bitumen, of a liquid consistence, very subject to take fire, sometimes white, sometimes black. It is seldom or never to be met with in our shops, and therefore *Petroleum* commonly supplies its place.

NAPTA, 1 The same as NAPHTHA.

2 A name for a sort of tumor, otherwise called NATA or NATTA.

NAPUS. See BUNIAS.

NAPY. Mustard.

NAR, fire. *Rulandus*.

NARCAPHTHON, or NASCAPHTON. See CASCARILLA.

NARCE (*νάρξ*, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 A torpor, stupor, or dullness of sensation.

2 A stupification of the senses by medicines, in order to render the patient less sensible of pain.

NARCISSUS, offic. Common pale daffodil, or primrose peerless. It grows on banks, and in meadows, flowering in *April*. The root, which is the part used in medicine, being taken either in meat or drink, is an emetic. It is of service in ambustions, conglutinates the divided nerves, is effectual in luxations of the *Malleoli*, and inveterate pains of the joints; removes cutaneous blemishes in the face, and the *Vitiligo*; cleanses foul ulcers, breaks abscesses, and draws out splinters from the body. *Dale*.

NARCOSIS (from *νάρξ*, a stupor) a stupefaction.

NARCOTICA (from *ναρνώω*, to affect with a stupor) narcotics, or such medicines as induce a stupefaction.

NARDINUM *unguentum*, ointment of *Nard*.

NARDUS *celtica*, offic. Celtic spikenard. It grows in the *Alpine*

N A S

countries, between *Italy* and *Germany*, and flowers in *August*. The root is principally used.

Celtic Nard is heating and attenuating, accounted alexipharmic and sudorific, and good against malignant distempers, and all kinds of poisons. It opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, provokes urine and the menses. *Miller*.

NARDUS *Indica*, & *Spica nardi*, offic. *Indian spikenard*. It grows in some parts of the *East-Indies*.

Spikenard is reckoned to be stronger, and more prevalent, than the *Celtic Nard*, being heating, opening, alexipharmic, and good against all contagious distempers, and venomous bites; and is of great service against stoppages of the womb. *Miller*.

NARDUS *montana*, offic. Mountain spikenard. This is the root of a species of valerian, which grows in the mountains of *Leon* in *Spain*; but we are not certain what the antients called by this name. It is not much used in physic; but its virtues are like those of the preceding. *Geoffrey*.

NARDOSTACHYS, spikenard. *Paulus Ægineta*.

NARES, the nostrils.

NARIFUSORIA (from *nares*, the nostrils, and *fundo*, to pour out) medicines which are injected into the nostrils.

NARTHEX, the FERULA, which see.

NASA. See NATA.

NASALE, an errhine.

NASCALE, a sort of pessary, impregnated with proper medicines, to be introduc'd into the vagina.

NASCAPHTHON. See NARCAPHTHON.

NAR-

N A S

NASITAS (from *nasus*, the nose) speaking thro' the nose.

NASTURTIIUM *bortense*, offic. Garden-creffes.

It is sown every year in gardens, and flowers in *May*. The leaves and seed are used.

The leaves are much used in the spring as a sallad-herb, their warming quality being useful to correct the coldness of others mix'd with them; they are good for the scurvy and dropsy, as also for the palsy and lethargy. A cataplasm of the leaves, with hog's lard, cure scald-heads. The seed, also, helps the scurvy and dropsy, and swelling of the spleen, and opens obstructions in the female sex. *Miller*.

NASTURTIIUM is also a name for several species of SISYMBRIUM.

NASUS, the nose.

The parts of which the nose consist, may be divided into two, the external and internal. The external parts are the root of the nose, the arch, the back, or spine of the nose, the sides of the nose, or of the arch, the tip of the nose, the alæ, the external nates, and the part under the septum.

Its upper part consists of two bones, closely join'd together on their upper side. Its lower part is made up of four cartilages, of which the two first are fix'd to the lower ends of the aforesaid bones; they are also join'd together on the upper side: they are pretty broad, and as they approach the tip of nose, they grow thinner and softer; the other two lie upon the lower ends of the first two, to which they are tied by a membrane; they are called *Alæ Narium*. The cavity made by these bones, and four cartilages, is divided in its middle in-

N A S

to two nostrils, by a partition, of which the upper end is bony, and the lower cartilaginous. The extremity of this cartilage is called *Columna*. The upper end of each side of this cavity divides into two, of which one goes up to the *Os Spongiosum*, the other goes down into the *Fauces*, and opens behind the palate, by which means we breathe thro' our nostrils. At the lower end of this cavity, there are two small holes, which pierce the bone of the palate, and open in one behind the *Dentes Incisivi*; they carry the thin rheum of the nostrils into the mouth. The cavity is covered by a pretty thick and glandulous membrane: its glands separate that matter which we call *Mucus* in the nostrils. On the lower end of this membrane there grows several hairs, called *Vibrissæ*; they, with the *Mucus* which the glands separate, stop any filth from ascending too far into the nostrils.

By the internal part of the nose is understood the immediate organ of smelling. It lies in the upper part of the cavity of the nostrils; it is compos'd of the *Os Cribriforme*, and its productions, the *Os Spongiosum*, of which each *Lamina* is cover'd with a very fine membrane, upon which the fibres of the olfactory nerve, which passes the holes of the *Os Cribriforme*, and the fibres of the first branch of the fifth pair, which come from the orbit, are spread. In this membrane there are many small glands, which separate an humour that moistens it, and stops the exhalation of odoriferous bodies, which make their impressions upon the olfactory nerves which are spread upon it. Hounds, and other beasts, which have a more exquisite smell than

N A T

than men, have also many more *Laminae* cover'd with such a membrane. There are several conduits which open between these *Laminae*.

The first and second are the *Ductus Lachrymales*; the third and fourth come from the *Sinus Frontalis*; the fifth and sixth come from the nut of the second bone of the upper jaw; the seventh and eighth come from the cells of the *Os Spongiosum*; they pierce the membrane which cover the first or uppermost *Lamina*; and the ninth and tenth come from the *Sinus* in the *Os Sphenoides*. All these conduits carry the liquor, which is separated in their cavities, into the nostrils, for the moistening its membranes, which otherwise would dry too much, by the air breathed through the nostrils.

The vessels of the nose are arteries from the *Carotidales*, which pass with the olfactory nerve, and they are distributed into the internal nose. The external carotid, and jugular, and the second branch of the fifth pair, give arteries, veins, and nerves to the external nose. Some give an account why the smell of bodies, which consist of acrimonious parts, draws tears from the eyes; and why the want of taste does ordinarily accompany the want of smelling, by the communication of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, which are distributed thro' those organs of sensation.

NATA, NATTA, NASDA, or NAPTA. These import a species of tumor or wen, which grows on many parts of the body, arising from a narrow base, and spreading like a fig.

NATARON. See NATRON.

N E B

NATATIO (from *nato*, to swim) swimming.

NATES, the buttocks; the name of two protuberances of the brain.

NATRIX, the name of a serpent.

NATRON, nitre. See NITRUM.

NATTA. See NATA.

NATURALIA, the PUDENDA.

NAVICULARE Os, or NAVIFORME (from *navis*, a ship, because it has some resemblance to its shape.

This is the third bone of the foot, and lies between the *Astragalus* and the three *Ossa Cuneiformia*. It has behind it a large *Sinus*, which receives the fore convex head of the first; and before it is convex, distinguish'd into three heads, which are received into the *Sinusses* of the *Ossa Cuneiformia*.

NAUSEA (from *ναῦς*, a ship, because people are generally affected with it upon sailing in a ship) a sickness, or propensity to vomit.

NAUSIOSIS, the same as NAUSEA.

NAUTIA, the same as NAUSEA.

NAUTICUS *musculus*, a name for the *Tibialis Posterior*.

NAUTILUS, the name of a shell-fish, said to be aperitive. *Lemery*.

NAXIA *cos*. A sort of whetstone mention'd by *Galen*.

NEAPOLITA, the name of a topical medicine in *Aetnarius*.

NEAPOLITANUS *morbus*, the venereal disease.

NEBULA, properly a cloud, but applied to a film in the eye.

NEBULGEN (from *nebula*, a cloud, and *gexo*, to beget) a salt gene-

N E N

generated by the moisture of clouds falling upon stones in the fields, and indurated by the heat of the sun. *Rulandus*.

NECESSARIÆ res, the non-naturals.

NECROCOMICA, prodigies attending some great event. *Rulandus*.

NECROLIUM, a remedy capable of averting death. *Rulandus*.

NECROSIS (νέκρωσις, from νέκρος, dead) a mortification.

NECTAR. This, according to the antient fables, was the drink of the Gods; and hence many sorts liquor have been called by this name.

NEDEON, an occult term in *Paracelsus*, said to import a specific or essential property, or virtue of every natural body.

NEDUM-SCHETTI, the name of a bacciferous shrub, growing in the *East-Indies*.

NEDYIA (νῆδυια, from νῆδυς, the abdomen) the intestines.

NEDYS (νῆδυς, a primitive in the *Greek*) the abdomen, or belly.

NEDYSA, violent, or intense; an epithet apply'd, by *Hippocrates*, to thirst.

NEFRENDÉS. This properly signifies sucking pigs; but is apply'd to young children, and toothless persons.

NEIÆRA (νεῖαιρα, from νεῖαρος, last) the lower part of the belly.

NEILION, the name of a maligna in *Paulus Ægineta*.

NENEMIA (νῆνεμια, from νέμω, to distribute) serenity, or calmness of the air. *Hippocrates*.

NENUFAR, or NENUPHAR. See LEUCO-NYMPHÆA.

NENUFARENI, imaginary spi-

N E R

rits, which the adepts suppose to inherit the air.

NEPA, 1 a crab.

2 A scorpion.

NEPENTHES (from νῆ, negative, and πένθος, sorrow) a remedy for anger and sorrow.

NEPHELOIDES (from νέφος, a cloud, and ἔιδος, resemblance) cloudy, or resembling clouds; it is applied, by *Hippocrates*, to urine.

NEPHRIDION (from νεφρός, a kidney) the fat of the kidneys.

NEPHRITICUM lignum. See BALANUS *Myrsifca*.

NEPHARITICUS (from νεφρός, a kidney) of, or belonging to the kidneys.

NEPHRITICUS lapis, offic. The nephritic stone.

This stone is imported from *America*, but is, also, found in some parts of *Spain* and *Bohemia*. It is seldom, if ever, used.

NEPHRITIS (from νεφρός, a kidney) an inflammation of the kidneys.

NEPHROMETRÆ, a name for the Psoæ, or muscles of the loins.

NEPHROS (νεφρός, from νέω, to flow) a kidney.

NEPHROTOMIA. See LITHOTOMIA.

NEPONES. See BARONES.

NEPTA. See ASPHALTOS.

NERE, the name of a pastil in *Paulus Ægineta*.

NERITA, the name of a shell-fish.

NERIUM, offic. Rose-bay.

It is cultivated in gardens for the beauty of its flowers, and its perpetual verdure; but is not used in physic.

NERVUS, a nerve.

A nerve is a small bundle of very fine

fine pipes, or hollow fibres, wrapt up in the *Dura* and *Pia Mater*; which last covers them all in common, and also incloses every fibre in particular.

All the nerves of the human body come, originally, from the *Cerebrum*, or *Cerebellum*, by means of the *Medulla Oblongata*, or *Medulla Spinalis*. They go out in bundles regularly dispos'd in pairs, like so many distinct trunks; which are afterwards divided into branches, ramifications, and filaments.

The nerves are divided into those which come immediately out of the *Cranium*, and those which come out between the *Vertebrae*. The first come from the *Medulla Oblongata*, and are ten pair.

The first pair are called *Nervi Olfactorii*. They arise from the basis of the *Corpora Striata*, and, pressing thro' the little holes of the *Os Cribiforme*, are spread on the membrane which covers the *Os Spongiosum*.

The second are called *Nervi Optici*, or the optic nerves. They arise from the eminences of the *Cerebrum*, called *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*; and, being first of all encurvated outward, they afterwards approach each other, as they run over the *Sella Sphenoidalis* of the *Basis Cranii*; at which place they unite a little, and afterward separate again in their passage to the *Foramina Optica*, thro' which they pass into the orbits and globes of the eyes.

The third are called *Oculum Motores*. They arise from the *Medulla Oblongata*, on each side of the *Infundibulum*, and the crotidal arteries lie between them; from thence passing thro' the *Foramina Lacera* of the *Os Sphenoides*, they

give a branch, which, with a branch of the fifth pair, forms a considerable *Plexus*, which sends out several twigs, which embrace the optic nerve, and are spent on the tunics of the eye. They give a branch to the muscles, called *Attollens*, *Deprimens*, and *Obliquus minor* of the globe.

The fourth pair are called *Paethetici*. They arise from a small medullary cord that is behind the *Testes*: they go down upon the sides of the *Medulla Oblongata*; and passing under the *Dura Mater*, by the sides of the *Cella Turcica*, they go thro' the *Foramina Lacera*, and are wholly spent on the *Obliquus major*.

The fifth pair arise from the fore part of the *Processus Annularis*. They are the biggest pair of the brain. They give nerves to the *Dura Mater*. Each of them divides into three branches, of which the foremost is call'd *Rhamus Ophthalmicus*; because it passes thro' the *Foramen Lacerum* into the orbit, where it divides into two branches. The first sends out a branch, which joins another of the *Motores*, and forms the *Plexus Ophthalmicus*. The rest of this first branch passes over the globe of the eye, gives some twigs to the *Glandula Lacrymalis*, and goes out at the hole of the *Os Frontis*, above the circumference of the orbit, where it is distributed in the skin and frontal muscles. The second branch of the *Rhamus Ophthalmicus* goes under the muscle *Luberbus*, and passes out at the hole called *Orbiter Internus*, and is distributed in the internal nose.

The second branch of the fifth pair, which passes out at the third hole of the *Os Sphenoides*, divides into three branches, of which one pierces the hind-side of the *Os Maxillare*,

The ninth pair arises from the *Processus olivares* of the *Medulla oblongata*. It passes out of the skull by its own proper hole in the *Os occipitis*. As it passes to the tongue, it gives some branches to the muscles of the *Os hyoides*, but its trunk is distributed in the body of the tongue, and its extremities form the *Papillæ rotundæ* of the tongue.

The tenth pair arises, by several threads, from the beginning of the *Medulla spinalis*; then, ascending a little, it goes out at the same hole of the *Dura mater*, at which the vertebral artery enters, passing between the protuberance of the *Occiput* and the first *Vertebra* in the *Sinus*, which we have observed in this *Vertebra*. Then it gives a branch to the first pair of the neck which goes to the *Plexus cervicalis*. It gives another to the second pair, and a third to the intercostal nerve, and then it is all spent on the oblique muscles of the head.

The nerves which came out between the *Vertebra* are thirty pair. They arise from the *Spinalis medulla*, which (as we said before) is a continuation of the *Substantia medullaris*, or *Medulla oblongata* of the brain, contained in the great holes of the *Vertebrae*. Its internal substance is mixed in several places like the cortical substances of the brain, from the first *Vertebra* of the neck to the first of the loins, it is divided by the *Pia mater* into the right and left side, not quite thro' its middle, but the depth of a line or two in its fore and hind part. From the first of the loins to its extremity, it is divided into a great number of fibres which separate from each other, if they be shaken in warm water. This part, because of its resemblance, is called

Cauda equina. It is covered by four membranes, of which the first is that which lines the greater holes of the *Vertebra*. The second is the *Dura mater*, which has two *Sinus's* one on each side of the *Medulla*: They reach from the *Occiput* to the last of the *Os sacrum*. The third is the *Pia mater*. And the fourth, called *Arachnoides*, is a very fine membrane, which contains only the bundles of fibres which form the vertebral nerves.

All the nerves, as they arise out of the *Medulla spinalis*, are, by the *Pia mater*, divided into two planes, which lies one above another; and, as soon as the nerves are come out of the *Vertebrae*, they send a branch to each other, where they make a little *Ganglio*.

The nerves of the *Vertebra* are thirty pair; seven of the neck, twelve of the back, five of the loins, and six of the *Os sacrum*. They come out of the holes in the sides of the bodies of the *Vertebrae*.

The first pair of the neck is spread in the muscles of the head and neck. It joins a branch of the tenth pair, which goes to the *Plexus cervicalis*, and it gives another branch to the intercostal pair below the *Plexus*.

The second pair of the neck gives, also, nerves to the muscles of the head and neck, and to the external ear, and the skin of the face.

The third gives some branches to the neck and head. It sends out the *Nervus diaphragmaticus*, being joined by a branch from the fourth pair. This nerve goes straight down the cavity of the *Thorax*, and is spread on the midriff.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh, give some branches to the muscles

muscles of the neck and head ; but their greater branches, together with a branch of the first of the back, enter the arms. As soon as they enter they join all together, and then they immediately divide into five branches. The first and innermost goes all to the skin, which covers the inner and fore part of arm. The second goes down by the inner protuberance of the *Humerus*, by the benders of the fingers ; and in the palm of the hand it divides into five branches, of which one goes to each side of the little and ring finger, and the fifth to the external side of the middle finger. The third accompanies the arteries between the *sublimis* and the *profundus* : It divides, also, into five branches, of which one goes to each side of the thumb and fore finger, and the fifth to the internal side of the middle finger. The fourth passes under the *Biceps* to the outward side of the arm, and the back of the hands, to be distributed into the fingers, and the foregoing. The fifth is spent on the muscles on the inside of the arm : All these nerves, except the first, give branches to the muscles as they pass by.

The first of the twelve pair of the back gives a branch, as is said, to the arms. The twelfth pair is dispersed in the muscles of the lower belly, and all the rest run along the *Sinus* in the under side of each rib, giving nerves to all the muscles which lie upon the ribs and the *Vertebra*.

The first and second pair of the loins give nerves to the muscles of the lower belly, to the *Inguen*, to the yard, and to the parts contained in the basin. The third and fourth give some branches to the same parts ; but their trunks join

and make the *Nervous anterior femoris*, which is dispersed in the fore part of the thigh. This nerve sends a branch through the hole in the *Ischium*, which is spent in the *Triceps*. The last of the loins, with a branch of the fourth, enter the thigh.

The nerves of the *Os sacrum* comes not out at the holes on its backside, but those on its fore side ; and the last comes out between the extremity of the *Os sacrum* and the *Os coccygis*.

The first four pair of the *Os sacrum* gives some twigs to the parts in the basin ; but are great branches with the last, and a branch of the fourth of the loins makes the *Nervus sciaticus*, which is the greatest nerve in the whole body. As this nerve passes between the *Gracilis posterior* and the *Semi-membranosus*, it gives a branch to the skin. When it comes to the ham, it divides into two, of which one goes along the *Perone*, to the upper part of the foot, and gives a branch to both sides of each toe. The other passes under the *Gemelli* by the inner angle, and is distributed, in like manner, to the toes in their under side.

The fifth and sixth of the *Os sacrum* are very small ; they are dispersed in the *Sphincter*, bladder, and natural parts.

NERVINUS, nervine or nervous.

NESIS, (*νήσις*, from *νέω*, to accumulate) an accumulation of humours inducing a disease. *Hippocrates*.

NESTIS, the *Intestinum Jejunum*.

NEURAS, a name for the *poterion*, a species of *Tragacantha*. *Dioscorides*.

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NEUROCHONDRODES, (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *χόνδρος*, a cartilage) an epithet for a ligament partly cartilaginous, and partly membranous.

NEURODES, (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve) nervous.

NEUROLOGIA, (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *λόγος*, a discourse) a treatise or discourse on the nerves.

NEURON, (*νεῦρον*, a primitive in the *Greek*) a nerve.

NEUROTICA, nervous medicines. *Blancard*.

NEUROTOMIA, (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *τέμνω*, to cut) a dissection of the nerves.

NEUROTOMUS, a person who dissects the nerves.

NEUROTOTOS, (from *νεῦρον*, a nerve, and *τρίβωσχω*, to wound) one who hath a nerve wounded.

NEUTER. Neutral. An epithet applied to such salts as are compounded of an alkaline salt, and an acid one, in such a manner as the one doth not exceed or predominate over the other.

NEUTHA, a pellicle covering the eyes or ears, or the whole face of the child in the birth.

NICARION, the name of a collyrium in *Aetius*.

NICCOLUS, the name of a gem, to which some superstitious virtues are ascribed. *Castellus*.

NICON, or NINORS, barbarous names for hellebore. *Castellus*.

NICOTIANA, *Petum*, *Tabacum*, offic. Tobacco. It is sown in the spring, and flowers in *July* and *August*. The leaves are used. The green leaves are used only in oils and ointments, and are accounted good for wounds, ulcers, inflammations, tumors, piles, and the king's evil. The dried leaves are a strong emetic, but ought to be

used with the utmost caution, by reason of their violent working; chewed in the mouth, it evacuates a great deal of phlegm, as well as smoked in a pipe, in which vast quantities are consumed, the greatest part by way of amusement, though some commend it as an help to digestion. A decoction of the leaves helps the itch, and other cutaneous distempers; the dust destroys fleas, lice, and other troublesome vermin, the dealers in tobacco being seldom troubled with them. *Miller*.

NICOTIANA *minor*. *English* tobacco. It is sown in gardens, and flowers in *July* and *August*. This tobacco is not so much used as the other sort, as being believed to have less strength and virtue, though it is frequently sold by the herb-women for that, being, as I suppose, more easily propagated. *Miller*.

NICTITANS *membrana*, the winking membrane. This is a thin membrane which several creatures have to cover their eyes with, and guard them from dust, &c. as, also, to exclude part of the light when it is too strong; it being so thin that they can see indifferently through it.

NIDUS, a nest. This word is sometimes used, by medicinal authors, to signify the seat of a disease, especially when it is confined to any particular part.

NIDOR, the smell of burnt animal substances.

NIGELLA, *Gith*, offic. Fennel-flower. It is sown in gardens, flowering in *June* and *July*. The seed only is used. It is accounted heating and drying, and serviceable as an errhine, to discharge tough mucous phlegm from the head, and recover the lost sense of smelling; it is said, also, to provoke urine, and

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and to help tertian and quartan agues ; but it is seldom used. *Miller.*

NIGER *morbus.* See **MORBUS niger.**

NIHIL *album & griseum.* See **CADMIA.**

NIL. See **INDIGO.**

NILAMMON, the name of a collyrium in *Aetius.*

NILEI COLLYRIUM, the name of a collyrium in *Celsus.*

NILEI EPITHEMA, the name of an epithem in *Aetius.*

NILIACUM, an epithet for the best sort of honey.

NINZIN, a name for the **GINSENG,** which see.

NISI, or **NINSI.** **GINSENG.** *Blancard.*

NISSOLIA, crimson grass-vetch.

NISUS, the sparrow-hawk.

NITEDULA. See **CICENDELA.**

NITRIALES, all things capable of being reduced to a calx ; as nitre, sulphur, &c. *Rulandus.*

NITRUM, nitre. Nitre, taken internally, powerfully promotes the excretions by stool, urine, and sweat. It is, also, an excellent carminative, and one of the most considerable of those medicines calculated for the cure of spasms and constrictions. It is, likewise, a powerful cooler, and the most effectual antifebrile ; there being no medicine which either so soon, or so safely, corrects the febrile heat, and removes the woeful train of symptoms produced by it.

NIX, snow.

NIX fumans, quick-lime.

NOAS, brass or copper. *Rulandus.*

NOCASIT, a sieve, or perforated vessel. *Rulandus.*

NOCHAT, copper. *Rulandus.*

NOCTAMBULO, (from *nox,*

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the night, and *ambulo,* to walk) a person who walks in his sleep.

NOCTILUCA, (from *nox,* the night, and *luceo,* to shine) 1 The glow-worm.

2 Phosphorus, so called because it shines in the dark.

NOCTISURGIUM, (from *nox,* the night, and *surgo,* to arise) walking in the sleep.

NOCTUA, the barn or white owl.

NOCTUINI oculi, grey eyes.

NODOSUS, (from *nodus,* a knot) knotty, as in the gout, &c.

NODULUS, (a dim. of *nodus,* a knot) a nodule or little bag.

NODUS, a node. A disease of the bones.

NOERA, the cover of an alembic, or vessel for distillation. *Rulandus.*

NOLI ME TANGERE, *touch me not,* a sort of corrosive ulcer, so called from its being exasperated by medicines.

NOME, (*νομή,* from *νέμω,* to eat away) a phagedenic ulcer.

NONUS *humeri musculus placentini,* the *teres minor.*

NORA, lime, or any salt. *Rulandus.*

NOSI. See **NEGUDO.**

NOSOCOMIUM, (from *νόσος,* a disease, and *νομέω,* to take care of) an hospital.

NOSOCOMUS (from the preceding derivation) one who takes care of the sick.

NOSODOCHIUM (from *νόσος,* a disease, and *δέχομαι,* to take) an hospital.

NOSOLOGIA (from *νόσος,* a disease, and *λόγος,* a discourse) nosology, or an explication of diseases.

NOSOS (*νόσος,* a primitive in the Greek) a disease.

NOSTOCH. See **COELIFOLIUM.**

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NOTHOS,

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NOTHOS, spurious.

NOTIÆUS (from νῶτος, the back) an epithet for the spinal marrow.

NOVACULA, a knife.

NOVALE, a portent or prodigy. *Paracelsus*.

NUBA, 1 A species of manna, or celestial dew, of a rosy colour.

2 Brass. *Rulandus*.

NUBES, or NUBECULA, 1 A cloud in the urine.

2 A disorder in the eye. See ALBUGO.

NUCHA, an *Arabic* term importing the back part of the neck.

NUCIOSITAS, the same as MYOPIA. *Blancard*.

NUCIPERSICA, the nectarine.

NUCISTA, the nutmeg.

NUCLEUS, a kernel.

NUCULA *terrestris*. See BULBOCASTANUM.

NUHAR, copper. *Rulandus*.

NUMMULARIA, offic. Moneywort. It is one of the principal vulneraries; the flowers and leaves, bruised and applied, are effectual in conglutinating all kinds of wounds and ulcers; the same, taken in wine, cure dysenteries, and weaknesses, fluxes, and humidities of the belly; they are also good for vomiting of blood, uterine fluxes, and all wounds or ulcers of the inward parts, especially of the lungs. *Ray*.

NUSIADAT, ammoniac. *Rulandus*.

NUSTUM, in *Paracelsus*, is the cream of milk; or the creamlike substance swimming on the surface of urine.

NUTRICATIO (from *nutricor*, to nourish) nutrition.

NUTRIMENTUM (from *nutrio*, to nourish) nutriment, or nourishment.

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NUX *Becuiba*. See BECUIBA *nux*.

NUX *Ben*. See BALANUS *myrsepticus*.

NUX JUGLANS, offic. The walnut-tree. The walnut-tree is planted in walks, parks, &c. the nuts being ripe in *September*. The bark of the tree, the nuts and the shells are used. The bark is a strong emetic, either green, or dried and powdered: The green nuts are cordial, alexipharmic, of great use in all contagious malignant distempers, and the plague itself. The nuts preserved are stomachic, and good to be eaten in the morning, to prevent infection in the time of pestilential distempers. Two or three ounces of the oil, expressed from the ripe kernels, is a very good medicine for the stone and gravel. The shells, powdered and burnt, are accounted restraining, though but seldom used. *Miller*.

NUX *moschata*, offic. The nutmeg-tree. This tree grows spontaneously in the island *Banda* in the *East-Indies*. The fruit is used. Nutmegs are somewhat astringent, stomachic, cephalic, and uterine; they discuss flatulencies; promote concoction; correct a stinking breath; enliven the foetus; and relieve under a lipothymy, and palpitation of the heart; alleviate disorders of the spleen; stop a looseness and vomiting; provoke urine; and sharpen the sight. The best are firm and weighty, of a sad-red, inclining to an ash colour, intermixed with whitish *striæ*, and being pierced by a pin or needle, emit an oleous substance.

NUX *pistacia*. See TEREBINTHUS.

NUX *virginiana*, offic. *Virginian nut*.

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nut. It grows every where in the island of *Barbadoes*. The fruit, which is the only part used, is good to open obstructions, to depurate the whole mass of blood, and to correct a scorbutic and bad habit of body.

NYCTALOPS (from νύξ, night, and ὤψ, an eye) 1 One who sees not at all by night, and but obscurely at sun-setting.

2 One who sees best by night, and worst by day.

NYCTERIS (νυκτερίς, from νύξ, night) the bat.

NYGMA (νύγμα, from νύσσω, to prick) a puncture.

NYMPHÆ. See GENERATIO.

NYMPHÆA *lutea*, offic. Yellow water-lily. It is much of the same nature as the white, but is accounted the weaker of the two: It is, also, cooling and anodyne, and good in delirious fevers, and for the heat and sharpness of urine. *Miller*.

NYMPHÆA *alba*, a name for the LEUCONYMPHÆA.

NYMPHÆA, also, imports a preternatural excrescence of the *Nymphæ*.

NYMPHOMANIA (from νύμφαι, *nymphæ*, and μανία, distraction). See FUROR *uterinus*.

NYMPHOTOMIA (from νύμφαι, which among the antients was a name for the *Clitoris*, and τέμνω, to cut) a section of the *Clitoris* when too large.

NYSADIR, sal ammoniac. *Ru-landus*.

NYSTAGMOS (νυσταγμός, from νύσσω, to sleep) a winking with the eye; such as happens when people are excessively sleepy.

NYXIS, (νύξις, from νύσσω, to prick) a puncture.

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OBELÆA (from ὀβελός, a dart) an epithet for the sagittal suture of the skull.

OBELCHERA, a cucurbit. *Ru-landus*.

OBELISCOTHECA, dwarf *American* sun-flower.

OBSITAS (from *obesus*, fat) fatness, or corpulence.

OBLATÆ *purgantes*, figured cathartic cakes, composed of flower, sugar, and purging ingredients.

OBLIQUUS *major musculus*, and OBLIQUUS *minor musculus*. See OCULUS.

OBLIQUUS *superior sive minor*, this muscle is situated laterally between the Occiput and first vertebra, being nearly of the same figure as the two *Recti*. It is fixed to the end of the transverse *Apophysis*, of the first *Vertebra*; whence it runs upwards, and very obliquely backward; and is inserted in the transverse line of the *Os occipitis*, almost at an equal distance from the *Crista* and *Malloidea apophysis*, between the *Rectus major*, and *Complexus minor*, which covers it a little.

OBLIQUUS *inferior sive major*, it is situated in a contrary direction to the *Obliquus superior*, between the first and second *Vertebra* of the neck, resembling that muscle in every thing but the size. It is fixed below to one branch of the bifurcated spinal *Apophysis* of the second *Vertebra*, near the insertion of the *Rectus major*; whence it runs obliquely upward and outward, and is inserted in the end of the transverse *Apophysis* of the first *Vertebra*, under the lower insertion of the *Obliquus superior*. *Winslow*.

OBOLUS, a weight equal to one sixth part of a dram.

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OBRIZUM,

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OBRIZUM, or **OBRYZUM**, pure gold.

OBSTERICATIO (from *Obstrix*, a midwife) midwifery.

OBSTRUCTIO (from *obstruo*, to fill) obstruction, or the stopping up any vessel or canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it.

OBSTUENTS, such things as obstruct the passages.

OBTUNDENTIA (from *obtundo*, to break, or blunt the point of a thing) medicines which obtund, or correct the acrimony of the humours.

OBTURATIO (from *obturo*, to stop up). See **OBSTRUCTIO**.

OTURATOR internus, a muscle which comes from the internal circumference of the hole that is between the *Ischium* and *Pubis*; and, passing through the sinuosity of the *Ischium* it is inserted into the dent of the great *Trochanter*.

OBTURATOR externus, this is a small flat muscle, which fills up the *Foramen ovale* of the *Os innominatum* exteriorly, and reaches from thence to the great *Trochanter* of *Os femoris*, behind the neck of that bone.

OCCIDENS, vinegar. *Rulandus*.

OCCIDENS stella, fal ammoniac. *Rulandus*.

OCCIPITALIS musculus, the occipital muscle.

OCCULTUS, occult, or hidden.

OCHEMA, the finest and most fluid part of the blood and chyle. *Galen*.

OCHETUMATA (from *ὀχέλος*, a duct or passage) the passage of the nostrils.

OCHETOS (*ὀχέλος*, a primitive in the Greek) a passage, duct, or canal, in any part of the body.

OCHEUS, the scrotum.

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OCHRA, offic. Yellow oker.

OCHREA, the fore part of the *Tibia*.

OCHTHODES (from *ὀχθνη*, a bank) 1 Callous, tumid.

2 An epithet for ulcers which are difficult to heal.

OCIMASTRUM. See **Ocy-mastrum**.

OCIMUM. See **Ocy-mum**.

OCOB, fal ammoniac. *Rulandus*.

OCRIS (*ὀκρίς*, from *ἀκρότης*, highest) an oblong prominence, or eminence. *Galen*.

OCTUNX, eight ounces.

OCULARIA, a name for *Euphrasia*, eyebright.

OCULI CANCORUM, crabs-eyes. See **CANCER**.

OCULISTA (from *oculus*, the eye) an oculist.

OCULUS, the eye. The orbit in which the eye is placed, is composed from some of the bones of the skull and upper jaw together. The upper part of it is made of the *Os frontis*: The inner and lower part of the great angle is composed of the *Os unguis*, and *Os planum*; and the inner and lower part of the little angle of the *Os sphinoides*. The *Os maxillare* makes the inner and lower part of the circumference, and the *Os mali* the outer and lower part.

The organs of sight are divided into two parts, external and internal. The external parts are the *Supercilia*, or eye-brows, the *Palpebræ*, or eye-lids, the *Caruncula lachrymalis*, and the *Puncta lachrymalis*; and the internal parts are the muscles, fat, lachrymal glands, nerves, and blood-vessels.

The eye-brows are a number of hairs bunching out above the eye, by some fat which is under the skin in this place. They break the rays

rays

rays of light, that they may not be directly darted into the eyes, which would greatly offend the sight, as they do when we look directly against the sun. The eye-lids are two to each eye; the upper lid moves very quickly, the under very undiscernably. The upper eye-lid is lifted up by the *Musculus rectus*, which arises from the bottom of orbit of the eye, where the optic nerve pierces the *Cranium*, and, passing above the *Superbus*, is inserted, by a large tendon, in the borders of the eye-lid. Both lids are brought together to shut upon the eye by another muscle, called *Orbicularis*. It rises from the great angle of the eye, and its fibres are spread two fingers breadth, covering the under lid; it reaches to the little *Canthus*, from which, continuing its circular fibres which cover the upper lid, is inserted into the same place from which it arose. Some divide this muscle into two, the superior and inferior, which they make to arise from the great *Canthus*, and to be inserted into the little *Canthus*. The eye-lids are covered within by a smooth membrane called *Conjunctiva*, because it is continued upon the fore part of the globe, constituting that which we call the white of the eye, it joins the globe to the edges of the orbit. The edges of the eye-lids have two small and soft cartilages, like the segments of a circle, called *Cilia*; they keep the eyelids extended, that every part may be equally raised. Upon them there is a rank of small glands, whose excretory channels open upon the edges of the lids. They yield a wax which fasteneth the eye-lids together while we sleep. They are covered with a skin externally, and with the *Conjunctiva* internally. Upon the edges of the lids there

are also some hairs in form of a pallisado, to preserve the eyes, as the eye-brows do, and to hinder any filth or flies from falling into them.

On the backside of the *Conjunctiva*, upon the upper part of the globe, is the *Glandula lachrymalis*, pretty large, divided into several lobes, each of which sends out an excretory channel, which opens in the foreside of this membrane, where it covers the upper lid. This gland separates the matter of the tears, which, by the continual motion of this lid, moistens the *Cornea*, which otherwise, would dry and wrinkle by the continual action of the external air. The edges of the eye-lids being of an equal convexity with the ball of the eye, which they touch, as the tears fall from off the *Cornea*, they are stopped by the edge of the under lid, along which they run, till they fall into two small holes in the great *Canthus* of the eye, one in each eye-lid. These holes are called *Puncta lachrymalia*; they lead to a small membranous bag, which is situated in this corner upon the *Os lachrymale*; from the bottom of which there goes a small pipe which pierces this bone into the nose, which opens under the upper *Lamina* of the *Os spongiosum*. It moistens the inner membrane of the nostrils, by the humour of the lachrymal gland, which runs from off the globe into them. Sometimes the acrimony of this humour causes sneezing, which we hinder, by pressing the angle of the eye, and so stop its running. Between these two *Puncta* there is a caruncle which serves to keep them open when the eyes are shut; which was thought to be the *Glandula lachrymalis*.

The globe of the eye is moved by four strait muscles, and two oblique; and between them there is a great deal of fat, which facilitates the motion of the globe. The first of the four strait muscles is called *Attollens* or *Superbus*; it lies upon the upper part of the globe, and pulls up the eye when we look up. The second is called *Deprimens*, or *Humilis*, because it pulls down the eye. The third is called *Adductor*; it draws the eye towards the nose. The fourth *Abductor*; it draws the eye towards the little *Canthus*. The rise all four from the circumstance of the hole in the orbit, through which the optic nerves pass; they terminate about the *Cornea* by four thin and broad tendons. When they all act together, they draw the eye towards the bottom of the orbit. When the *Superbus*, *Adductor*, and *Abductor* act together, or the *Humilis* and the other two act together, they perform the oblique motions, which have been attributed to the oblique muscles. The first of the oblique muscles, which is the fifth of the eye, is the *Obliquus minor*; it arises from the lower side of the orbit, near its external circumference, where the first and second bones of the upper jaw joins together; and, ascending oblique by the outer corner of the eye, it is inserted into the upper and external side of the globe, behind the tendon of the *Abductor*. The second of the oblique muscles, and the fifth of the eye, is the *obliquus major*: It arises from the bottom of the orbit, and runs obliquely towards the great *Canthus*, in the upper part of which, near the brink, there is a cartilaginous ring, through which it is passes round the tendon; from whence, reverting backwards, it is inserted into the upper part of the globe, behind the tendon of the

Attollens. The use of the first of these muscles is to draw the globe of the eye forward, and to turn its pupil upwards, and of the second, to draw it forward, and to turn its pupil downwards, for the better receiving of the rays of light, which could not be performed by any of the other four muscles; and both of them are in the axis for suspending the globe, by which, in its almost continual motion, it is moved the more easy.

The globe of the eye is of a spherical figure, and in it are contained the principal instruments of vision; it is compassed of coats and humours. The first is the *Conjunctiva*; it makes the white of the eye, as has been already described. It is full of small veins and arteries, which appear big in an *Ophthalmia*, or inflammation of the eyes. The second is called *Sclerotica*; it is thick, hard, and smooth, opaque behind, but transparent before; where it makes the third coat called *Cornea*, because it is transparent like the horn of a lanthorn, in the fore part of the eye, which is surrounded by the white; it has a greater convexity than the rest of the globe of the eye, and is composed of several parallel *Laminae*, which are nourished by many blood-vessels, so fine as not even to hinder the smallest rays of light from entering the eye; and it has a most exquisite sense, that upon the least pain the tears might be squeezed out of the lachrymal gland, to wash off any filth, which, by sticking to the *Cornea*, might render it opaque. The fourth is the *Choroides*, it lies under the *Sclerotica*, and is much thinner than it. It has a great number of blood vessels which come from the second, and which are spread upon it; as, also, several glands, which separate from the blood-

blood-vessels a black liquor, which tinctures all this membrane internally, which is otherwise of a whitish colour. This coat is open, or has a hole before, for the passage of the rays of light, call'd *Pupilla*. The part of this coat, which makes the circumference of this hole, and which lies upon the side of the crystalline humour, is the fifth coat, call'd the *Uvea*, made of circular and strait fibres; it contracts and dilates, according to the different impressions of light and of objects. The *Iris* is the outside of the *Uvea*, where the different colours appear. On the inside of the *Uvea*, from its circumference, which joins the *Choroides*, arises the *Ligamentum Ciliare*. It is compos'd of short fibres, which run upon the forepart of the glassy humour to the edges of the crystalline, like lines drawn from the circumference to the centre. By the contraction of these fibres, the fore part of the eye is made more prominent, and the *Retina* press'd further back from the crystalline humour, as the axis of vision is lengthen'd when objects are placed too near the eye. The sixth is the *Retina*, so called, because it resembles a net, which covers the bottom of the cavity of the eye. It is a fine expansion of the medullary fibres of the optic nerves upon the surface of the glassy humour, as far as the *Ligamentum Ciliare*. It is on this coat the impressions of objects are made.

The humours of the eye are three: The first is called the *aqueous*; it lies in the fore-part of the globe, immediately under the *Cornea*; This humour is thin and liquid, of a spiritous nature, for it will not freeze in the greatest frost. This evinces the necessity of a continual supply of this humour; which

is manifest it hath, because if the *Cornea* be prick'd, and this humour squeez'd out, it will be again restored in ten or twelve hours. The second humour is the crystalline: It lies immediately next to the aqueous, behind the *Uvea*, opposite to the *Papilla*, nearer to the fore-part than to the back-part of the globe: It is the least of the humours, but much more solid than any of them. Its figure, which is convex on both sides, resembles two unequal segments of spheres, of which the most convex is on its backside, which makes a small cavity in the glassy humour, in which it lies: It is covered with a small coat called *Aranæa*. The third is the glassy humour: It greatly resembles the white of an egg; it fills all the hinder part of the cavity of the globe. It is in greater abundance than the other two: It is thicker than the aqueous, but thinner than the crystalline humour. It is contained in a very fine coat of the same name; and it gives the spherical figure to the eye. Upon its back part the *Retina* is spread, which it holdeth from the crystalline humour at a distance requisite to receive the impressions of objects distinctly.

The optic nerves pierce the globe of the eye a little on the inside of the optic axes. Their external coat, which is a production of the *Dura Mater*, is continued to the *Sclerotis*, as their internal from the *Pia Mater* is to the *Choroides*; and the medullary fibres passing through all, are expanded on the *Retina*, upon which the images of objects are painted. The centre of this expansion is insensible, and all rays which fall upon it are lost; and, consequently, that point of the

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object from which the rays come, is invisible to the eye. The reason of which proceeds, probably, from the blood-vessels, which enter with the optic nerve, and cover this part of the *Retina*. But whatsoever its cause is, there is a manifest advantage in the optic nerves being inserted on the inside of the optic axis: For if they had pierc'd the eye in the axis, then the middle point of every object had been invisible; and where all things conduce to make us see best, there we had not seen at all. We must, likewise, have lost some part of an object, if the optic nerves had been plac'd on the outside of the optic axis: because an object may be so placed, as that all the rays which come from one point, may fall upon the outside of both eyes: But it is impossible they should fall upon the inside of both eyes; therefore that point which is lost in one eye, is visible by the other.

The vessels of the eyes are branches of the external *Carotides* and *Jugulars*, which are distributed up and down the external parts of the eyes, and a vein which opens into the superior *Sinus* of the *Dura Mater*, in the basis of the skull, and an artery from the internal *Carotide*. They accompany the optic nerves, and are distributed on the muscles and globe of the eye. There are also some *Lymphatics* which accompany the blood-vessels. The optic nerves are pretty big and round. The third pair of the brain, call'd *Motorii*; the fourth pair, called *Pathetici*; the first branch of the fifth pair, called *Ophthalmicus*; and the fifth pair, are all bestow'd on the muscles of the eye.

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OCYMUM *caryophyllatum*, offic. bush-basil.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *June*.

This herb is endued with a balsamic virtue, and a most sweet and penetrating smell; it is heating, and wonderfully reviving to the spirits. It is, also, good to provoke urine and the menses, for the cholic, asthma, and venomous bites. *Boerhaave*.

ODAXISMOS (from ὀδᾶς, a tooth) a biting sensation. It is applied, by *Hippocrates*, to the gums, when the teeth are forcing a passage through them.

ODIUM, hatred.

ODMELEA, fetid. *Hippocrates*.

ODONTAGOGUS (ὀδονταγωγός, from ὀδᾶς, a tooth, and ἄγω, to draw) an instrument for drawing teeth.

ODONTAGRA (from the preceding derivation). 1 The same as **ODONTAGOGUS**.

2 The gout in the teeth.

ODONTALGIA (from ὀδᾶς, a tooth, and ἄλγος, pain) the tooth-ach.

ODONTIASIS (ὀδοντίασις, from ὀδᾶς, a tooth) dention, or breeding of teeth.

ODONTICA (from the preceding derivation) remedies for the tooth-ach.

ODONTIS, and **ODONTITIS**, are names for several species of **LYCHNIS**.

ODONTOIDES (from ὀδᾶς, a tooth, and εἶδος, resemblance) the tooth-like process, or the second vertebra of the neck.

ODONTOPHYIA (from ὀδᾶς, a tooth, and φύω, to grow) dention.

ODONTOTRIMMA (ὀδοντότριμα; μα;)

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μα, from ὀδὺς, a tooth, and τρίβω, to rub) a dentifrice.

ODORATUS (from odor, smell) the sense of smelling.

ODORIFERUS (from odor, smell, and fero, to bear) sweet.

OECONOMIA (from οἶκος, an house, and νόμος, a rule) properly the management of an house, or family. But *Hippocrates* uses it to express the management of a sick person. The animal oeconomy is the conduct of nature in preserving animal bodies.

OEDEMA (οἰδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell) a tumor in general. But it is particularly used to signify a phlegmatic, cold, and soft tumor, retaining the print of the finger, but attended with little or no pain.

OEDEMOSARCA (from οἰδημα, and σὰρξ, flesh) a species of tumor, of a middle nature between an *Oedema* & *Sarcoma*.

OELNIZIUM, a name for the *Thesselinum*.

OENANTHE *Petroselinii folio, venenosa*. offic. Hemlock, dropwort.

It grows plentifully in brooks, and in muddy and watery places.

It is not used internally, being of a very poisonous quality.

OENAREA (οἰναρέα, from οἶνη, a vine) an epithet for ashes, prepar'd of the vine.

OENAS, a species of stock-dove.

OENELÆUM (from οἶνος, wine, and ἔλαιον, oil) a mixture of oil and wine.

OENEROS (οἰνηρός, from οἶνος, wine) vinous.

OENODES (from the preceding derivation) strong, or spirituous.

OENOGALA (from οἶνος, wine, and γάλα, milk) a sort of potion made of milk and water. *Hippocrates*. Some say it signifies wine as warm as milk.

OENOMELI *sanum* (from οἶνος, wine, and μέλι, honey) the name of a composition in *Nicolaus Myrepsus*, wherein wine and honey are ingredients.

OENOPHLYGIA (from οἶνος, wine, and φλύω, to be hot) drunkenness. *Hippocrates*.

OENOPLIA, offic. The great jujube.

This fruit, produc'd in *Crete* and *Egypt*, is of an astringent quality, before it is ripe; for which reason its juice, either taken by the mouth, or injected by way of clyster, is frequently used, in order to remove a relaxation of the stomach, or intestines.

OENOPUS (οἰνωπός, from οἶνος, wine, and ὤψις, an aspect) an epithet for any thing which resembles wine.

OENUS (οἶνος, from οἶνη, the vine) wine, or the juice of the grape, after it has undergone fermentation.

OENOSTAGMA, spirit of wine.

OENOTHERA, a name for the *LYSIMACHIA*.

OESOPHAGUS (from οἶσω, the future tense of φέρω, to carry, and φάγω, to eat, because it conveys what you eat into the stomach) the gullet, or that membranous canal, which conveys the aliment from the mouth to the stomach.

The *Oesophagus* is a canal partly muscular, and partly membranous, situated behind the *Trachea Arteria*, and before the *Vertebra* of the back, from near the middle of the neck, down to the lower part of the

the *Thorax*; from whence it passes into the *Abdomen*, thro' a particular hole of the small, or inferior muscle of the *Diaphragm*, and ends at the upper orifice of the stomach.

It is made up of several coats, almost in the same manner as the stomach, of which it is the continuation. The first coat, while in the *Thorax*, is form'd only by a duplicature of the posterior part of *Mediaſtinum*, and is wanting above the *Thorax*, and in the neck, where the outer coat of the *Oesophagus* is only a continuation of the cellular substance belonging to the neighbouring parts.

The second coat is muscular, made up of several *Strata* of fleshy fibres. The outermost are chiefly longitudinal; but they are not all continued from one end of the canal to the other. The following *Strata* are obliquely transverse; the next to these more transverse; and the innermost are turn'd a little obliquely the contrary way. They cross each other irregularly in many places, but are neither spiral nor annular.

The third is term'd the nervous coat, and is like that of the stomach and intestines. It is differently folded, or plated, according to its length, being much wider than the muscular coat; and is surrounded by a whitish, fine, filamentary substance, like a kind of cotton, which, when steep'd in water, swells, and grows thicker.

The fourth, or innermost coat, resembles, in some measure, that of the intestines, except that, instead of the *Villi*, it has small and very short *Papillæ*. It is folded lengthwise, like the third coat, so that the *Oesophagus*, when cut across, represents one tube within

another. Through the pores of this coat, a viscid lymph is continually discharg'd.

The *Oesophagus*, from its very beginning, turns a little to the left hand, and naturally runs along the left extremities of the cartilages of the *Aspera arteria*.

The upper end of the *Oesophagus* is call'd *Pharynx*. It has two pair of muscles for its motion; the first is the *Stylo-pharyngæus*: This is a small and round muscle, which arises fleshy from the root of the *Processus Styloides*, and, descending obliquely, it is inserted into the sides of the *Pharynx*. When this muscle acteth, it pulseth up and dilateth the *Pharynx*, in deglutition. The second is the *Oesophagus*. Its fibres have several directions; its superior fibres arise from the *Processus Pterigodæus* of the *Os Sphenoides*, and from the *Cornua* of the *Os Hyoides*, and run obliquely to the back part of the *Pharynx*. The fibres, which are below these, arise from the sides of the *Cartilago Scutiformis*, and run transversely to the middle of the back part of the *Pharynx*, where both superior and inferior fibres, from both sides, unite and form a tendinous line. When this muscle acts, it draws the back part of the *Pharynx* to its forepart; by which it not only straitens it, for the depressing of the aliment, but it compresses also the *Tonsillæ*, which send out their liquor to lubricate the aliment, whereby it glides the more easy down into the stomach. There are two lymphatic, or vesicular glands, which are tied, on the backside of the *Oesophagus*, about the fifth vertebra of the back, by the branches of nerves which come from the eighth pair. These

two glands are like two kidney-beans tied together; they receive veins and arteries from the *Coronariae*, and they have lymphatic vessels, which discharge themselves into the thoracic duct.

The *Oesophagus*, at its upper end, receives an artery from the *Aorta*, and it sends a vein to the *Azygos*. At its lower end, it has an artery from the *Cœliaca*, and it gives a vein to the *Coronaria* of the stomach. Its nerves are from the eighth pair. The use of the *Oesophagus* is to carry the meat from the mouth into the stomach, by means of the muscles of the *Pharynx*, and fleshy fibres of the *Gula*, which perform its peristaltic motion.

OESTROMANTIA. See FUROR *Uterinus*.

OESTRUM *veneris*, the clitoris. See GENERATIO.

OESYPE, or OESYPOS, the fordes of wool.

OFFA *alba*, or OFFA *belmontiana*, the white coagulation which arises from a mixture of rectified spirit of wine, and of urine.

OFFICINALIA (from *officina*, a shop) officinal medicines; or those commonly found in the shops.

OGER, OGERTINUM, and OGERTUM, in *Paracelsus*, is the same OCRA.

OFFION, opium.

OLAMPI, the name of a very scarce gum, brought from *America*.

OLCA. See HOLCA.

OLEA, offic. The olive-tree.

It grows in *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Turkey*; from whence the oil, and the pickled olives, are brought to us.

Oil is moderately heating and mollifying, rendering the body lax

and soluble; it is good for disorders of the breast and lungs, tempering the sharp, choleric humours in the bowels, and so helps gripings, and the cholic; and is useful against all corrosive, mineral poisons, as arsenic, sublimate, &c. It opens the urinary passages, and is good for the stone and gravel. The pickled olives are grateful to the stomach, and provoke an appetite. The ripe ones are more eaten in the eastern countries, among the *Greeks*, being great part of their food, especially in Lent. *Miller*.

OLEASTER, offic. The wild olive-tree.

This differs only from the former in culture, and therefore is of the same virtues.

OLEAMEN, a thin lineament, compos'd of oils.

OLEANDER, the rose-bay. See NERIUM.

OLECRANON (from *ὠλένη*, the cubit, and *κράνον*, the head). 1 The elbow.

2 The head of the *Humerus*.

OLEITAS (from *oleum*, oil) oiliness. *Rulandus*.

OLENE, the cubit.

OLEUM, oil. See OLEA.

OLFACTORII *nervi*, the olfactory nerves. See NERVUS.

OLFACTUS (from *oleo*, to smell, and *facio*, to make) the sense of smelling.

OLIBANUM & *thus maris*, offic. Frankincense, or olibanum.

Olibanum is a dry, resinous gum, which is brought from the *Indies*, and gotten from a tree said to grow in *Arabia*; but of what species it is we are altogether ignorant; the best is that which is in large drops, of an opaque, white colour, with a little yellowness, and sometimes a red-

OLY

reddishness, of a strong, resinous smell, and a warm, bitterish taste.

It is hot, dry, and binding; useful against diseases of the breast, as coughs, shortness of breath, catarrhus defluxions of rheum, and spitting of blood; it helps a looseness and bloody-flux; and stops a gonorrhæa, and the whites: Outwardly used in fumigations, it stops defluxions of rheum on the nostrils, and is good to cicatrice wounds and ulcers. *Miller.*

OLIGOPHORUS, an epithet, in *Hippocrates*, for weak, watery wine.

OLISTHEMA (from ὀλισθαίνων, to fall out) a luxation.

OLIVA, the olive. See OLEA.

OLIVARIA corpora, the name of two prominences in the *Medulla Oblongata*.

OLIVITAS, oiliness.

OLOPHLYCTIDES. See PHLYCTÆNÆ.

OLOR, the swan.

OLUS atrum, a name for the SMYRNIUM.

OLY, the oleous substance of metals, swimming on the surface of their solvent *Menstruum*. *Rulandus.*

OLYMPIACUM collyrium, the name of a *Collyrium* in *Paulus Aegineta*.

OLYMPIANUM oxyporium, the name of a medicine in *Marcellus Empiricus*.

OLYNTHOS (ὀλυνθος, a primitive in the *Greek*) an unripe fig. *Hippocrates.*

OLYRA, offic. Sprat-corn.

This species of corn is cultivated in *Germany*, and agrees in virtues with the *Spelt* wheat, but is somewhat less nutritive.

OLYSCION, the seventh part of an *Hemina*. *Marcellus Empiricus.*

OMP

OMAGRA, the gout in the articulation of the *Humerus* with the *Scapula*.

OMASUM, the third ventricle of a ruminating animal.

OMELYSIS (ὀμήλυσις, from ὠμός, crude) the meal of barley, not parch'd. *Galen.*

OMENTA, the membranes of the brain. *Castellus.*

OMENTUM. See EPIPLEON.

OMOCOTYLE, the *Acetabulum* of the *Scapula*.

OMOLINON (from ὠμός, crude, and λίνον, flax). 1 Crude, or raw flax.

2 Coarse, or unbleach'd thread, or cloth.

OMOPLATA (from ὤμος, the shoulder, and πλατύς, broad) the *Scapula*, or shoulder-blade.

OMOS. 1 The shoulder.

2 The part of the *Uterus*, beyond the neck, where it grows broad.

OMOTARICHOS, the flesh of the pickled tunny-fish.

OMOTRIBES, an epithet for oil, signifying it being press'd from unripe olives.

OMAPHACINUM oleum, oil of unripe olives.

OMPHACIUM (from ὀμφαξ, a four grape) juice of unripe grapes.

OMPHACIS, an acorn-cup.

OMPHACITES vinum (from ὀμφαξ, a four grape) wine made of grapes not perfectly ripe.

OMPHACITES, a sort of small gall or excrescence of the oak.

OMPHACOMELI (from ὀμφαξ, a four grape, and μέλι, honey) a sort of oxymel, compounded of the juice of unripe grapes, and honey.

OMPHALOCARPUS, a name for the APARINE. *Blancard.*

OMPHALOCLE (from ὀμφα-
λός,

λός, the navel, and κήλη, a rupture) a rupture of the navel.

OMPHALOMANTIA (from ὀμφαλός, the navel, and μαντία, divination) a sort of divination, practis'd by midwives and old women, which consist in foretelling how many more children a woman shall have, by observing how many knots there are on the umbilical cord of the child.

OMPHALOS (ὀμφαλός, a primitive in the Greek) the navel.

ONAGER, the wild ass.

ONBOU, the name of a *West-Indian* tree.

ONKOS (ὄγκος, a primitive in the Greek) a tumor.

ONDA, in *Paracelsus*, imports the inventor of all medicines, especially simple ones.

ONEIROCRITICUS (from ὄνειρος, a dream, and κρίνω, to judge) one who forms a judgment of the state of the patient by his dreams.

ONEIROCRITICE, the act of forming such a judgment.

ONEIROGMOS (ὄνειρωγμός, from ὄνειρώσσειν, to have venereal dreams) venereal dreams.

ONEIROMANTES. See ONEIROCRITICUS.

ONEIROPOLESIS. See ONEIROGMOS.

ONIS (from ὄνος, an ass) asses dung.

ONISCI. See MILLEPEDES.

ONISCUS, offic. The whiting.

ONITIS, the name of a species of origanum in *Dioscorides*.

ONOBRYCHIS, offic. Cock-head-vetch, or saint-foin.

It flowers in *June* and *July*, and the herb is in use, which, according to *Dioscorides*, being bruised and applied, discusses tumors; taken in wine, cures the strangury; and

rubbed on the skin with oil, provokes sweat.

ONOBRYCHIS, is, also, a name for several species of HEDYSARUM.

ONOCHITES. See ANGHUSUA.

ONOCROTALUS, the pelican.

ONOSOLAT, an *Arabic* word importing a scruple. *Blancard*.

ONOPTERIS. See ADIANTHUM nigrum.

ONOS. See ASIRACUS.

ONOSMA, offic. Stone-bugloss. It grows in rugged places; and the leaves are used; which, taken in wine, expel the foetus. *Dioscorides*.

ONYX, offic. The onyx-stone.

Ooides (from ὄν, an egg, and ἴδιος, resemblance) an epithet for the aqueous humour of the eye.

OOGLA (from ὄν, an egg, and γάλα, milk) a mixture of milk and eggs.

OPALUS, offic. Opal.

This is a beautiful gem of almost all colours; but is not used in the shops.

OPEREMETHIOLIM, the spirit of minerals. *Rulandus*.

OPHIASIS, a species of baldness.

OPHIDION (from ὄφις, a serpent) a species of sea-serpent.

OPHIOGLOSSUM, offic. (from ὄφις, a serpent, and γλῶσσα, a tongue) Adder's-tongue.

It grows in moist meadows, and is in its prime in *May*.

It is a good vulnerary plant, both given inwardly, either in the juice, or powder, for bruises and wounds; and outwardly boiled in oil, for fresh wounds, ulcers, bruises, and inflammations. *Miller*.

OPHIOSCORODON. Viper's garlick, or *Rocamboles*.

OPHIOSTAPHYLON, a name for the *Vitis alba*, or *Bryonia alba*. *Oribasius*.

OPHITES & SERPENTINUS. offic. The spleen-stone, or ophite.

It is a very hard sort of marble-like porphyry. It is not, at present, used in medicine.

OPHRIS. See **BIFOLIUM**.

OPHRIS (ὀφρύς, a primitive in the Greek) 1 The lower part of the forehead, where the eye-brows grow.

2 The hair of the eye-brows.

OPHTHALMIA (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye) an inflammation of the eye.

OPHTHALMIATER (from the preceding derivation) an oculist.

OPHTHALMOS (ὀφθαλμός, from ὀπτομαι, to see) the eye. See **OCULUS**.

OPHTHALMOXYSTRUM, (from ὀφθαλμός, the eye, and ξίω, to scrape) a brush for the eye.

OPHTHALMOXYSIS (from the preceding derivation) a brushing of the eye.

OPIATA, opiates, a name for such medicines as have opium, or some other narcotic, in their composition.

OPION. See **OPIUM**.

OPISTHOBARES, the name of a collyrium in *Actius*.

OPISTHOCHEIMON (from ὀπισθεν, behind, and χειμών, the winter) the cold season at the latter end of the winter.

OPISTOCRANION (from ὀπισθεν, behind, and κράνιον, the cranium, or skull) the occiput, or hinder part of the head.

OPISTHOCYPHOSIS (from ὀπισθεν, backwards, and κυπώω, to

incline) an incurvation of the spine backwards.

OPISTHOTONOS (from ὀπισθεν, backwards, and τείνω, to stretch) a convulsion in the neck; which bends it backwards.

OPIUM. This is the proper, or milky juice, which issues from incisions made in white poppy heads, thicken'd in the open air into a solid, but softish, resinous gum, of a dark, reddish-brown colour; and of a very hot, bitter taste; and strong, heavy, or soporiferous smell, brought from the *Levant*, and the *East-Indies*, in round, flat cakes, or more irregular loaves of different sizes; and covered with leaves, or other vegetable stuff, to prevent their running and sticking together.

Among all the vegetable substances used in medicine, none has had so various a fate as opium; for some, both of the ancients and moderns, esteem it rank poison; whilst others, especially among the moderns, extol it as the most efficacious of all medicines, for alleviating pain, procuring sleep, and preserving strength.

Opium eases pain, procures sleep, promotes perspiration, but checks all other evacuations; cheers the spirits, incrassates the humours, and relaxes the fibres. Hence it is recommended in intense pains, watchings, spasms, spleen, vapours, fluxes, hæmorrhages, tenesmus, and in all diseases proceeding from tension, or irritation of the nerves, irregular motions of the spirits, or from thinness, or acrimony of the fluids.

OPOBALSAMUM. See **BALSAMUM**.

OPOCALPASON, or **OPOCARPASON**, the juice of a tree call'd *Calpasi*; this juice resembles myrrh;

myrrh ; but is poisonous and deadly, inducing a strangulation. *Galen.*

OPODELDOC. The name of a plaister, said to be invented by *Mindererus.*

OPOPANAX, offic. This a gum which is brought from *Turkey.* The best is of a deep yellow colour, but whiter within, in large drops, but yet usually sticking together, of a very strong, not unpleasant smell, and of a warm, bitterish taste, easily dissolving in water, which it turns of a milky colour.

This gum is heating and dissolving, evacuates tough phlegm, from the remote parts of the body, and on that account is useful against old coughs and asthma's ; it helps the gout, sciatica, and rheumatic pains in the limbs ; and is very good to procure the catamenia : Outwardly applied, it is good to dissolve hard swellings, tumors, pestilential buboes ; and to cure the bites of mad-dogs, and venomous creatures. *Mil-ler.*

OPORE. 1 The latter part of the summer, or autumn.

2 The fruits ripe at that season.

OPORICE. (from *ὀπύρον*, the autumn) the name of a remedy, compos'd mostly of fruits of trees.

OPOS (*ὀπός*, a primitive in the Greek) juice.

OPPILATIO (from *ob*, and *pilo*, to condense) oppilation, a very close kind of obstruction.

OPRIMECHIOLUM, a word coin'd by *Paracelsus*, to express the fumes arising from copper.

OPSIS (*ὄψις*, from *ὀπτομαι*, to see) the ball of the eye. *Hippocrates.*

OPS metallum, quicksilver. *Rulandus.*

OPSOMANES (from *ὄψον*, food, and *μαίνομαι*, to be mad) one who is

unreasonably fond of some particular sort of food. *Castellus.*

OPSON (*ὄψον*, from *ὄψω*, to boil) all sorts of food, except bread and wine.

OPTICUS nervus (from *ὀπτομαι*, to see) the optic nerve. See **Oculus.**

OPULUS. 1 The gelder rose.

2 The name for a species of **ACER.**

OPUNTIA, offic. The prickly pear-tree.

The only parts of this tree which are used, are the fruit and leaves ; which are of a refrigerating and moistening quality, and good for extinguishing burning fevers, and allaying thirst. *Dale.*

OPUNTIODES, the name of a marine plant, esteem'd good against worms.

ORBICULARE os, the name of a bone in the internal ear.

ORBICULARIS musculus, the name of a muscle of the eyelids.

ORBICULARIS, the name of the fungus, call'd, otherwise, *Crepitus Lupi.* *Blancard.*

ORBIS, the name of a large orbicular sea-fish.

ORBITA, the orbit, or circular cavity, in which the eye is plac'd.

ORCA, the name of a large sea-fish.

ORCHEA, the scrotum. *Galen.*

ORCHESTÆ acopon, the name of an *Acopon* in *Aetius.*

ORCHESTÆ unguentum, the name of an ointment in *Aetius.*

ORCHILUS, the name of a bird, said to be a friend to the crocodile, and an enemy to the eagle.

O R C

ORCHIS (*ὄρχις*, a primitive in the *Greek*) a testicle.

ORCHIS *cynosorchis*, offic. Dog-stones.

It grows in *Brazil*, and the root agrees in virtues with the following species.

ORCHIS *mas.* *Satyrion mas.* offic. Male satyrion.

It grows in most meadows, and flowers in *April*. The roots only are used.

They are accounted a provocative and stimulus to venery, a strengthener of the genital parts, and help conception: Outwardly applied in form of a cataplasm, they dissolve hard tumors and swellings. *Miller*.

ORCHIS *fœmina.* *Satyrion fœmina*, offic. Female satyrion.

It grows in the like places with the former, and flowers somewhat later. The root resembles the preceding, and is suppos'd to have the same virtues.

ORCHIS *palmata*, offic. Male satyrion royal.

It is produc'd in moist and marshy soils, and flowers in *May*. It agrees in virtues with the other species.

ORCHIS *fœmina procerior, majore flore.* *Serapias.* offic. Salop.

It is imported from *Turkey*, and seems to be the dried root of some species of orchis.

Of these a decoction is made, and drank hot, like tea; being accounted analeptic and strengthening, proper to prevent miscarriage, and, like Satyrion-root, is suppos'd to be a provocative to venery. *Miller*.

ORCHOS, the extremities of the eye-lids, where the eye-lashes grow.

ORCHOTOMIA (from *ὄρχις*, a testicle, and *τέμνω*, to cut) castration.

ORCHOTOMUS, the person who performs the preceding operation.

O R I

OREGIOELLA, the name of an *Indian* flower, used in making chocolate.

OREOSELINUM *majus.* *Gentiana nigra.* offic. Mountain dauke.

It grows in the mountainous parts of *Italy*, and flowers in *July*. The seed is used, which is of a heating, opening, and inciding quality; provokes urine, and the menses; expels the birth, and discusses tumors.

OREOSELINUM *minus.* *Petroselinum montanum*, offic. Mountain parsley. It grows in the mountainous parts of *Germany*, and on the sides of the mountain *Gurca*, near *Geneva*. The root and seed are used. It is of a heating and drying quality; and is alexipharmic, sudorific, diuretic, and discutient.

ORESTION, a name in *Dioscorides*, for the *Helenium*.

OREXIS (*ὄρεξις*, from *ὀρέγω*, to hold). 1 Appetite.

2 An heat of the stomach. *Helmont*.

ORGANICA *pars*, a composition of dissimilar parts form'd for sense or motion, as the ear, or a muscle.

ORGASMUS (from *ὀργάω*, to be turgid) orgasm, or a violent turgescence, and motion of the humours.

ORICALCUM. See AURICALCUM.

ORICIA, the name of a sort of turpentine-tree, so called from its growing near *Oricus*, a city of *Epirus*.

ORICULARIS. See AURICULARIS.

ORIGANITES, wine impregnated with *Origanum*.

ORIGANUM, offic. Wild marjoram.

It grows in woods and thickets, and flowers in *July*. The leaves and tops are used.

This

O R N

This plant, though not so strong as *Origanum Creticum*, yet is very good for obstructions of the breast, liver, and womb; helps the jaundice, shortness of breath, and stoppage of the menses; comforts the head and nerves. The distill'd oil helps the tooth ach, being put upon lint into the aching tooth. *Miller.*

ORIGANUM Creticum. offic. Origan of Crete.

It grows in the island of *Candia*, or *Crete*, and other parts of *Greece*, flowering in *June*.

This *Origanum* is heating and warming, and good for diseases of the lungs; to open obstructions of the womb, and bring down the menses, and to heal all kinds of venomous bites. *Miller.*

ORIGANUM heracleoticum, offic. Bastard marjoram.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in summer. The herb is in use, and is proper, according to *Dioscorides*, for bites of serpents, and exhibited in ruptures, convulsions, and dropies.

ORIONIUS, urinous; an epithet for the spirit and salt of urine.

ORIZEUM, gold.

ORLEANA. See **ACHIOTI.**

ORMINUM. See **HORMINUM.**

ORNITHOGALARE, offic. Star of *Bethlehem*.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *May*. It is seldom used.

ORNITHOGLOSSUM. The seeds of the ash-tree.

ORNITHOPODIUM, offic. Bird's-foot.

It grows in sandy and gravelly places, and flowers in summer. The herb, which is used, breaks and expels the stone in the kidneys and

O R R

bladder, and is effectual in an *Hernia*.

ORNITHOPODIUM; *portulacæ folio.* *Scorpioides*, offic. Scorpion-wort.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in summer. It is seldom used.

OROBANCHE, offic. Broomrape.

It grows in gravelly and dry places, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The herb dried and pulveriz'd is a present remedy for the cholic. *Dale.*

OROBION, the meal of the *Orobus*.

OROBOIDES *hypostosis*, a sediment in urine, resembling the meal of the *Orobus*; that is of a dark-red colour.

OROBO, metallic glass.

OROBUS, offic. Wood-pease, or heath-pease.

It grows in woody and bushy places, flowering in *April*, and the seed is ripe in *May*.

The tubera of the root taste much like liquorice, and is used in the same disorders.

OROGAMO, gold. *Rulandus.*

OROS (*ὄρος*, from *ορος*, to see) the superior part of the foot.

ORRHAGOGON (from *ὀρρῆς*, serum, and *ἄγω*, to bring away) an epithet for purges which evacuate serum.

ORRHOPISSA, the most fluid part of tar.

ORRHOPYGION. 1 The line or seam, which runs from the *Penis*, along the middle of the *Scrotum* to the *Anus*.

2 The extremity of the spine.

ORRHOS (*ὀρρῆς*, from *ῥέω*, seu *ῥέω*, to flow). 1 The whey of milk.

O S

2 The serum of the blood.

3 The same as ORRHOPYGION.

ORTHOCOLON (from ὀρθός, strait, κῶλον, a limb) a stiffness in the joint which hinders it from bending.

ORTHOPNOEA. See DYSPNOEA.

ORVALA. A name for several species of SCLAREA.

ORVIETANUM, the name of a celebrated antidote, so call'd, according to *Lemery*, from *Or-vieto*, a city of *Italy*, where it was first used; or, according to others, from *Hieronymus Ferrantes Orvietanus*, a celebrated mountebank, who invented it.

ORYX, a sort of wild goat.

ORYZA, offic. Rice.

It is cultivated in *Italy*, *Turkey*, and the *East-Indies*; and we have as large and good from *Carolina*, as from any part of the world.

It is more used for food than physic; being a wholesome, strengthening grain, restraining, and good for those who have a slipperiness in their bowels, or are inclinable to a flux or looseness. *Miller*.

OS, a bone.

The bones are compos'd of hard fibres, ty'd one to another by small transverse fibres, as those of the muscles are. In a *Fætus* they are porous, soft, and easily discern'd. As their pores fill with a substance of their own nature, so they increase, harden, and grow close to each other; but when their interstices are full of such particles, then they are arriv'd to their utmost extent, hardness, and solidity; and their blood-vessels being compress'd on all sides, bring no more blood than what is sufficient to supply the places of their abraded particles. They are all spongy, and full of

O S M

little cells, or are of a considerable, firm thickness, with a large cavity, except the teeth; and where they are articulated to one another, they are cover'd with a thin and strong membrane, called the *Periostæum*. Each bone is much bigger, at its extremities than in the middle, that the articulation may be firm, and the bones not easily dislocated: But because the middle of the bone should be strong to sustain its allotted weight, and resist accidents, the fibres are there more closely compacted together, supporting one another; and the bone is made hollow, and, consequently, not so easily broken, as it must have been, had it been solid and smaller.

OSOTIS, woad. See ISATIS.

OSCHEALIS *hernia* (from ὄσχεον, the scrotum) a scrotal rupture.

OSCEDA. 1 A propensity to oscitation.

2 The same as ΑΡΗΤΗÆ. *Castellus*.

OSCHEOCELE (from ὄσχεον, the scrotum, and κήλη, a rupture) a scrotal rupture.

OSCHEON. 1 The scrotum.

2 The *Amphidium*. *Galen*.

OSCITATIO (from *oscito*, to yawn) oscitation, or yawning.

OSEUS, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the *Scrotum*.

OSMUNDA *regalia*, offic. Osmund royal.

It grows in marshy and boggy places, particularly in a bog, at the backside of *Woolwich*, near the warren.

The roots, which are the only part used, are accounted good for obstructions of the liver and spleen, and particularly esteem'd for the rickets in children, as also for ruptures, wounds, and bruises. *Miller*.

OSMAN-

OSMANDA; *foliis lunatis*. *Lunaria*, offic. Moonwort.

It grows in dry, hilly pastures, and is in its perfection in *May*.

Some have a great opinion of this plant, and esteem it good for all sorts of wounds. The people in *Wales* make an ointment of it, which, applied to the reins, they reckon a very sovereign remedy for the bloody-flux. It is but little used in the shops. *Miller*.

OSOROR, opium.

OSPRION (*ὄσπριον*, from *πίσιω*, to sow). 1 A bean.

2 All sorts of pulse.

OSSA *innominata*, are two large bones situated on the side of the *Os Sacrum*; in a *Fœtus* they may be each separated into three pieces, which, in adults, unite, and make but one bone, in which they distinguish three parts.

The first and superior part is called the *Os Ilium*; the intestine *Ilium* lies between it and its fellow. It is very large, almost of a semicircular figure, a little convex and uneven on its external side, which is call'd its *Dorsum*; and concave and smooth on its internal side, which is called its spine. It is joined to the sides of the three superior *Vertebrae* of the *Os Sacrum* by a true *Suturæ*: It is larger in women than in men.

The second is the *Os Pubis*, which is the inferior and fore-part of the *Os Innominatum*; it is united to its fellow, of the other side, by an intervening cartilage, by which means it makes the fore-part of the *Pelvis*, or basin, of which the *Os Sacrum* is the back part, and the *Iliæ* the sides.

The third is the inferior and posterior, called *Ischium*, or *Coxendix*: It has a large cavity called *Aceta-*

bulum coxendicis, which receives the head of the thigh-bone: The circumference of this cavity is tipped with a cartilage called its *Supercilium*, where it joins the *Os Pubis*. It has a large hole called *Foramen ischii & pubis*, about the circumference of which the muscles called *Obturator internus* and *externus* arise; and at its lower end it has a large protuberance upon which we sit, and from whence the benders of the leg arise. And a little above this, upon its hinder part, it has another small acute process, between which and the former protuberance lies the *Sinus* of the *Ischium*, through which the tendon of the *Obturator internus* passes.

OSSA *paralleli*, an universal medicine in the gout. *Rulandus*.

OSSA *stongiosa*. See *ETHMOIDES*.

OSSIFICATIO (from *os*, a bone, and *facio*, to make) ossification, or the formation of a bone.

OSSIFRAGRA. See *OSTEOCOLLA*.

OSSIFRAGUS, the ossifrage. The stomach of this bird, taken internally, is said to break the stone. *Dioscorides*.

OSSISANA, a sandy stone, said to be found near *Darmstad*, celebrated for conglutinating fractured bones.

OSTAGRA (from *os*, a bone, and *αἴρα*, a capture) a forceps to take out bones with.

OSTEOCOLLA, offic. The bone-binder. This is a substance of a seemingly middle nature between earth and stone, white, friable, crustaceous, and fabulous, in figure resembling a bone, and growing in sandy places, and other stony soils: It is highly commended for the speedy conglutination of bones, be-

cause it quickly affords matter for a proper *Callus*, and consequently hastens the conglutination. *Schrod.*

OSTEOCOPOS (from ὀστέον, a bone, and κόπος, labour) a weariness of the bones, caused by too much motion.

OSTEOGENICA (from ὀστέον, a bone, and γεννάω, to produce) medicines which promote the generation of a callus.

OSTEOLOGIA (from ὀστέον, a bone, and λόγος, a discourse) a description of the bones.

OSTIARIUS See **PYLORUS**.

OSTRACITES, offic. Hobgoblin's claw.

OSTRITES. See **OSTEOCOLLA**.

OSTRITIUM, or **OSTRUTTIUM**, names for the *Imperatoria*, mallowwort.

OSTRYA. See **OSTRYS**.

OSTRYS, offic. The horn-bean. It grows every-where in woods and hedges, but is not used in medicine.

OSYRIS, offic. Poets rosemary. It grows in *Italy* and *France*, flowering in *January*, and sometimes in *April* and *May*; and the fruit is ripe in *October*, or sooner. It is seldom used.

OTALGIA (from ὤς, the ear, and ἄλγος, pain) a pain in the ear.

OTHANI, mercury of the philosophers.

OTIS, the bustard.

OTTES, the finger next the little one.

OTOS (ὠτὸς) the ear.

Every one knows that the *Ears* are two in number, that they are situated on the lateral parts of the head, and that they are the organs of hearing. Anatomists commonly divide or distinguish the *Ear* into *external* and *internal*. By the *external Ear*, they mean all that lies

without the external orifice of the *Meatus auditorius* in the *Os temporis*; and by the *internal Ear*, all that lies within the cavities of that bone, and also the parts that bear any relation thereto.

The *external* is also divided into two parts, of which the upper is called *Pinna*, or the wing; the lower, *Fibra*, or the lobe. The parts of the *Pinna* are the *Helix*, which is the outer circle or border of the ear; the *Antihelix*, which is the semicircle within the other. The lower end of the semicircle makes a little prominence, which is called *Antitragus*; because there is another prominence just opposite to it, which is called *Tragus*, by reason of some hair that is upon it. The cavity made by the extremity of the *Helix* is called *Concha*: The hollow in the middle of the ear is called *Alvearium*, and has a hole which leads to the *Tympanum*, named *Meatus auditorius*. This external part is composed of the skin, a cartilage, and a little fat. The skin is thin and smooth; its glands seems to differ from the common *milliary* glands of the skin, in that both in young and old they frequently flow with an unctionous humour, which dries to a sort of scurf in the *Concha*. These are called *Glandulæ sebaceæ*. The skin sticks close to the cartilage by means of the *Membrana adiposa*, whose cells contain no fat but in the lobe of the ear where the cartilage does not reach. The vessels of the external ear are arteries from the *carotide* veins which go to the *Jugulares*, and nerves from the *Protia Dura*, and second pair of the neck. It is tied to the back of the *Os petrosum* by a strong ligament which comes from the back-
side

side of the *Pinna*. Though it has but a very obscure motion, yet it has two muscles; the first arises from the outside of the frontal muscle, where it joins the *Crotaphite*, and is inserted into the upper back-part of the *Pinna*. The second arises from the upper and foremost part of the *Processus mammillaris*, and is inserted into the middle and back-part of the *Concha*. The first should draw the ear upwards, and second downwards and backwards, but the continual binding of the ears, when young, deprives us of their use. The use of the external ear is like a tunnel to gather the sounds, which by its ridges and hollows are directed to the *Meatus auditorius*, the first part of the internal ear. This is a conduit which goes from the middle of the *Concha* to the *Tympanum*; it is near an inch long, about three or four lines, or twelfth part of an inch, wide; and its passage is not strait but crooked, passing first upwards and then downwards, when it has a small tendency upwards, again, and the lower part of its extremity bends a little down to the obliquity of the *Membrani Tympani*. The beginning of this passage is cartilaginous, being a continuation of the *Concha* contracted; the end of it is bony, which makes the greatest part of the upper and back part of the *Meatus*, as the cartilage does of the lower and fore-part. The whole cavity within is lined with a membrane which seems to be a continuation of the skin which covers the *Auricula*, and which grows thinner and thinner as it approaches the *Tympanum*. On the back-side of this membrane there is a great number of little glands, whose excretory ducts bring into the *Meatus*

a yellow excrement, whose bitterness and viscosity hinders insects from approaching the *Membrana Tympani*, which it likewise preserves against the injuries of air. The cartilage is always slit, and frequently in more than one place. The *Meatus* has the same vessels which the external ear has, and both have a vein which passes thro' the eleventh of the external holes of the skull, and discharges itself into the lateral *Sinus*'s. The inner extremity of the *Meatus* is closed with a thin transparent membrane, of an oval figure, stretched out like the head of a drum, making an obtuse angle with the upper and back-part of the *Meatus*, and an acute with the lower and fore-part. This is the *Membrana Tympani*, which is set in a bony circle of the temporal bone, and which wants about half a line of being a compleat circle. The handle of a small bone, called the *Malleolus*, is tied to this membrane, which it draws somewhat inwards, making it a little concave towards the *Meatus Auditorius*; and there runs a small twig of a nerve from the fifth pair on its inside, called *Chorda Tympani*. The upper edge of this membrane being sometimes not quite closed to the bone, gives a passage for the air from the mouth to the external ear. Behind this membrane there is a pretty large cavity called the *Tympanum*; it is about three or four lines deep, as much wide, and between two and three high: It is lined with a fine membrane, on which there are several veins and arteries. It is always full of a purulent matter in children. In this cavity there are four small bones, of which the first is the *Malleolus*, or ham-

mer, so called because of its shape. Its head has on its lower side two protuberances, and a cavity whereby it is joined to the *Incus* by *Ginglymus*: Its handle, which is pretty long and small, is fastened to the *Membrana Tympani*: Its whole length is about three lines, or a little more. Near its head it has two small processes, and it is moved by three muscles: The first is called the *Externus*; it rises from the upper and external side of the *Meatus Auditorius*, and is inserted into the upper and lower process of the *Malleolus*, which it draws outwards. This is necessary when sounds are too great, because they might break the *Membrana Tympani*. The second is the *Obliquus*; it lies in the external part of the conduit which goes to the palate, and entering the barrel, it is contained in a sinuosity of the bone by the upper edge of the *Membrana Tympani*, and is inserted into the slender process of the hammer, assisting the former muscle in its action. The third is the *Internus*, which arises from the extremity of the bony part of the conduit which leads to the *Fauces*, and lies in a *Sinus* of the *Os Petrosum* till it passes over a little rising of the bone at the *Fenestra ovalis*, to be inserted into the posterior part of the handle of the *Malleolus*. This muscle, by pulling the hammer inwards, distends the *Membrana Tympani*. The second small bone is called the *Incus*, or *Anvil*: It has a head and two legs: Its head, which is near two lines long above one broad, and but half a line thick, has a protuberance and two cavities, whereby it is articulated with the hammer; the shorter of

its legs is tied to that side of the conduit which goes to the *Processus mammillaris*, and its longer leg to the head of the third bone, called the *Stapes*, or stirrup, because of its resemblance: 'Tis of a triangular figure, made of two branches set upon a flat basis, which stands upon the *Foramen ovale*. The space between the two branches is filled up by a fine transparent membrane; the union of the two branches is called the head of the stirrup, in which there is a small cavity, wherein lies the fourth bone. The height of the *Stapes* is a line and a half, the length of it above a line, and the breadth half a line. There is a small muscle which arises out of a small canal in the bottom of the *Tympanum*, and which is inserted into the head of the stirrup. The *Os articulare*, which is a very small bone, being convex on that side which is received in the cavity of the head of the stirrup, and hollow on the other side, where it receives the long leg of the anvil, which is only joined to the stirrup by means of this fourth bone. Besides these bones, there are several holes in the *Tympanum*; the first is in its forepart near the *Membrana Tympani*: It is the entry to the *Sinus* in the mammillary process. The second is the orifice of a conduit which leads to the palate of the mouth. The beginning of this passage is very narrow and bony, the middle is cartilaginous; and its extremity, which opens near the *Uvula*, is above four lines wide, membranous, and dilated by some muscular fibres; and they open the extremity of this passage, either when we open our mouths to hear more distinctly,

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or when it is necessary there should be a free communication between the external air and that in the cavity of the *Tympanum*. The third and fourth are in the internal process of the *Os petrosum*; the one is called *Tenestro ovalis*; the basis of the stirrup stands upon it, and it is in the entry to the *Vestibulum*. The other is called *Fenestra Rotunda*; is covered by a fine membrane inclosed in a rift of this hole; and it leads to the *Cochlea*. The *Vestibulum* is a cavity in the *Os Petrosum*, behind the *Fenestra Ovalis*; it is above two lines broad, as much long, and a line and a half high. In it open the semicircular pipes of the labyrinth, the upper turning of the *Cochlea*, and the auditory nerve, at five small holes. The labyrinth is made of three semicircular pipes, above half a line wide, excavated in the *Os Petrosum*; they open by five orifices into the *Vestibulum*. That which is called the superior pipe, and is generally about five or six inches long, joins one of its extremities with one of the extremities of that which is called the superior pipe: and these two extremities open by one orifice, but the middle pipe opens at each end by itself into the *Vestibulum*. The last cavity of the ear is the *Cochlea*; it resembles a snail's shell. Its canal, which winds in a spiral line, is divided into two, the upper and lower by a thin *Lamina Spinalis*; of which the part next the axis is bony, but extremely brittle; and that next the outer shell is membranous, appearing to be only made of the auditory nerve. The upper canal opens into the *Tympanum*, and the lower into the *Vestibulum*. This is narrower than that, especially to-

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wards the basis of the *Cochlea*, where each is about a line wide, and the basis itself is about four lines diameter. The vessels of the internal ear are arteries and veins, from the internal *Carotidale* and *Jugulars*. The *Nerves Auditorius* enters by the hole in the internal process of the *Os Petrosum*. It consists of two bundles, of which one is hard, the other soft. Five branches of the *Portio Mollis* enter the *Vestibulum*, and form a delicate web, which send slips that run thro' the semicircular canals; and the rest of the *Portio Mollis* enters the *Cochlea* at the center of its base, and turns with the spiral line, of which it probably makes the membranous part. The *Portio Dura* passes thro' its proper passage, to be distributed among the external parts about the ear. *Keil*.

OVARIA, the ovaries. See GENERATI.

OVATUS, or OVIFORMIS humour (from *ovum*, an egg; of from *ovum*, an egg, and *forma*, resemblance) the aqueous humour of the eye. See OCULUS.

OVIDUCTUS, the *Tubæ Fallopianæ*. See GENERATIO.

OVIS, offic. The sheep.

OVUM, an egg.

OXALIS. See ACETOSA.

OXALME. See ACETUM.

OXELÆUM (from *ὄξύς*, vinegar, and *ἐλαίον*, oil) a composition of oil and vinegar.

OXINES, four wine, but not quite converted into vinegar.

OXOS (*ὄξύς*, from *ὀξύς*, sharp) vinegar.

OXYA, the *fagus*, or beech tree.

OXYACANTHA. See BERBERIS.

OXYCOCCUS, offic. Moorberries.

The

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This plant grows in a marshy and putrid soil, flowering in *June*. The fruit, which is useful in medicine, stops a looseness and vomiting, quenches the thirst, strengthens the stomach, mitigates the heat in fevers, and resists the pestilence.

Dale.

OXYERATUM (from ὄξύ, vinegar) a mixture of vinegar and water.

OXYCROCEUM *emplastrum* (from ὄξύ, vinegar, and κρόκος, saffron; it having both these ingredients in its composition) the name of a plaister which is now greatly used.

OXYGALA (from ὄξύς, four, and γάλα, milk) four milk.

OXYGARUM, a composition of vinegar and *Garum*.

OXYLIPES, an epithet for bread, which has a portion of vinegar in its composition.

OXYMEL (from ὄξύ, vinegar, and μέλι, honey) a composition of vinegar and honey.

OXYPETRA (from ὄξύ, vinegar, and πέτρα, a stone) a sort of stone, of an acid taste, found in *Italy*. It is recommended, being infus'd in water, and the liquor drank, for mitigating the excessive heat of fevers, and quenching thirst.

OXYPHLEGMASIA (from ὄξύς, acute, and φλεγμονή, an inflammation) an acute inflammation.

OXYPORON (from ὄξύς, sharp, and πείρω, to pass thro') a name for several penetrating medicines.

OXYREGMIA (from ὄξύς, acid, and ερεύγω, to break wind) an acid eructation.

OXYRRHODINON (from ὄξύ, vinegar, and ῥόδον, a rose) a composition of vinegar and oil of roses.

P A C

OXYS (ὄξύς, a primitive in the *Greek*) acid, or sharp.

OXYSACCHARUM (from ὄξύς, vinegar, and σάκχαρον, sugar) a composition of vinegar and sugar.

OXYTOCA (from ὄξύς, quick, and τίω, to bring forth) medicines which promote delivery.

OZÆNA (ὀζαίνα, from ὀζή, an ill smell) a fetid ulcer in the nostrils.

OZE (ὀζή, from ὀζω, to smell) a factor, or ill smell of the mouth.

OZEMAN, the white of an egg. *Rulandus*.

OZO, arsenic. *Rulandus*.

P

P. In prescription signifies *Pugil*, or the eighth part of an handful.

P. Æs, is used to signify *Partes Equales*, or equal parts of any ingredients.

PABULUM, properly the food of cattle; but it is lately applied to aliment in general; and, also, to any matter which continues the cause of a disease.

PACAL, the name of a tree growing in *Peru*.

PACCIANUM, the name of a collyrium in *Galen*.

PACHUNTICA. Incrassating medicines.

PACHYS, (παχύς, a primitive in the *Greek*) thick.

PACO-COATINGA. The name of coniferous species of *Brasilian* canna.

PACOEIRA, a name for the *Musa*, or plantain-tree.

PACO-SAROCA, a species of *Brasilian* canna.

PACOURII, the name of a vast tree

P Æ O

tree growing in the island of *Maragann*, belonging to *Brasil*.

PADRI, the name of a filiquous tree, growing in *Malabar*.

PADUS. See *CERASUS*.

PAEDANCHONE, (from *παιδιον*, a child, and *ἀγχω*, to strangle) a species of quinsey, familiar to children.

PÆDARTHROCE, (from *παῖς*, a boy, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *πᾶνον*, an evil) the joint evil. A disease principally incident to children, where the joints swell, and generally the Bones are rotten.

PÆDOPLEBOTOMIA, phlebotomy, or bleeding of children.

PÆNOE, the name of a large tree growing in *Malabar*.

PÆONICA *mas*, offic. Male peiony.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *April* and *May*.

The roots, flowers, and seeds, are cephalic, and accounted good against the epilepsy, apoplexy, and all kinds of convulsions, and nervous affections, both in young and old; as, also, in hysteric cases, the obstructions of the menses, and the retention of the lochia. The root and seed are hung about childrens necks to prevent convulsions in breeding their teeth. *Miller*.

PÆNOIA *fœmina*, offic. Female Peiony.

It is cultivated in gardens, flowering in *April* and *May*. The roots and flowers are used.

They are accounted useful for all distempers in which the former is serviceable, and indeed they generally supply its place.

PÆONIA *flore albicante*, offic. White-flowered female peiony.

The virtues of this plant are the same as those of the male peiony.

P A L

PÆPALE, an exquisitely fine flower. *Gorræus*.

PAGANNINA, an *Italian* word signifying the first excrements of infants, reduc'd to a very fine powder; which, taken for many days together, is a most approv'd remedy for the epilepsy. *Castellus*.

PAGOYUM, a word coin'd by *Paracelsus* to express that spiritual being, which is, according to him, the author of occult diseases, or those which depend on enchantment.

PAGRUS, or } the name of a
PHAGRUS, } fish mention'd
by *Galen*.

PAGURUS, a kind of crab, good to eat, but difficult of digestion.

PAIANELI, the name of a tall pod-bearing tree, growing in *Malabar*.

PAIOMIRIOBA, a name for the *Senna orientalis*.

PAI-PAROCA, a bacciferous shrub growing in *Malabar*.

PALA, the name of a very tall filiquous tree, which grows in *Malabar*.

PALÆTURUS, (from *παλαιός*, old, and *τυρός*, cheese) old cheese.

PALATINÆ *glandulæ*, conglomerated glands adjoining to the tonsils. *Castellus*.

PALATUM, the palate.

The palate is that arch and cavity of the mouth, surrounded anteriorly by the alveolar edge and teeth of the upper jaw, and reaching from thence to the great opening of the *Pharynx*. This arch is partly solid and immoveable, and partly soft and moveable. The solid portion is that which is bounded by the teeth, being form'd by the two *Ossa Maxillaria*, and two *Ossa Palati*.

P A L

Palati. The soft portion lies behind the other, and runs backwards like a veil fix'd to the edge of the *Ossa Palati*, being form'd partly by the common membrane of the whole arch, and partly by several muscular fasciculi, &c.

It is covered with a pretty thick membrane, which is continued to the tonsils; upon it there are a great number of small glands, whose excretory ducts, piercing it like a sieve, discharge a liquor for the moistening and dissolving aliments.

PALEAR. See CALLÆON.

PALIMBOLOS, (παλίμῃστος, from πάλιν, repetition, and βάλλω, to sieze or attack) an epithet for such disorders, as are of a fluctuating nature.

PALINCOTOS, (from πάλιν, again, and κόη, uneasiness of mind) an epithet applied by *Hippocrates*, to such diseases, which, contrary to hope, return upon the patient with renew'd violence and malignity.

PALINDROMA, (from πάλιν, again, and δρέμω, to run) the preternatural recourse, or regurgitation of the peccant humours to the inner and more noble parts.

PALINGENESIA, (from πάλιν, again, and γενεσία, or γένεσις, generation) regeneration. A term used by the chymists to express the reviviscence, or returning greenness of dry plants, by virtue of some mercurial water.

PALINIDRYISIS, (from πάλιν, again, and ἰδύμαι, to be plac'd) a re-settlement, or subsiding. It is applied by *Hippocrates* to the subsiding of those humours which were before elevated.

PALINOPTOS, (from πάλιν, again, and ὀπτομαι, to see) averse, or turn'd from the sun. *Galen*.

PALIRRHCEA, (πολίρροια, from

P A L

πάλιν, again, and ῥέω, to flow) a reflux, or retrograde course of the humours.

PALIURUS, offic. Christ's thorn.

It delights in plain, open, and uncultivated places, and flowers in *May* and *June*.

The leaves and roots of the *Paliurus* are astringents, stop a looseness, and digest and cure tubercles; and the fruit is so powerfully inciding, as to diminish the stone in the bladder, and promote excretions from the breast and lungs. *Ray*.

PALLIATIO, palliation, or palliative cure.

PALMA, the palm-tree.

It grows in *Barbary*, *Egypt*, and *Syria*, being a large tree with a rough scaly bark.

The kernels of dates (or the fruit of the palm-tree) are of an astringent quality; brace up the pores of the skin; are good against pustules of the eyes, staphylomata, and shedding the hairs of the eye-brows. In conjunction with wine, they repress fungous flesh, and bring ulcers to a cicatrix.

PALMA, the palm, or inside of the hand.

PALMARIS *longus*, a small muscle, lying between the *Os Humeri* and the *Carpus*, on the inside of the fore arm, its body being small and tender, and its tendon very long and flat.

It is fix'd by its fleshy portion in the small *Cista* of the inner condyle of the *Os Humeri*, sometimes closely united to the *Ulnaris Inter-nus*. From thence it runs down fleshy for some space, turning a little obliquely towards the middle of the fore arm, and ends in a long, narrow, thin tendon.

PALMARIS

P A N

PALMARIS *brevis*. This is a small thin plane of fleshy fibres, situated transversely, or more or less obliquely, under the skin of the large eminence of the palm of the hand, between the *Carpus* and the little finger; its fibres adhering to the skin, and being, in some measure, interwoven with the *membrana adioposa*.

These fibres are fix'd along the edge of the *Aponeurosis palmaris* from the large ligament of the *Carpus* toward the little finger; and they run in for some space of the *Aponeurosis*; but without any connection with the bones of the metacarpus.

PALMATA, a name for several species of *ORCHUS*.

PALMOS, (πάλμος, from πάλλω, to beat) a palpitation of the heart.

PAMULA, 1 a date.

2 The broad and flat end of a rib.

PALPEBRA, the eye-lids.

PALPITATIO, (from *palpito*, to beat) palpitation. This is a disease affecting the heart, in which it labours under a sort of concussion, and trembles and palpitates.

PALUDAPIUM. See *APIUM*.

PALUMBUS, offic. The ring-dove.

PAMPATHE, the name of a plaister in *Paulus Aegineta*.

PAMPHILION, the name of a plaister in *Galen*.

PAMPIFORME corpus, (from *Pampinus*, a vine-leaf, and *forma*, resemblance) the veins and arteries of the testicles, included in a common coat, which resemble the tendrils of vines, curl'd and knotty.

PANACEA, (πανάκεια, from πᾶν, all, and ἀκέομαι, to cure) a medicine which cures all diseases.

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PANALETHERS, the name of a plaister in *Aetius*.

PANCALA aurea, the name of an antidote in *N. Myrepsus*.

PANCASEOLUS, a name for the *BULBOCASTANUM*.

PANCHRESTOS, (from πᾶν, all, and χρηστος, good) good for every thing. A pompous epithet for several *Collyria* in *Galen*.

PANCHRYSOS, (from πᾶν, all, and χρυσος, gold) all gold, an epithet for several *Collyria*.

PANCHYMAGOGUM, (παχυμωγον, from πᾶν, all, χυμος, humour, and ἄγω, to bring away) an epithet for such medicines as are supposed to purge all humours.

PANCOENOS, (from πᾶν, all, κοινος, common) epidemical.

PANCREAS, (from πᾶν, all, κρέας, flesh) This is a long flat conglomerate gland, situated near the stomach, between the liver and the spleen. Its figure resembles that of a dog's tongue.

One of its extremities is connected to the first incurvation of the *Duodenum*; and the other is fixed to the *Omentum* near the spleen.

The pancreas is compos'd of a great number of soft glandular molecules, combin'd in such a manner, as to exhibit the appearance of one uniform mass on the outside, the surface of which is render'd uneven, only by numerous small convexities more or less flatt'd. When these molecules are separated a little from each other, we find, along the middle of the breadth of the *Pancreas*, a particular duct, in which several smaller ducts terminate laterally on each side, like branches in a stem.

This duct is very thin, white, and almost transparent; and the extremity

P A N

extremity of the trunk opens commonly into the extremity of the *Ductus cholidochus*. From thence it diminishes gradually, and terminates in a point, next the spleen.

The arteries of the pancreas come from the *Pylorica duodenalis*, and principally from the *Splenica*, which adheres very closely to the whole lower side of the *Pancreas* near the posterior edge.

The pancreatic veins are branches of the *Splenica*, one of the *Vena portæ major*, or *Ventralis*.

The nerves of the *Pancreas* come partly from the *Plexus hepaticus*, partly from the *Plexus splenicus*, and partly from the *Plexus mesentericus superior*.

PANCRENE, a name for the PANCREAS.

PANDALITUM. See PARONYCHIA.

PANDEMIUS, epidemical.

PANDICULATIO, (from *pandicular*, to fetch) pandiculation, or stretching.

PANEM-PALKA, a spurious species of the nutmeg-tree.

PANJA-PANJALA, the name of a very tall tree growing in *Malabar*.

PANICULA, (a dim, of *Panus*, a woof) a term in botany, signifying a soft woolly beard or string, on which the seeds of some plants hang pendulous, as in reeds, &c.

PANICUM, offic. Panic.

It is sown in divers parts of *Germany*; and reckon'd to be drying and binding, and good for those who are troubled with spitting of blood, and for all sorts of fluxes. *Miller*.

PANIS, bread.

PANIS cuculi. See ACETOCELLA.

P A P

PANIS *porcinus*. See CYCLAMEN.

PANITSJICA. See JANIPABA.

PANNICULUS *adiposa*. See MEMBRANA *adiposa*.

PANNUS, (of *πᾶνος*, Dor. *πῆνσι*, i. e. *ὑφασμα*, a web of cloth) 1 woolen cloth.

2 A disorder of the eye, consisting of a small membrane abounding with blood-vessels, extending itself over the *Tunica cornea* and pupil, and greatly obstructing the sight.

3 A spot or mark upon the skin, either arising from a venereal, or any other cause. *Castellus*.

PANOCHIÆ. Buboës in the groin.

PANTAGOGUS, (from *πᾶν*, all, and *ἄγω*, to bring away) a medicine which brings away all sorts of humours.

PANTHÆ, pensile beds.

PANTHERA. See PARDUS.

PANTICES, (from *pantex*, the belly) the intestines. *Castellus*.

PANTOLINUS PASTILLUS, the name of a pastil or troche in *Nicholaus myrepsus*.

PANTOLMIUS, the name of a troche in *Paulus Ægineta*.

PANUS, PANIS, PANICULA, or PANULA, all import a sort of crude bile.

PANYGRON, the name of an ointment in *Oribasius*.

PAPEVER ALBUM, offic. White poppy.

It is sown in fields and gardens, and flowers in *June*, and the heads are fit to be gather'd at the end of *July*. From these heads the *Opium* is produc'd, whereof the best comes from *Turky*; there being vast quantities of these poppies sown in the fields of *Natolia*. See OPIUM.

Of the dry poppy-heads, infus'd and

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and boil'd in water, is made the *Syrups é meconio*, or *Diacodium*,

The seeds are much used in emulsions, being cooling and good in fevers, and inflammatory distempers; as, likewise, for the stranguery, and heat of urine. *Miller*.

PAPEVER *nigrum*, offic. Black poppy.

It is soon in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The heads are now rarely used; but the leaves are put into cooling ointments, being accounted good for burns, inflammations, and hot swellings. *Miller*,

PAPEVER *rubrum*, *rhæas* & *erraticum*. offic. Red poppy, or corn rose.

It grows every where among the corn, and flowers in *June* and *July*.

The flowers of this poppy are of a cooling anodyne nature, and useful in all inflammatory fevers, particularly the pleurisy and angina: They are a noted remedy against surfeits, especially the infusion of them in brandy.

PAPEVER *corniculatum*, a name for several species of *GLAUCIUM*.

PAPILIO, a butterfly. Hence several flowers are called *papilionaceous*; because, in some measure, they resemble a butterfly, with its wings expanded. Of this kind are peas, beans, &c.

PAPILLA, the nipple of the breast. See **MAMMA**.

PAPILLARE *os*, the *Os sphenoides*.

PAPILLARIS *processus*, are the extremities of the olfactory nerves, inserted into the mucous membrane of the nose.

PAPIO, or **PAVIO**, a large species of monkey found in *Ethiopia*. *Lemery* says the fat of it is resolvent.

P A R

PAPPA, pasteboard. *Heister*.

PAPPUS, the down of the seeds of plants.

PAPULA, a pimple, or ulcerous tubercle.

PAPYRUS, offic. The paper-tree.

PARABOLANI, (from *παράβολοι*, bold, or venturous; because they expos'd their lives and health in attending the sick, especially when they labour'd under any contagious distempers) a name given to those who attended the necessities of the sick in the hospitals established by the first christian emperors.

PARACENTESIS, (from *παρακεντέω*, to pierce, or make a perforation) the perforation of the belly in hydropical cases, or of the breast in impostumations.

PARACMASTICOS. See **ACMASTICOS**.

PARACME, (from *παρά*, a preposition implying a deficiency, and *ἀκμή*, the top) the decline.

PARACOE, (from *παρακούω*, to hear with difficulty) deafness.

PARACOLLETICOS, (from *παρά*, and *κολλάω*, to glue) agglutinating.

PARACOEPE, (from *παρακόπτεω* to be delirious) a slight delirium, or any slight disorder of the mind. *Hippocrates*.

PARACRUSIS, the same as the preceding.

PARACYNANCHE. See **ANGINA**.

PARADISI grana. See **CARDIOMOMUM maximus**.

PARAGOGE, (from *παρά*, near to, and *άγω*, to draw) a reduction of the bones.

PARALAMPSIS, (from *παρά*, importing deficiency, and *λάμπω*, to

P A R

to shine) a cicatrix in the transparent *Cornea* of the eye.

PARALIUS, a species of *Tithymalus*, mention'd by *Dioscorides*.

PARALLAXIS, (from *παράλ-λάσσω*, to change mutually) a mutual change in the situation of the parts of a broken bone, as when the two fragments slip to the sides of each other.

PARALLELA, a sort of scurf or leprosy, affecting only the palms of the hands. It is a symptom of the venereal disease.

PARALOPHIA, (from *παρά*, near, and *λοφία*, the eminence of the back) the lower and lateral part of the neck. *Reil*.

PARALYSIS, (from *παράλύνω*, to dissolve or weaken) a palsy. This is a privation of motion, or sense of feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the *Cerebellum*, joined with a coldness, softness, flaccidity, and, at last, wasting of the parts.

PARAMERIA, the internal parts of the thighs.

PARAMESOS, (from *παρά*, near to, and *μέσος*, the middle) the ring-finger.

PARANOEA, (from *παρανοέω*, to be delirious) a delirium.

PARAPA, a sort of *Indian* kidney-bean. *Ray*.

PARAPHIMOSIS, (from *παρά*, about, and *φίμω*, to bind) a contraction of the prepuce, so that it will not cover the glands.

PARAPHORA, (from *παράφύρω*, to deprave) a slight delirium.

PARAPHRENITIS, an inflammation of the diaphragm, or parts adjacent.

PARAPROSYNE, (from *παράφρονέω*, to be delirious) a delirium.

PARAPLEGIA, (*παρά*, and *πλήσσω*, to strike) a paraplegy, or

P A R

palsy of all the parts below the neck.

PARARM. The list of cloth. *Galen*.

PARARTHREMA, (from *παρά*, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint) a slight luxation.

PARARYTHMOS, (from *παρά*, and *ῥυθμος*, the pulse) an epithet for a pulse which is unsuitable to the age or nature of a person.

PARASCHIDES, (*παρασχίζω*, to cleave) the fragments or splinters of fissur'd bones. *Hippocrates*.

PARASITICAL plants, are such as are produc'd out of the trunk or branches of other plants, from whence they receive their nourishment. As the miselto, &c.

PARASPHAGIS, the part of the neck contiguous to the cavicles.

PARASTATÆ, (from *παρά*, near to, and *ἵστημι*, to stand) See EPIDIDYMIS.

PARASTREMMA, (from *παραστρέφω*, to distort) a convulsive distortion of the mouth, or any other part.

PARASYNANCHE, a species of quinsy.

PARATHENAR *major*. This is a pretty long muscle, forming part of the outer edge of the sole of the foot. It is fix'd backwards, by a fleshy body, to the lower side of the *Os calcis*, from the small posterior external tuberosity, all the way to the anterior tuberosity.

PARATHENAR *minor*. This is a fleshy muscle fix'd along the posterior half of the outer and lower side of the fifth bone of the *Metatarsus*. It terminates under the head of the bone, in a tendon, which is inserted on the lower part of the basis of the first phalanx of the little toe.

PARDUS, offic. The leopard.

PAREAS, the name of a serpent, said

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said to be found in *Syria*, whose bite is not mortal, but only excites an inflammation.

PEREGORICUS, (from *παρ-γορέω*, to mitigate) an epithet for such medicines as alleviate or relieve pain.

PREIRA *brava*, offic. Wild vine.

This root is much celebrated by the *Portuguese*, as an alexipharmic, and an antidote against all poisonous plants. It is, undoubtedly, a very good diuretic, and very proper in nephritic cholics.

PARENCEPHALIS. The *Cerebellum*.

PARESIS, a palsy of the bladder, when the urine is either suppressed, or discharg'd involuntarily. *Aretæus*.

PARIETALIA *ossa*. The temporal bones.

PARIETARIA, offic. Pellitory of the wall.

It grows upon old walls, flowering in *May*. The whole herb is used.

It is cooling, opening, and cleansing, abounding in nitro-sulphureous salt, and is accounted very good for the stone, gravel, stoppage and heat of urine; and for these purposes the juice, or decoction, is given in draughts, or in glysters; some commend the same in coughs. *Mil-ler*.

PARILI, the name of a tall tree growing in *Malabar*.

PARIS *herba*. See *HERBA paris*.

PARISTHEMIA. The Tonsils.

PARITI, **TALI-PARITI**, a species of *Alcea*, growing in *Malabar*.

PARKINSONIA. This plant was discover'd by father *Plumier*, in *America*, who gave it this name

P A R

in honour of Mr. *John Parkinson*, a celebrated botanist.

PARNASIA. *Hepatica alba*, offic. Grass of *Parnassus*. It grows in putrid and marshy places, and flowers in *August*.

It is vulnerary and astringent, and is said to be effectual in stopping Hæmorrhages. *Boerhaave*.

PAROCHETEUSIS, (from *παρά*, and *ἵχελος*, a duct or canal) *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify a derivation of the humours from one part, in order to evacuate them by another, not far distant.

PARODONTIDES, (from *παρά*, nigh to, and *ὀδὸς*, a tooth) See **PARULIS**.

PARONYCIA, from *παρά*, near, and *ὀνύξ*, a nail) a tumor at the fingers-end, generally call'd a Whit-loe.

PAROPIÆ, the external angles of the eyes.

PROPTESIS, (from *παρά*, and *ὀπιδάω*, to roast) a provoking of sweat, by making the patient sit near a fire, or by placing him in a bagnio or stove.

PARORASIS. An imbecility of sight.

PAROTIS, (from *παρά*, near, and *ὅς*, the ear) 1 One of the salivary glands. See **SAVILA**.

2 An inflammation or abscess of the salivary glands.

PAROXYSMUS, (from *παροξύω*, to render sharp) a paroxysm, or fit of a disease.

PARTHENIUM. See **MATRIS CARIA**.

PARTUS, (from *pario*, to bear) a birth.

PARVIBIBULUS. See **BRACHYPOTÆ**.

PARULIS, (*παρά*, near, and *ἔλιν*, a gum) an inflammation of the gums.

PARUS, offic. The Titmouse.

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PASSIONIS

P A T

PASSIONIS *pastillus*, the name of a pastil in *Galen*.

PASMA. See CATAPASMA.

PASSA, 1 An epithet of grapes, importing their being dried in the sun.

2 In *Paracelsus*, a Whitloe.

PASSER *vulgaris*, offic. The house sparrow.

PASSER *trogodytes*, offic. The wren.

PASSIO, (from *patior*, to suffer) a passion, affection, or disease.

PASSULÆ. See UVA.

PASSULATUM, the pulp of dried grapes pass'd through a sieve.

PASSUM, raisin-wine.

PASTA *regia*. A lozenge.

PASTA *epispastica*. Blistering paste.

PASTÆTUM, a pastry.

PASTILLUS, a troche or pastil.

PASTINACA *sylvestris elaphoboscum*, offic. Wild parsnip.

It grows frequently by hedges, and way-sides, and flowers in *June*. The root and seed are used, tho' but seldom.

They are said to open obstructions of the liver and spleen; to expel wind and help the cholic; to provoke urine and the menses; and to be useful against the bitings of venomous creatures. *Miller*.

PASTINACA, offic. The parsnip.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The root only is used.

Parsnips are more used for food than medicine, being a pleasant nourishing root, tho' somewhat windy; and thought to be provocatives to venery. *Miller*.

PATELLA, the knee-pan.

PATETHEISÆ, or PATETÆ, grapes suffer'd to remain on

P A V

the vine, 'till they are dry'd by the sun.

PATHEMA, (from πάθος, passion, affection) an affection or disorder.

PATHETICUS, (from the preceding derivation) an epithet for the fourth pair of nerves, because they direct the eyes to intimate the passion of the mind.

PATHOGNOMICUS, (from πάθος, affection, and γινώσκω, to know) an epithet for a symptom, or concurrence of symptoms, which are inseparable from a distemper, and are found in that only, and no other.

PATHOLOGIA, (from πάθος, a disease, and λόγος, a discourse) that part of physic which explains the nature of distempers, their causes and symptoms.

PATIAS, the same as SQUAMA ÆRIS. *Rulandus*.

PATIENTIA *musculus*, a name for the *Levator scapulæ proprius*.

PATOR *narium*. The sinus, cavity, or chasm of the nose. *Scribonius Largus*.

PATOS. See RHYPPOS.

PATRIMONIUM. The genitals are sometimes call'd by this name. *Castellus*.

PATURSA. The venereal disease. *Castellus*.

PRIVATE, the name of a shrub growing on the banks of the river *Memgate*, in *America*.

PAVIA. The scarlet-flowering horse-chestnut.

PAULA, the name of a plaister in *Paulus Ægineta*.

PAULADADUM, a species of seal'd earth found in *Italy*. *Dor-neus*.

PAVO, offic. The peacock.

PAVOR (from *paveo*, to fear).
1 Fear.

2 The

P E D

2 The itch. *Castellus.*

PAUSIS (from *παύω*, to cease) a cessation of a disease.

PAYCO *herba*, the name of a species of *Peruvian* plantain.

PECHEDION. See *PERINÆUM*.

PECHYAGRA (from *πῆχυς*, the elbow, and *ἄγχα*, a capture) the gout in the elbow.

PECHYS (*πῆχυς*, a primitive in the *Greek*) the elbow.

PECHYTYRBE, an epithet for the scurvy. *Castellus.*

PECTEN. 1 The pubes.

2 A shell-fish, called a scallop.

PECTINÆUS *musculus*. This is a small, flat, and pretty long muscle, broad at the upper part, and narrower at the lower, situated obliquely between the *Os Pubis* and the upper part of the *Os Femoris*.

PECTINATIO (from *pecto*, to comb) combing the head.

PECTORALIS (from *pectus*, the breast) pectoral, an epithet for medicines appropriated to the breast and lungs.

PECTORALIS *major*. This is a large, thick, and fleshy muscle, covering the fore-part of the breast, from the *Sternum*, where it is very broad, to the *Axilla*, where it contracts in its passage to the arm.

PECTORALIS *minor*. This is a small, fleshy muscle, something of a triangular shape, situated at the superior, lateral, and anterior part of the thorax.

PECTUNCULUS, offic. The cockle.

PECTUS, the breast. See *THORAX*.

PEDAGRA, tartar. *Rulandus.*

PEDETHMOS (*πυθμός*, from *πυθώω*, to pant, or beat) the pulsation, or beating of the arteries. *Hippocrates.*

P E L

PEDICULATIO (from *pediculus*, a louse) the lousy disease.

PEDICULUS. 1 A louse.

2 In Botany, the foot-stalk.

PEDILUVIUM (from *pes*, the foot, and *lavo*, to wash) a bath for the feet.

PEDION (*πεδίον*, from *πῆς*, the foot) the sole of the foot.

PEDORA, the sordes of the eyes, ears, and feet. *Castellus.*

PEDUNCULUS, the same as *PEDICULUS*, which see.

PEGANELÆON (from *πήγανον*, rue, and *έλαιον*, oil) oil of rue.

PEGANERON, the name of a plaister in *Paulus Ægineta*, in which rue is an ingredient. *Gorræus.*

PEGNANIUM, a name for the *Ruta, sylvestris, minor*.

PEGANON, rue.

PEGE (*πηγή*, a primitive in the *Greek*). 1 A fountain.

2 In the plural number, the internal angles of the eyes.

PEGERNUS, mercury. *Rulandus.*

PELADA, a kind of *Alopecia*, or shedding of the hair, from a venereal cause. *Castellus.*

PELAMYS, the tunny-fish.

PELARION (from *πηλός*, mud).

1 The name of a *Collyrium* in *Paulus Ægineta*.

2 The name of a plaister in the same author.

PELICAN. 1 The pelican, a bird.

2 An instrument for drawing the teeth.

3 A glass vessel used formerly by the chymists, for the digestion and circulation of liquors; but its place is supplied, at present, by two matrasses, the neck of one of which enters into that of the other.

P E N

PELIAS, the name of a serpent mention'd by *Aetius*.

PELICIDE, boiled honey. *Ru-landus*.

PELIOMA (πελίωμα, from πελός, black) a livid fucillation.

PELLICULA (a dim. of *pellis*, a skin) a pellicle, or thin membrane.

PELLIS, the skin of an animal.

PELMA (πέλμα, from πελός, black). 1 The sole of the foot.

2 A sort of sock adapted to the sole of the foot, made of leather, &c.

PELORIS. See CHAMA.

PELTATIS *cartilago*, a name for the scutiform cartilage of the *Larynx*. From its resembling *Pelta*, a buckler.

PELVIS, properly a basin, but in anatomy it imports, 1 The inferior cavity of the *Abdomen*.

2 The cavity of the kidneys, which receives the urine, and conveys it to the *Uterus*.

PELVIS *aurium*. The *Cochlea*.

PELVIS *cerebi*, the *Infundibulum*.

PEMPHIGODES, or PEMPHINGODES (from πέμφις, wind) fevers, distinguish'd by flatulences and inflations, or a windy spirit; in which we feel a sort of aerial effluvia passing thro' the skin of the patient, in manner of an exhalation, and striking upon the touch. *Galen*.

PEMPTÆUS (πεμπτῆαιός, from πέμπτει, *pro* *Æol.* πέντε, five) an ague, whose paroxysm returns every fifth day.

PENICILLUS (a dim. of *penis*, a tail) a pledget, or tent.

PENIS. See GENERATIO.

PENNA. 1 A feather.

2 A submarine plant, which grows

P E P

upon rocks, resembling a bird's wing.

PENNATA, winged. This term in Botany, signifies those leaves of plants which grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk, as those of the ash, &c.

PENSILIS, penfile; an epithet for such warts, excrescencies, or tumors, which hang by a small root, as if easy to come off.

PENTAMOERON, or PENTAMYRON, the name of an ointment describ'd by *Aetius*, and *Paulus Egineta*.

PENTAPHARMACUM (from πέντε, five, and φάρμακον, a remedy) a medicine, consisting of five ingredients.

PENTAPHYLLOIDES, *Argentina*, *Potentilla*, *Anserina*, offic. Wild tanfy.

It grows in moist, barren places, and where water has stood all the winter, flowering in *May*.

The leaves only are used, and are accounted restraining and vulnerary; good to stop all kinds of fluxes, and preternatural evacuations, to dissolve coagulated blood, to help those who are bruised by falls: Outwardly, it is used as a cosmetic, to take off freckles, sunburn, morpew; as also in restraining gargarisms. *Miller*.

PENTAPHYLLUM (from πέντε, five, and φύλλον, a leaf) a name for several species of *Quinquefoil*, and *Pentaphylloides*.

PENTATHETON, the name of a plaister in *Oribasius*.

PENTOROBUS, peony. *Aetius*.

PEPASMOS, or PEPANSIS (πεπασμός, or πεπανσις, from πεπαίνω, to concoct) concoction.

PEPASTICA, digestive medicines. *Blancard*.

PEPI-

P E R

PEPITAS *del Peru*. The name of a fruit growing in *Peru*.

PEPLION, or PEPLOS, a sort of medicine, prescrib'd by the ancients for evacuating the body of bile and phlegm.

PEPLYMENON, the name of a cerate in *Celsus*.

PEPO, offic. Common pom-pion, or melon.

The pom-pion is sown in dung-hills, being ripe in *September* and *October*; it is rarely used in physic.

The seed is cooling, and of the nature of the melon and other cold seeds. *Miller*.

PEPTICOS (*πεπτικός*, from *πέπω*, to concoct) digestive, or promoting concoction.

PERCA, offic. The perch.

PERCEPIER, offic. Parsley-piert. It grows in dry places, and in fallow fields, as also among corn.

This plant is not used in the shops, but the common people esteem it an excellent diuretic.

PERCEPIOLUM, in *Paracelsus*, signifies an approv'd or tried remedy for a disease.

PERDETUM, the root of skirret. *Paracelsus*.

PERDICIUM, a name for the *PARIETARIA*.

PERDITIO. This word is sometimes used to signify a miscarriage.

PERDIX, offic. The common partridge.

PERDIX *marina*, the sole.

PERDONIUM, in *Paracelsus*, imports wine medicated with herbs.

PERELLE, a sort of scally earth, brought from *St. Tour* in *Auvergne*. *Lemery*.

PERETERION (from *περάω*, to perforate) the perforating part of the trepan.

P E R

PERFOLIATA, offic. Thorow-wax. It grows only among the corn, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The whole plant is used.

Thorow-wax is reckon'd among the vulnerary plants, and is especially serviceable in green wounds, bruises, ruptures, and contusions; as also for old ulcers and sores, either given in powder, or the decoction. *Miller*.

PERFORANS *manus*, the name of a muscle of the fingers.

This muscle is very like the *Perforatus*, or *Sublimis*, and it is situated much in the same manner, only it lies lower, and is cover'd by the *Perforatus*. It is compos'd of four muscles, which, at first, seem to make but one mass, and afterwards terminate in four tendons.

PERFORANS *pedis*, *sive flexor digitorum longus*. This is a long muscle, fleshy above, and tendinous below; lying on the backside of the leg, between the *Tibia* and the *Flexor Pollicis Longus*, cover'd by the *Soleus*, and covering the *Tibialis posticus*.

PERFORATA, a name for the *HYPERICUM*.

PERFORATIO (from *perforo*, to perforate, or bore through) 1 Perforation.

2 A seton.

PERFORATUS *manus*, *vulgo Sublimis*. This muscle is considerably large, lying along the inside of fore arm, fleshy, for the greatest part, near the articulation of the fore-arm with the *Os Humeri*, and near the *Carpus*, terminating in four distinct portions, which become the same number of long, small tendons. The name of *Sublimis* has been given to it; because it lies almost on the surface of the fore-arm; and that of *Perforatus*,

P E R

from the slits found near the extremities of its tendons.

PERFORATUS *pedis, sive flexor digitorum brevis.* This is the inmost of all the common muscles of the toes, being situated immediately above the *Aponeurosis plantaris*, which it resembles something in figure.

PERFRICTIO (from *perfrigeo*, to shiver with cold) a great shivering, or coldness.

PERIAMMA, or **PERIAPTON**, (from *περιάπτω*, to connect) an amulet.

PERIBLEPSIS (from *περιβλέπω*, to stare about) that wild, staring look which is perceiv'd in people labouring under a *delirium*.

PERIBOLE, (from *περιβάλλω*, to surround). 1 The dress, or cloathing of a person.

2 A translation of the humours, or morbid matter, to the surface of the body.

PERICARDIUM (from *περι*, about, and *καρδία*, the heart) the membrane which surrounds the heart.

PERICARPIUM (from *περι*, about, and *καρπός*, fruit). 1 Whatever surrounds the fruit of vegetables, whether membrane, husk, or pulp.

2 A topical medicine applied to the wrist. In this sense it is deriv'd from *περι*, about, and *καρπός*, the wrist.

PERICHAREIA (*περιχάρεια*, from *περι*, and *χαίρος*, to rejoice) an excess of joy.

PERICHRISIS, a lineament.

PERICLASIS (from *περι*, about, and *κλάω*, to break) a fracture, with a great wound, wherein the bone is laid bare.

PERICLYMENUM. 1 The

P E R

name of a plant, resembling the honeysuckle.

2 A name for several species of **CAPRIFOLIUM**.

PERICNEMIA (from *περι*, about, and *κνήμη*, the tibia) the parts about the tibia.

PERICRANIUM (from *περι*, about, and *κράνον*, the head) the membrane which covers the bones of the skull. It is very thin and nervous, and of an exquisite sense. It is tied to the *Dura Mater* by some fibres which pass thro' the sutures of the skull. It receives veins from the external *Jugulars*, arteries from the *Carotides*, and nerves from the fifth pair of the brain, and from the second pair of the neck.

PERIDROMOS, the circumference of the hairs of the head.

PERIESTECOS (from *περιέστημι*, to surround, or guard) an epithet for such signs, symptoms, &c. as prognosticate the recovery of the patient.

PERIGRAPHE (from *περι*, about, and *γράφω*, to describe) an inaccurate delineation. *Versalius* uses it, in the plural number, to import certain white lines and impressions, observable in the *Musculus Rectus* of the *Abdomen*.

PERIN (*πηνήν*, from *πήρα*, a bag) a testicle.

PERINÆUM (from *περινέω*, to flow round, because the part is generally moist) the space betwixt the *Anus* and parts of generation, divided into two equal lateral parts, by a very distinct line, being longer in males than in females.

PERIN-KARA, a wild olive-tree of a vast bigness, growing in *Malabar*.

PERIN-PANEL, a bacciferous shrub, growing in *Malabar*.

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PERINYCTIDES, pustules, or pimples, which break out in the night.

PERIODUS, the period of a disease, or that space of time betwixt the access of one fit, or paroxysm, and that of the next, including the entire exacerbation, decline, and intermission, or remission.

PERIOSTEUM (from *περί*, about, and *ὀστέον*, a bone) the thin membrane which covers the bones.

PERIPHIMOSIS. See **PARAPHIMOSIS**.

PERIPLEUMONIA. See **PERIPNEUMONIA**.

PERIPLUSIS, a diarrhæa.

PERIPNEUMONIA (from *περί*, about, and *πνεύμον*, the lungs) an inflammation of the lungs.

PERIPSYXIS. See **PERFRICATIO**.

PERIPYEMA (from *περί*, about, and *πύον*, pus) a collection of matter surrounding any part.

PERIRRHEDES. 1 Bent or broke both ways, or in every direction.

2 Sprinkled, or irrigated all over. *Hippocrates*.

PERIRRHEPSIS, the declination of a bandage, when it recedes from its proper situation.

PERIRRHOE (from *περί*, about, and *ῥέω*, to flow) a flux of humours from all parts of the body, to the proper emunctories, in order to their discharge.

PERISCEPASTRUM. See **CATHOLCEUS**.

PERISPHALSIS (from *περισφάλλομαι*, to wander about) a circumrotation of a luxated bone, in order to its restitution.

PERISSOSIS (from *περισσός*, redundant) a redundance, or super-

P E R

fluity of the humours. *Hippocrates*.

PERISTALTICUS (from *περίστέλλω*, to contract) the vermicular motion of the guts.

PERISTERNON, a name for *verbena*, vervain.

PERISTERNA (from *περί*, about, and *στένον*, the breast) the parts round the breast.

PERISTOLE (from *περίστέλλω*, to contract). 1 The compressive power of the animal fibres.

2 The peristaltic motion of the intestines.

PERISTOMA (from *περί*, about, and *στόμα*, a mouth) the villose coat of the intestines.

PERISYSTOLE, the interval, or intermission between the *Systole* and *Diastole* of the heart.

PERITERION. See **PERETERION**.

PERITEXIS, a colligation.

PERITONÆUM (from *περί*, about, and *τένω*, to stretch). This is a thin and soft membrane, which encloses all the bowels contain'd in the lower belly, covering all the inside of its cavity. Its external superficies is unequal where it adheres to the transverse muscles. The internal is very smooth and polish'd; it has a number of small glands that separate a liquor which supplies the intestines, and facilitates their motion.

The upper part of this membrane covers the midriff, to which it closely adheres. The forepart of it sticks to the transverse muscles, and *Linea Alba*; the lower part of it to the *Os Pubis*; and the back part of it to the *Os Sacrum*, and *Vertebræ* of the loins. 'Tis a double membrane, and contains in its duplicatures the umbilical vessels.

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the bladder, the ureters, the kidneys, and the spermatic vessels, to all which it gives a membrane, as also to the liver, spleen, stomach, intestines, and womb. Its external *Lamina* has two productions, resembling two sheaths, which pass thro' the rings of the oblique and transverse muscles in the groin, for the passage of the spermatic vessels in men, and for the round ligaments of the womb in women. The *Peritonæum* has veins and arteries from the *Phrenicæ*, from the mamillary, the epigastlic, and often from the spermatics. Its nerves are from those which are distributed in the muscles of the *Abdomen*. It has also a few lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the Iliac glands.

PERIZOMA (from *περίζωμις*, to gird about) a belt or truss.

PERLA, a pearl.

PERNA, a sort of shell-fish.

PERNIO, a chilblain, or kibe.

PEROLIDUS, in *Paracelsus* and *Helmont*, imports the extreme circumference of the body of air surrounding the earth.

PERONIA. See **FIBULA**.

PERONÆUS musculus, a name for the three following muscles; the first of which is the

PERONÆUS medius, *vulgo Peronæus anticus*. This is a long muscle, situated anteriorly on the middle part of the *Fibula*.

It arises from the external and superior part of the *Fibula*; and running thro' the channel which is in the external angle, it is inserted into the *Os Metatarsi*.

PERONÆUS minimus. This is a small muscle, commonly thought to be a portion of the *Extensor Digitorum longus*, tho' it be easily separated from it.

It is fix'd by fleshy fibres in the

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lower half of the inside of the *Fibula*, between the two oblique bony lines, on one side of the lower part of the *Extensor digitorum longus*, to which muscle it is simply contiguous.

From thence it runs down, contracting in breadth, and passes, with the *Extensor Longus*, thro' the common annular ligament, forming a flat tendon; which soon separates from those of the *Extensor*, and is inserted near the basis of the fifth metatarsal bone.

PERONÆUS maximus, *vulgo Peronæus posterior*. This is a long, penniform muscle, lying on the *Fibula*. It arises from the superior and external part of the *Fibula*, and descending, it passes thro' the fissure of the external ankle under the sole of the foot, and is inserted in the *Os Metarsi*.

PERONE, the *Fibula*, a bone of the leg.

PERPETUATIO, in chymistry, is the reducing any volatile to a fix'd substance.

PER se, alone, or by itself.

PERSEA, offic. Spanish pear.

PERSICA malus, offic. The peach-tree.

It is planted in gardens, flowering in *March* or *April*, and the fruit is ripe in *August* and *September*.

The flowers are only used in physic; they are opening and gently purging, and principally given to children, to carry off thin, serous humours, and to kill worms. The fruit is cooling and moistening, grateful to the stomach, but subject to putrify, and cause surfeits. *Miller*.

PERSICARIA mitis. Spotted arsmart.

It grows in moist places, and by pond and ditch-sides; and flowers in *July*. The leaves are used.

They

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They are said to be of a cooling nature, and good for hot tumors, inflammations, imposthumes, and green wounds, tho' they are but seldom used. *Miller.*

PERSICARIA *non maculata*, *hydropiper*, offic. Lake-weed, arsmart, or water-pepper.

It grows in the same places as the preceding, and flowers about the same time.

This has been reckon'd of extraordinary virtue against the stone; and also very cleansing, and good for old stubborn ulcers.

PERSICUS *ignis*, a carbuncle.

PERSISTENS *febris*, a regular, intermitting fever, or one whose paroxysms return at equal periods.

PERSIUM, the peach-tree. See **PERSICA**.

PERFOLATA, or **PERSONATA**, names for the **LAPPA**.

PERSPIRATIO (from *per*, thro', and *spiro*, to breathe) perspiration, or a breathing thro'.

PERTURBATIO *alvi*, a diarrhæa.

PERTUSSIS (from *perturbo*, to disturb, or disorder) the chin-cough.

PERVERSIO. See **DIASTREMA**.

PERVIGILIUM (from *pervigilio*, to watch) watching, or want of sleep.

PERUNDIS. See **ZENDA**.

PERUVIANUM *balsamum*, balsam of *Peru*. See **BALSAMUM**.

PERUVIANUS *cortex*. *Peruvian bark*. See **QUINQUINA**.

PERYGUA. See **ALATERNUS**.

PERYSIAS, an epithet for wine of the last year's vintage.

PES *Cati*. See **HELICRYSUM**.

PES *columbinus*. See **GERARIUM**.

PES *leonis*. See **ALCHIMILLA**.

PES *leporinus*. See **TRIFOLIUM**.

PESSARIUM, a pessary, or a

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medicine of an oblong form; proper to be introduced into the *Pudendum Muliebre*, upon some extraordinary occasions.

PESSOS, or **PESSULUS**, a pessary. See the preceding word.

PESTICHIÆ. See **PETECHIÆ**.

PESTIS, the plague.

PETALA, in Botany, are those fine-colour'd leaves, which compose the flowers of all plants.

PETALODES (from *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *οἶδος*, resemblance) an epithet for the sediment of urine, importing scaly, or resembling leaves.

PETASITES, offic. Butter-bur. It grows by river-sides, and in marshy grounds, flowering in *March*.

The roots of butter-bur are sudorific, alexipharmic, and good for all kinds of fevers, and pestilential distempers; they are cordial, prevent fainting, and shortness of breath; they, also, provoke urine, and are accounted good to destroy joint-worms. They are outwardly applied, in form of a cataplasm, to pestilential buboes, and plague-sores. *Miller.*

PETECHIÆ, red, or purple eruptions, resembling marks excited by the bites of gnats, or fleas, which frequently appear in fevers, and the small-pox.

PETECHIALIS *febris*, a petechial fever, or one attended with spots of various colours appearing on the skin.

PETIA, a rag form'd into a *Nodus*, or bag, in order to be fill'd with medicinal ingredients. *Petia Oculi* is an hæmorrhage from the eye. *Castellus.*

PETICULÆ. See **PETECHIÆ**.

PETIGO. See **IMPETIGO**.

PETIOLUS, the pedicle, or stalk, of a fruit.

PETIVERA, guinea hen weed.

This

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This name was given to this plant by father *Plumier*, who discover'd it in *America*, in honour of Mr. *James Petiver*, a curious Botanist.

PETRÆ *oleum*. See NAPHTHA, and PETREOLÆUM.

PETRACORIUS *lapis*, the perigord stone.

PETRELÆUM. See PETREOLÆUM.

PETREOLÆUM (from *petra*, a rock, and *oleum*, oil) an oil extracted from a blackish rock or stone, found in the coal-pits in *Shropshire*.

PETRIFICATIO (from *petra*, a stone, and *facio*, to make). See ANCUBITUS.

PERROMARULA, a species of *Cretan Ranunculus*. Ray.

PETROSELINUM. See APIUM.

PETROSUM Os, the hard part of the temporal bone.

PETUM, tobacco. See NICOTIANA.

PEUCE, the pine-tree.

PEUCEDANUM, offic. Hogsfennel.

It grows in several places by the sea-shore, and flowers in *July*. The root only is used, and that very seldom.

It is very good for the hysteric passion; and is possess'd of a balsamic, deterging, and gently heating virtue; and is of extraordinary use for cleansing wounds and ulcers. *Boerhaave*.

PEXIS (πήξις, from πηγνύω, to put together) congelation, or concretion.

PEZA (πέζα, a primitive in the *Greek*) the malleolus, or sole of the foot.

PHACE, or PHACOS, a lentil.

PHACODES (from φακός, a lentil, and ἴδιος, resemblance) of the colour of a lentil.

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PHACOIDES (from the preceding derivation) of the form of a lentil; an epithet for the crystalline humour of the eye.

PHACOPTISSANA (from φακός, a lentil, and πτίσανη, ptisan) a sort of aliment prepar'd of ptisan and lentils. *Galen*.

PHACOSIS (φάκωσις, from φακός, a lentil) a black spot in the eye, resembling a lentil.

PHÆNOMENA (from φαίνω, to appear) appearances.

PHÆON *collyrium*, the name of a *collyrium* in *Scribonius Largus*.

PHAGEDÆNA (from φάγω, to eat) and eating ulcer, or one which corrodes the sound parts adjacent to it.

PHAGRUS, or PAGRUS, the name of a sea-fish, resembling a roach.

PHALACRORAX, the cormorant.

PHALACROSIS (φαλάκρωσις, from φαλακρός, bald) baldness.

PHALÆNA, the same as *Balaena* the whale.

PHALAIA, 1 A *Panacea*, or universal internal medicine. *Basil Valantine*.

2 A tincture of jalap. *Rolfinkius*.

PHALAGIA, a large sort of a spider found in *Italy*, &c.

PHALANOIUM, a sort of insect of the spider-kind, whose bite is said to be venomous.

PHALANGIUM. *Boerhaave* takes notice of six species of this plant, but none of them are used in medicine.

PHALANGIUM, is, also a name for several sorts of EPHEMERUM.

PHALANGOSIS, a fault in the eye-lid, when its margin turns inwards, so that the hair stimulates the eye.

PHA-

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PHALARIS, offic. Canary grass.
PHALERÆ, a sort of bandage for the nose, described by *Galen*.

PHANION, the name of two compound medicines in *Galen*.

PHANLEC, iron. *Rulandus*.

PHARICUM, the name of an excessive poisonous medicine amongst the antients.

PHARMACEIA, (*φαρμακεία*, from *φάρμακον*, a medicine) purgation of the belly by the exhibition of a cathartic. *Hippocrates*.

PHARMACUTICA (from the preceding derivation) pharmaceutics, or that part of medicine which gives the description of medicines, and teaches the right method of exhibiting them. *Gorræus*.

PHARMACIA (from *φάρμακον*, a remedy) pharmacy.

PHARMACITES. See **AMPELITES terra**.

PHARMACOCHYMIA (from *φάρμακον*, a remedy, and *χύμια*, chymistry) that part of chymistry which teaches the preparation of chymical medicines, in contradistinction to the spagirical part, which treats of the transmutation of metals. *Castellus*.

PHARMACON (*φάρμακον*, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 A medicine.

2 Poison.

PHARMACOPŒUS (from *φάρμακον*, a medicine, and *ποιέω*, to make, or prepare) one well versed in the art of preparing medicines. *Castellus*.

PHARMACOPOLA (from *φάρμακον*, a medicine, and *πωλέω*, to sell) a seller, or vender of medicines.

PHARMACOPOLIUM (from the preceding derivation) an apothecary's or druggist's shop.

PHARMACOPOSIA (from *φάρμακον*,

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μακον, a medicine, and *πόσις*, a portion) any liquid medicine in general.

PHARMACOTA *medicamenta*, such medicines as have poison in their composition. *Castellus*.

PHAEMACOTHECA (from *φάρμακον*, a medicine, and *θήκη*, a box or chest) a box, or chest, for the reception of medicines. *Castellus*.

PHARMACUM. See **PHARMACON**.

PHARMIANUM, the name of *Amalgama* in *Galen*.

PHARYNGETHRON, a name, in *Hippocrates*, for the pharynx, or fauces.

PHARYX. See **OESOPHAGUS**.

PHARYNGOTOMIA, (from *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *τέμνω*, to cut). See **BRONCHOTOMIA**.

PHASEOLUS, offic. *Italian* kidney-bean. It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *July*. It is not used in physic.

PHASGANIUM, a name for the **LAPPA**.

PHAULUS (*φᾶνλος*, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 Vicious, or depraved.
 2 Simple. *Galen*.

PHAUSINGES (from *φάω*, to shine) 1 Red circles in the legs excited by fire.

2 Any other spots.

PHAUSTIANOS, the name of a corroding pastil in *Actius*.

PHAZALA, the name of a distemper to which those horses are subject which wash in the *Red-sea*. *Castellus*.

PHEGOPHYRUM. See **FAGOPHYRUM**.

PELLANDRIUM, offic. Water-hemlock. It grows in ditches and ponds, and flowers in *June*. It is believed to be of a more poisonous quality than common hemlock.

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lock, and therefore seldom used in the shops.

PHELLODRYS, offic. The laurel oak. It grows in *Dalmatia*, and, as some say, in *Greece*; the leaves, bark, and acorns, which are the parts used in medicine, agree in virtues with those of the *Quercus* or common oak. *Dale*.

PHEMOS, the name of medicine in *Aetius*, recommended against a dysentery.

PHEGITES (φεγγίτες, from φάω, to shine) a sort of luminous stone.

PHIALA, a glass vessel, with a large belly, and long neck, used in solutions and coagulations. *Castellus*.

PHIBALIOS, a species of fig. *Galen*.

PHILADELPHUS, a name for the *APARINE*. *Blancard*.

PHILAGRIANON, the name of Amalgama, in *P. Ægineta*.

PHILALYSTES (φιλαλυστης, from φιλέω, to love) one who is anxious and perplexed in mind.

PHILANTHROPOS (from φιλέω, to love, and άνθρωπος, a man) the name of an antinephritic medicine in *Nicholaus*.

PHILETÆRIUM, a name in *Dioscorides* for the *POLEMONIUM*.

PHILETIS collyrium, the name of a compound medicine for the eye, in *Celsus*.

PHILIPENDULA, the same as *FILIPENDULA*. *Blancard*.

PILLYREA, offic. Mack privet. The leaves are drying and astringent, and very much commended for ulcers in the mouth. *Dale*.

PHILOCHYMICUS (from φιλέω, to love, and χυμία, chymistry) a lover of chymistry.

PHILOCOTYCHE, the name of plaister in *Celsus*.

PHILOLAGNOS (from φιλέω,

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to love, and λάγνης, lascivious) one addicted to venery. *Hippocrates*.

PHILOLUTROS (from φιλέω, to love, and λύγρον, a bath) a lover of bathing.

PHILOMELA, the nightingale.

PHILONIUM, the name of an opiate; so called from *Philo*, its inventor.

PHILOXENIAS ANTIDOTUS, the name of an antidote in *N. Myrepsus*.

PHILTRON, or **PHILTRUM** (from φιλέω, to love) 1 A love-potion.

2 The cavity in the upper-lip.

PHILUMENI medicamentum, the name for a medicine for the eyes, in *Oribasius*.

PHILYPOSTROPHA, φιλυποστροφα, a term used by *Hippocrates* to express any thing which causes or threatens a relapse.

PHIMOSIS (from φимος, a structure) a contraction of the *Preputium*, or foreskin, so that it cannot be drawn backward behind the glans.

PHLASMA (φλάσμα, from φλάω, to bruise) a contusion, or collisium.

PHLEBION (φλεβιον, a dim. of φλέψ, a vein) a small vein.

PHLEBODONODEA, an obscure term in *Hippocrates*. *Galen* says it signifies the veins, or arteries, agitated by the excessive heat of the blood.

PHLEBORRHAGIA (from φλέψ, a vein, and ῥήγνμι, to break) a rupture of a vein.

PHLEBOTOMIA (from φλέψ, a vein, and τέμνω, to cut) phlebotomy, or blood-letting.

PHLEBOTOMUS, (from the preceding derivation) a lancet, or instrument used in bleeding.

PHLEDONODES. See **PHLEBODONODEA**,

PHLEGMA

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PHLEGMA (from φλέγω, to burn) 1 An inflammation.

2 Phlegm, or the most viscid and glutinous part of the blood.

3 In chymistry, it signifies much the same as water, and is the common vehicle and diluter of all solid bodies.

PHLEGMAGOGUS (from φλέγμα, phlegm, and ἄγω, to draw) such medicines as purge phlegm.

PHLEGMASIA (from φλέγω, to burn) an inflammation.

PHLEGMATIÆ (φλεγμαίαι, from φλέγμα, phlegm) persons abounding with phlegm. *Hippocrates*.

PHLEGMONE (φλεγμονή, from φλέγω, to burn) a phlegmon, or inflammation.

PHLOGMONODES (from φλεγμονή, a phlegmon, and εἶδος, resemblance) a tumor resembling a phlegmon.

PHLEPS (φλέψ, from φγέω, to abound) properly a vein, but the ancients used it to signify either an artery or vein.

PLOGINON, the name of a liquid collyrium in *Galen*.

PLOGISTOS (φλογιστος, from φλέγω, to burn) inflammable.

PHLOGODES (φλογώδης, from φλόξ, flame, and εἶδος, resemblance) intensely red, or inflamed.

PHLOGÆIDES, the same as preceding.

PHLOGOSIS (φλόγωσις, from φλέγω, to burn) an inflammation.

PHLOMIS, offic. Yellow sage.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *June*; but is seldom used in physic.

PHLYTÆNÆ (φλυκταίναι, from φλύζω, to boil) small eruptions on the skin, proceeding from an acrimonious humour.

PHLYTÆNOIDES (from the preceding word, and εἶδος, resem-

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blance) pustules resembling the *Phlytænæ*.

PHLYCTIDES. See **PLYTÆNÆ**.

PHLYSIS (φλύσις, from φλύω, vel φλέω, to abound) an eruption on the skin, from a redundancy of humours. *Galen*.

PHLYZACION (φλυζάκιον, from φλύζω, to be hot) 1 A pustule or vesication on the skin, excited by fire or heat.

2 In the plural number, it signifies the same as **PHLYCTÆNÆ**.

PHOCA, or *Vitulus marinus*, the sea-calf.

PHOCÆNA, a species of dolphin.

PHOES, or **PHOILES**. See **PHAUSINGES**.

PHÆNICITES. See **JANDIACUS lapis**.

PHÆNICIUS morbus, the *Elephantiasis*, or leprosy.

PHÆINIGMUS (φοινιγμός, from φοίνιξ, a red colour) the producing a redness of the skin, by means of acrid applications.

PHOLAS, the name of a shell-fish resembling a muscle.

PHOLIS (φόλις, from φλύω, to be hot) a scale of metal.

PHOS (φῶς, from φαίω, to shine) 1 Light.

2 The black circle surrounding the pupil of the eye.

PHOSPHORUS (from φῶς, light, and φέρω, to bring) 1 The name of a collyrium in *Galen*.

2 The name of several chymical preparations which will flame and burn spontaneously, when exposed to the air.

PHOXOS, one whose head is acuminate or sharpened towards the top.

PHRAGMITES, a name is *Disoscorides* for the common *Arundo*.

PHRAGMOS

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PHRAGMOS (φραγμός, from φράσσω, to inclose) the double series or cage of teeth.

PHRASIMUM *viride, Flos Æris. Rulandus.*

PHRENES a name in *Hippocrates* for the *Diaphragma*.

PHRENESIS, or **PHRENETIASIS**. See **PHRENITIS**.

PHRENITICI NERVI, the nerves of the diaphragm.

PHRENITIS (φρηνίτις, from φρήν, the mind) a phrensy, or distraction.

PHRICE. See **HORROR**.

PHRICODES *Febris*, a fever attended with an horror, or shivering, during great part of the fit.

PHRONTIS (φρονίς, from φρονέω, to study, or contemplate) intense study.

PHRYGANON (φρύγανον, from φρύγω, to burn) a dry twig or branch.

PHRYGIUS *Lapis, offic.* The *Phrygian* stone.

PHTHARTICOS (from φθείρω, to corrupt) deadly, an epithet applied to poisons.

PHTHEIRIASIS. See **PHTHIRIASIS**.

PHTHEIROCTONON (from φθίει, a louse, and κτείνω, to kill, because it destroys lice) a name for the flavesacre.

PHTHEINAS (from φθείρω, to corrupt) tabific, or consumptive.

PHTHINODES (φθινώδης, from φθείρω, to corrupt) consumptive.

PHTHINOPORON (φθινόπωρον, from φθινόθω, to waste) the autumn.

PHTHIRIASIS (from φθίρ, a louse) the lousy disease.

PHTHISICUS. See **PHTHINODES**.

PHTHISIS (from φθίω, to corrupt) a consumption.

PHTHOS, the same as the preceding.

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PHTHIOS (φθίς, a primitive in the Greek) a pastil or troche.

PHTHORA (φθορά, from φθίω, to corrupt) 1 Corruption.

2 Abortion. *Hippocrates.*

PHTHORIAS (from φθορά, a miscarriage) an epithet for a medicine which procures abortion.

PHTHOROPŒOS (φθοροποιός, from φθορά, corruption) deleterious, or destructive.

PHU, a name for several species of *Valeriana*.

PHUSCA. See **POSCA**.

PHYCIS, the name of a sea-fish resembling the perch.

PHYGETHLON (φύγεθλον, from φρύγω, to bake, because it is flat resembling a cake) a broad and flat tumor affecting the glandulous parts under the jaw.

PHYTICA. See **ALATERNUS**.

PHYLLIREA. See **PHILLIREA**.

PHYLLITIS, a name for several species of *LINGUA cervina*.

PHYMA (from φύω, to produce) any preternatural tumor.

PHYMATA (from φῦμα, a tumor) a caruncle in the urethra. *Celsus.*

PHYMOSIS, the same as **PHIMOSIS**; or as **PHYMA**. *Blancard.*

PHYMUS, the same as **PHYMA**. *Blancard.*

PHYPELLA. See **PANUS**.

PHYRAMA (from φυράω, to mix) 1 Any mass whatever, moistened with a fluid, and worked.

2 A species of *Ammoniacum*, so called from its being mixed with gravel, sand, and earth. *Gorrhæus.*

PHYSA, or **PHYSE** (φύσα, or φύση, from φυσάω, to blow) a fetid wind discharged from the anus.

PHYSALIS, 1 The hop.

2 A name for the *ALKEKENG*.
PHYSALOS

PHYSAELOS (from φυσάω, to swell) the toad.

PHYSEMA, 1 The same as **PHYSA**.

2 The resin of the fir.

PHYSESIS. See **PHYSA**.

PHYSICA *remedia*, such remedies as do service without any apparent reason.

PHYSINX (φύσινξ, from φυσάω, to blow up) a little bladder.

PHYSIOGNOMIA (from φύσις, nature, and γινώσκω, to know) the art of judging of a person's nature, disorders, &c. by the lineaments of the face.

PHYSIOLOGIA (from φύσις, nature, and λέγω, to treat) phyiology, that branch of medicine which considers nature with respect to the cure of diseases, &c.

PHYSOCELE (from φύσα, wind, and ρήλη, a rupture) a wind-rupture.

PHYSTE (φυστή, from φύτον, a plant or vine) a mass of meal macerated in wine.

PHYTALIA (from the preceding derivation) 1 A vineyard, or place where vines are planted.

2 The later part of the winter.

PHYTOLACCA, offic. Pork-physic. It is cultivated with us in gardens, but is a native of *Virginea*. The leaves are esteemed an excellent anodyne.

PHYTOLOGIA (from φυτόν, a plant, and λόγος, a discourse) a description of plants.

PHYXIMOS (φύξιμος, from φύω, to be-born) salutary, an epithet applied by *Hippocrates* to such diseases as are not dangerous, or of which the patient is like to recover.

PIA MATER, the thin double membrane which immediately involves the brain. Its inner membrane is much larger than its outer; being extended betwixt all the fold-

ings and circumlocutions of the brain in order to separate them, and to sustain the blood-vessels, which make several turnings and windings upon it, before they terminate in the substance of the brain.

PIANTERIA (παλίηγια, from παίνω, to fatten) such aliments as increase fatness.

PIATTONES, crab-lice.

PICA, offic. The magpye, or pianet.

PICA, a depraved appetite principally incident to women in their pregnancy.

PICACISMUS, the same as **PICATIONIO**.

PICANS, sweet, delicious, an epithet applied to wine.

PICATIO (from *Pix*, pitch, because it is a principal ingredient in the composition) 1 Pication, a species of **DRAPAX**, which see.

2 The same as **PICA**.

PICATUM *vinum*. See **PISITES**.

PICEA, the fir-tree.

PICERION (πικέριον, a primitive in the *Greek*) butter.

PICINUM OLEUM. See **PISSELEUM**.

PICOTA, a distemper, consisting of an eruption of very small red pustules. *Castellus*.

PIROCHOLOS (πιρόχολος, from πικρός, bitter, and κολή, bile) 1 A person abounding with bitter bile.

2 A person subject to anger.

PICTONUM colica, or **PIC-TAVIENSIS**, the name of nervous colic, very frequent in the *West-Indies*, generally called *the dry belly-ach*.

PICUS MARTIS, the woodpecker.

PIERRE DE COLIQUE. See **UMBRA**.

PIESMA

P I L

PIESMA (*πίσμα*, from *πίζω*, to press) 1 The *Magma* or *Residuum*, remaining after the fluid part of any substance is pressed out. *Hippocrates*.

2 The fluid part, or expressed juice. *Galen*. *Dioscorides*.

PIESTER (from the preceding derivation) a press.

PIESTRON (*πίεστρον*, from *πίζω*, to press) an instrument to bruise the head of the *Fœtus*, when too large, in order to extract it the easier.

PIGMENTARIUS, a vender, or feller of ointments.

PILA, 1 A ball.

2 A mortar, or a pestle.

PILA marina, a species of *Alcyonium*. It is a round ball, found on the sea-shore, among the wrack, being formed by a collection of hairs, sand, and other impurities of the sea, united by means of some glutinous liquor.

PILARELLA. See **PELADA**.

PILARIS morbus. See **TRICHIASIS**.

PILATIO (from *Pilus*, an hair) a minute fissure of cranium, no bigger than an hair.

PILEUS, or **PILIOLUS**, 1 The same as **CUPUPHA**.

2 In anatomy it implies the coil with which some children are born.

PILI ZENII, the hairs which grow about the scut of an hare. *Rulandus*.

PILIMICTIO (from *Pilus*, an hair, and *Mictura*, urine) a discharge of substances resembling hairs, with the urine.

PILORIS, a large species of rat, in *Martinico*, which smells like musk.

PILULA (a dim. of *Pila*, a ball) a pill.

PILUM, a pestle.

P I N

PILUS, an hair.

PIMENTA, a name for *Caryophyllus*, or *Jamaica* pepper.

PIMPINELLA & *sanguisorba*, offic. *Burnet*.

It grows in hilly pastures, and flowers in *June*. The leaves are in use. It is aromatic, gently astringent, and of excellent service in a relaxation of the fibres, and a too thin and fluid state of the blood: It is prescribed in an immoderate flux of the menses, and for repressing the flux of blood in an hæmoptoe: It is of singular virtue in a dysentery, both by correcting the acidity of the dysenteric or peccant matter, and by gently astringing the relaxed fibres of the intestines. *Boerhaave*.

PIMPINELLA is, also, a name for several species of *Tragoselinum*.

PINASTER. See **PINUS**.

PINDOVA, a species of palm.

PINEALIS glandula, the pineal gland. It is about the bigness of a pea, situated in the *Anus*, or the hole in the the third ventricle of the brain, and is tied by some fibres to the *Nates*.

PINEATUM (from *Pinea*, a pine-apple, because it is the basis of these compositions) a name for various preparations.

PINGUEDO, fat.

PINGUICULA (from *Pinguido*, fat, because its leaves are fat to the touch) butterwort, a *Yorkshire* fanicle.

PINIPINICAI, the name of a sort of apple-tree, growing on the *Indian* continent.

PINNA, 1 The wing of a bird.

2 The superior broad part of the external ear.

3 In the plural number, it imports the lateral and inferior parts of the nose.

PINNA,

P I P

PINNA, or **PINNA marina**, the name of a shell-fish.

PINNACULUM fornicis gutturalis. See **UVULA**.

PINO, the name of a nettle, growing in *Brazil*.

PINOQUACU, a name for two species of **MAMOERA**.

PINUS, offic. The pine-tree. The pine-tree grows wild in several parts of *Italy*, but is usually planted here in gardens. The nuclei, or kernels, which are principally used, are of a balsamic nourishing nature, good for consumptions, coughs, and hoarseness; restorative, and serviceable after long illness; and, also, help the strangury; heat, and sharpness of urine. *Miller*.

PINUS sylvestris, pinaster, offic. The mountain pine. It grows in great plenty in divers parts of *Germany*. The kernels are much of the same virtue as the former.

PIPER album, offic. White pepper.

PIPER nigrum, offic. Black pepper. Pepper is heating and drying, expelling wind, and of great use against coldness and windiness of the stomach, and the colic; it strengthens the nerves and head, and helps the sight; outwardly applied it is good for the tooth-ach, for cold affections of the nerves, and pains in the limbs. *Miller*.

PIPER Jamaicense, Jamaica pepper. See **CARIOPHYLLUS**.

PIPER Indicum, Guinea pepper. See **CAPSICUM**.

PIPER longum, offic. Long-pepper. It grows in *Java, Malabar*, and other parts of the *East-Indies*. As in taste, so in virtue, it imitates the black pepper; warming and comforting the stomach, expelling the wind, and promoting digestion. *Miller*.

P I T

PIPERITIS, a name for ditter. See **LEPIDIUM**.

PISCATORIS emplastrum, a name for a plaister in *Aetius*.

PISCATORIS medicamentum, the name for a compound medicine in *Actuarius*.

PISO, a mortar. *Castellus*.

PISSANTHOS. See **ORRHOPISSA**.

PISSASPHALTOS. See **BITUMEN**.

PISSA (*πίσσα*), a primitive in the *Greek* pitch.

PISSELÆUM (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *ἐλαιον*, oil) oil of pitch.

PISSELÆUM Indicum, offic. *Barbadoes-tar*. This is brought from the island whose name it bears; where it floats on the surface of the water: It is of a blackish-red colour, of a disagreeable smell, and of the consistence of liquid pitch. It is possessed of a sudorific quality, and is good for disorders of the lungs and stomach. *Dale*.

PISSOCEROS (from *πίσσα*, pitch, and *κερός*, wax) the wax with which bees line their hives.

PISSOSIS. See **PICATIO**.

PISTILLUM, a pestle.

PISTOLOCHIA. See **SERPENTARIA Virginiana**.

PISUM, offic. Common white peas. They are planted in fields and gardens, flowering in *May*, and the fruit is eaten in *June*. Pease are a pulse much used for food, being grateful and nourishing, but somewhat flatulent and windy. They are good to sweeten the blood and correct salt scorbutic humours, either eaten raw or boiled. *Miller*.

PITACIUM, a piece of cloth spread over with some medicine.

PITINE. See **APHACA**.

PITOMA, the name of a kind of apple-tree in *Brazil*.

G g

PITTOSIS.

P L A

PIT'TOSIS. See PICATIO.

PITUITA, phlegm.

PITUITARIA *glandula*, the pituitary gland, or that which separates the viscid moisture of the nostrils.

PITYIDES, a name for the nuclei, or kernels of the cones of the pine-tree. See PINUS.

PITUINA, the resin of the pitch-tree.

PITYOCAMPE, a species of caterpillar, found on the pitch-tree.

PITYRIASIS (from *πίτυρον*, bran) a scurfy disorder of the head, chin, &c.

PITYROIDES (from *πίτυρον*, bran, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) an epithet for a sediment in the urine, resembling bran.

PITYS, the pine-tree.

PITYUSA. See TITHYMALUS.

PIX; pitch, this is a species of resin obtained from the pine-tree.

PIX *liquida*, tar.

PLACEMENTA, 1 a cake.

2 In anatomy, it imports a congeries of blood-vessels adhering to the Uterus, during the time of gestation, and is generally excluded after the *Fœtus*.

PLACIANUM *collyrium*, the name of a *Collyrium* in *Aetius*.

PLACITIS, 1 A species of *Cadmia*.

2 A sort of crustaceous alum.

PLADAROTES (*πλαδαρότης*, from *πλάδω*,, a superfluous humour or humidity) a disorder of the eye-lids, consisting of an eruption of small tubercles on their internal surface.

PLAGULÆ, bolsters or compresses.

PLANETES *pyretos* (from *πλάζω*, to disturb) a wandering fever, or other distemper, which observes no regular period.

P L A

PLANTA, 1 A plant, or vegetable.

2 The sole of the foot.

PLANTA *nætis*, a minute itching pustule, breaking out in the night.

PLANTAGO *vulgaris*, *septiner-via*, offic. Great plantain. It grows every where by the way-side, and flowers in *May*. The whole plant is used. Plantain is cold, dry, and binding, useful in all kind of fluxes and hæmorrhages, as spitting and vomiting of blood, bleeding at the nose, the excess of the catamenia, or lochia; as also, for the involuntary making of urine, its heat and sharpness, and a gonorrhæa. It is likewise good to stop the bleeding of wounds, and to consolidate their lips. *Miller*.

PLANTAGO *incana*, offic. Hoary plantain. It grows in gravelly places, and flowers in *June*. The leave are in use, which agree in virtues with those of the former, and may be substituted in their stead. *Dale*.

PLANTAGO *angustifolia quin-quener-via*, offic. Ribwort. It grows in fields and meadows, flowering in *May* and *June*; the leaves are used. They are restringent and vulnerary, and may be used in the same intentions with the common plantain. Some commend the juice of it, given before the fit of an ague, to prevent its coming. *Miller*.

PLANTAGO *Hispanica*, *bolistium*, offic. *Spanish* plantain.

This species grows in sandy places, flowering in *April* and *May*. It is a vulnerary plant, and chiefly used in hernias.

PLANTAGO *aquatica*, offic. Water plantain.

It grows in watry places, flowering in *June*, and the root is used, tho' but seldom.

PLA-

PLE

PLANTARIS *musculus, or tibialis gracilis.* This is a small pyriform muscle, situated obliquely in the ham, below the external Condyle of the *Os Fæmoris*, between the *Popliteus* and *Gastrocnemius Externus*; and its tendon, which is long, flat, and very small, runs down on the side of the *Gastrocnemius Internus*, all the way to the heel.

PLASTICUS (*πλαστικός, from πλαίσσω, to form*) formative, or endued with the faculty of generation.

PLATÆ, the *Scapula*, which see.

PLATANUS, offic. The plane-tree.

PLATEA, the pelican.

PLATYCORIA (*πλατυκορία from πλατυω, to dilate*) a preternatural dilation of the pupil of the eye.

PLATYOPHTHALMON (from *πλάτύς, broad, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye*) a name for antimony, so called because the eastern women use it for rendering their eye-brows and eye-lashes black and beautiful.

PLATYSMA (*πλατύσμα, from πλατύς, broad*) any thing which is flat and broad, as a plaister, &c.

PLATYSMA myoides, a name in *Galen* for the *Quadratus Genæ*.

PLECHAS, that part of the body terminated on each side by the thighs, backward by the *Anus*, and forward by the *Pudenda*.

PECTANE, a *Plexus*, or complication of vessels.

PLECTUM. 1 The styloide process of *Os Petrosum*.

2 The *Uvula*.

3 The Tongue.

PLEGMA. See **PECTANE**.

PLEGMARIA. See **SELAGO**.

PLENILIUM, the full of the moon.

PLENNA. See **BLENNA**.

PLI

PLEROSIS (from *πληρόω, to fatten*) repletion.

PLESMONE (from *πλέος, full*) plenitude, or fullness.

PLETHORA (from the preceding derivation) a redundancy of blood and humours.

PLETHORICUS, an epithet for a person labouring under a *Plethora*.

PLEURA, this is a membrane which covers all the cavity of the *Thorax*. It is of a very firm texture, and plentifully stored with blood-vessels and nerves, in all which it resembles the *Peritonæum*, and, likewise, in that it is made up of an inner true membranous lamina, and a cellular substance on the outside, which is a production or continuation of the lamina.

PLEURITIS (from *πλευρά, the pleura, or side*) a pleurisy, or inflammation of the **PLEURA**.

PLEURON, the same as **PLEURA**, which see.

PLEUROPNEUMONIA, a disease, being a complication of a pleurisy and a peripneumony.

PLEXUS (from *plector, to plait or knit*) a kind of net-work, or complication of vessels.

PLICA polonica, a preternatural bulk of hairs, which, being firmly coagulated and wraped up in inextricable knots, afford a very monstrous and unseemly spectacle. It is very common in *Poland* and *Lithuania*.

PLICHAS. See **PLECHAS**.

PLINIA, a plant discovered by *F. Plumier*, who gave it this name in honour of the famous *Pliny*.

PLINTHIUM, a name for several machines for making extension.

PLINTHTIS, a species of alum.

P N E

PLOTES, a name for *Mugil. Oribasius*.

PLUMACEOLUS, a pleget, or compress.

PLUMBAGO *quorandam, Dentellaria*, offic. Leadwort.

PLUMBUM, lead.

PLUMIERIA, a plant so called by Dr. *Tournefort*, in honour to *F. Plumier*, a celebrated botanist.

PLUMOSUM, an epithet for a species of allum.

PLUTEA, a reduplication of the *Dura mater*, as in the formation of the longitudinal sinus. *Avicenna*.

PLUVIALIS, the plover.

PLUMA (*πλύμα*, from *πλύω*, to wash) the water wherein any thing has been washed.

PNEUMA (*πνεῦμα*, for *πνέω*, to breathe) 1 Spirit, air, or vapour.

2 The breath.

3 A difficult, short, and laborious respiration. *Hippocrates*.

PNEUMATIÆ. See PNEUMATODES.

PNEUMATOCELE (from *πνεῦμα*, wind, and *κηλη*, a rupture) a wind-rupture, or flatulent hernia.

PNEUMATODES (from *πνέω*, to breathe) 1 One who fetches his breath short and quick.

2 One who has his belly distended with flatulences.

PNEUMATOMPHALOS (from *πνεῦμα*, wind, and *ὀμφαλός*, the navel) a flatulent rupture of the navel.

PNEUMATOSIS (from *πνεῦμα*, wind) a collection of flatulences in the stomach.

PNEUMENOS (from *πνεῦμα*, wind, or breath) astmatic, or breathing with difficulty.

PNEUMON (from the preceding derivation) the lungs.

PNEUMONICUS (from *πνεῦμον*, the lungs) an epithet for medicines

P O L

appropriated to diseases of the lungs.

PNIGITES, offic. Black earth.

PNIGMOS. See PNIX.

PNIGOS (*πνίγος*, from *πνίγω*, to suffocate) a sultry suffocating heat.

PNIX (from the preceding derivation) any suffocation.

POCATSJETTI, the name of a small shrub, growing in *Malabar*.

POCO SEMPIE, the moss or down growing on the *Agnus scythicus*.

PODAGRA (from *πῶς*, a foot, and *ἄγρα*, a capture) the gout in the feet.

PODAGRARIA, a name for angelica.

PÆRINSII, a name for the *arbor saponaria*.

POINCIANA, flower-fence.

POLEMONIUM, offic. *Greek valerian*, or *Jacob's ladder*.

POLENTA. See ALPHITA.

POLENTIS *sal*, the name of a compound salt, in *Aetius*.

POLIATER, a physician in ordinary to a town.

POLIUM *alterium*, offic. *Poley-mountain* with lavender leaves. It is cultivated in the gardens of botanists, and flowers in *June*.

POLIUM *montanum luteum*, offic. *Yellow poley-mountain*. It grows in *Provence* in *France*, and in *Spain*, flowering in *June*.

POLIUM *montanum album*, offic. *White poley-mountain*. It grows in *France* and *Italy*, flowering in the summer. All these species provoke urine and the menses, assist dropical and icteric patients, and is beneficial in the bites of venomous animals. *Ray*.

POLIUM *montanum*, offic. *Erect, or mountain poley*. It grows in *Italy* and the southern parts of *France*,

P O L

France, flowering in *July*. The tops and heads are used. Mountain-poley is opening and attenuating, good for obstructions of the liver and spleen, helps the dropsy and jaundice, provokes urine and the menses, and is good against the bites of venomous creatures.

POLLEX, the thumb.

POLLEX *pedis*, the great toe.

POLLINCTURA (from *pollin- cio*, to embalm) the enbalming of dead bodies.

POLLUTIO (from *polluo*, to defile) an involuntary emission of the seminal juices.

POLYÆMIA (from *πολύς*, much, and *αἷμα*, blood) a redundance of blood.

POLYANTHOS (from *πολύς*, many, and *ἄνθος*, a flower) any plant bearing many flowers.

POLYANTHUS, a name for the arcana. See CARDUUS.

POLYARCHION, the name of amalgama in *Galen*.

POLYCHRESTOS (from *πολύς*, many, and *χρηστός*, useful) useful for many disorders, an epithet applied to several medicines.

POLYCLONOS (from *πολύς*, many, and *κλῶν*, a branch) abounding with branches, an epithet applied to mugwort.

POLYCNEMON. See COLA-MINTHA *palustris*.

POLYETES *antidotus*, the name of several antidotes in *N. Myrepsus*.

POLYGALA, offic. Milkwort.

It grows in dry meadows, and flowers in *July*. The herb is used.

Its leaves, boil'd in wine, purge bile, by stool. *Gesner*.

POLYGALA *vera*, offic. Milk-vetch.

POLYGLOTTA (from *πολύς*, many, and *γλῶττα*, a tongue) the

P O L

name of a beautiful *Indian* bird, famous for its singing.

POLYGONATUM. *Sigillum Solomonis*, offic. Solomon's seal.

It grows in woods and copses, flowering in *May*. The leaves and root are used.

Solomon's seal is vulnerary and restraining; good to stop all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages; helps to consolidate wounds, fractures, and ruptures; especially the root, which, preserv'd in sugar, is commended by *Matthiolus*, as of great service against the *Fluor Albus*. A cataplasm of the root is good to take away black and blue marks, arising from contusions. *Miller*.

POLYGONUM; *catifolium*. *Centinodium Polygonum*, offic. Common knot-grass.

It grows every where by waysides, and waste places, flowering in summer. The herb is used.

Knot-grass is cooling, drying, and binding, a good vulnerary, and helpful against all kinds of bleeding, either external or internal, as against fluxes; and outwardly applied, is good for bloodshot, inflam'd eyes. *Miller*.

POLYIDÆ *Sphragis*. The name of a pastil in *Celsus*.

POLYMORPHOS (from *πολύς*, many, and *μορφή*, form) multiform, an epithet for the *Os Sphenoides*.

POLYNEURON, a name for plantain.

POLYOSTEON (from *πολύς*, many, and *ὄσσεον*, a bone) that part of the foot which consists of many bones.

POLYPHARMICOS (from *πολύς*, many, and *φάρμακον*, a medicine) the same as POLYCHRESTOS, which see.

POLYPODES (from *πολύς*, ma-

P O L

ny, and πῆς, a foot) the same as MILLEPEDES, which see.

POLYPODITES, wine impregnated with *Polypody*.

POLYPODIUM *quercinum*, offic. Polypody of the oak.

It grows upon old walls, at the roots of trees, and on the decay'd bodies of them; that which grows upon the oak, is most esteem'd. The roots only are used.

They are accounted opening, and gently purging; but are rarely given by themselves, but are put among those purging simples which are stronger; they are suppos'd to purge bilious, melancholic humours, to open obstructions of the liver, to help the jaundice and dropsy, and to provoke urine; they are good for the scurvy, and are frequently an ingredient in antiscorbutic diet-drinks. *Miller*.

POLYPOSIA, a copious drinking of wine.

POLYPUS (from πολὺς, many, and πῆς, a foot). 1 The name of an animal having many feet.

2 A tumor in the nostrils having many roots.

3 A tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries.

POLYSARCIA (from πολὺς, much, and σὰρξ, flesh) fatness, or corpulence.

POLYSOMATICA, the same as the preceding.

POLYSPASTON (from πολὺς, much, and σπάω, to draw) a machine for making extension.

POLYTRICHUM. See TRICOMANES.

POLYTROPHIA (from πολὺς, much, and τρέφω, to nourish) abundant nourishment.

POMACEUM (from pomum, an

P O N

apple) cyder, or the juice of apples fermented.

POMAMBRA (from pomum, an apple, and ambra, amber) apples of amber.

POMPHOLYGERON, the name of a plaister in *P. Ægineta*.

POMPHOS, scaly eminences, or tumors on the skin, which are at the same time red, and full of moisture. *Galen*.

POMUM. See MALUS.

POMUM *amoris*. See AMORIS pomum.

POMUM *adami*. 1 A name for the protuberance in the forepart of the throat.

2 A name for the Limon, fructu *Aurantia*.

POMUM *arenosum*. See GUA-JAVA.

POMUM *sylvestre*. See AGRIOMELA.

PONDUS, or PONDO, a weight. See LIBRA.

PONGA, the name of an evergreen tree, growing in *Malabar*.

PONGAM. See MINARI.

PONGELION, the name of a very large tree, growing in several parts of *Malabar*.

PONNA, the name of a prodigious tree, growing in the *Indies*.

PONNAGAM, the name of a bacciferous tree, growing in the *Indies*.

PONNAM, a name for the *Senna Orientalis*.

PONTAGIA, a mixture of saline substances with bitter and styp-tic ones. *Paracelsus*.

PONS *varolii*, the name of an arch in the *Cerebellum*, first observ'd by *Variolus*, whence its name. It is compos'd of two medullary processes.

PONTICUS, an epithet in *Paracelsus* importing a saline taste.

PON.

P O R

PONTICA *vinus*, acid tartarous wines.

PONTICUM *mel*, a sort of poisonous honey. See *ÆGOLETHRON*.

POPANAX. See *OPOPANAX*.

POPLES, the ham, or joint of the knee.

POPLITEUS *musculus*. This is a small muscle obliquely pyramidal, situated under the ham; from whence it has its name.

It is fix'd above by a strong, narrow tendon, to the outer edge of the inner *Condyle* of the *Os Femoris*, and to the neighbouring posterior ligament of the joint. Thence it runs obliquely downward under the inner *Condyle* of the *Os Femoris*; it is flat, and pretty thick, its fleshy body increasing gradually in breadth, till it is fix'd in the backside of the head of the *Tibia*, all the way to the oblique line or impression observable on that side. *Winslow*.

POPULAGO, marsh-marigold.

POPULARIS (from *populus*, a people) endemial, or epidemical.

POPULUS *alba*, offic. The aspen, or white poplar.

It grows in watery places, and the bark is in use.

It is used both externally and internally in the sciatica, strangury, and ambustions.

POPULUS *nigra*, offic. Black poplar.

It grows by watery places and rivers; the leaves and buds are used, tho' very rarely.

POPULUS *tremula*, offic. The asp, or aspen-tree.

It grows in woods, and moist places, but is rarely used.

PORCELLIONES. See *MILLEPEDES*.

PORCELLUS *indicus*. The Guiney pig.

PORCUS *marinus*. The sea-hog.

P O R

PORCUS, offic. The swine or hog.

PORCUS, sometimes imports the female *Pudenda*.

PORFILIGON, scales which fall from hot iron upon being hammer'd. *Rulandus*.

PORFIRETICUM, a brass mortar, or a rasp. *Rulandus*.

POROCELE (from *πῶρος*, a callus, and *κῆλη*, a rupture) a callous rupture.

POROMPHALON (from *πῶρος*, a callus, and *ὄμφαλος*, the navel) a callus in the navel. *Galen*.

POROPOEIA (from *πόρος*, a pore, and *ποίηω*, to make) an opening of the pores, or passages.

POROS (*πόρος*, from *πείρω*, to pass thro') a pore, or passage.

POROS (*πῶρος*, from *πωρόω*, to be harden'd) a toph, or callus.

POROSIS, the generation of a callus.

POROTICA, medicines which generate a callus.

PORPHYRA. See *PURPURA*.

PORPHYRITES, offic. Porphyry, or red marble.

PORRACEUS (from *porrum*, a leek) green, of the colour of leeks.

PORRIFI, in surgery, is the same as *FICUS*, which see.

PORRIGO. See *FURFUR*.

PORRUM, offic. Leeks.

They are sown in gardens, and flower in *June* and *July*.

Leeks are more used in the kitchen among soups and broths, than in medicine; they are warming and attenuating, and good to cleanse the tough phlegm, and to help shortness of breath, and stoppage of the stomach; they are, likewise, reckon'd good against the bites of venomous creatures. *Mil-ler*.

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PORRUM *vitigineum*, offic. Vine-leeks. Mr. *Lawson* observ'd this species of leeks on the mountains of *Westmorland*, where they flower in *June*. They are seldom used.

PORRUM, or **PORROS**, a kind of rough wart resembling the root of a leek. *Fallopious*.

PORTA, a name for the female *Pudenda*.

PORTA *vena*, or *vena porta*. It ariseth from the liver, and receives two small veins from the *Vesica Tellis*, call'd *Cyticae Gemellæ*, one from the stomach call'd *Gastrica Dextra*; then advancing a little to the left, its trunk divides into two branches, of which the last, call'd *Ramus Splenicus*, goes to the left *Hypochondrium*; and the greatest, called *Mesentericus*, goes to the right. The *Ramus Splenicus*, so called, because it carries the blood from the spleen, receives two branches, called *Gastrica Minor* & *Major*, which are spread thro' all the stomach. A branch of the *Gastrica Major* makes the *Coronaræ Stomachicæ* at the upper orifice of the stomach. It receives three branches more, two from the *Omentum* and *Colon*, and the third from the *Pancreas*.

Then the *Splenicus* divides into two branches; the one superior, the other inferior.

The superior receives the *Vas Breve*, and some other branches which come from the spleen.

The inferior receives two branches, *viz.* The *Epiplais Sinistra*, which it spreads thro' the back part of the *Omentum*, and that part of the *Colon* which is under the stomach. The other branch is the *Gastro-Epiplais Sinistra*, which is, also,

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spread upon the *Omentum*, and upon the stomach. It makes sometimes the *Vena Hæmorrhoidalis Interna*. The rest of this inferior branch comes from the substance of the spleen.

The right branch of the *Porta*, called *Vena Mesenterica*, before it divides, receives the *Gastro-Epiplais Dextra*, which it spreads on the *Omentum*, and the lower part of the stomach, as also the *Intestinalis*, which comes from the *Duodenum*, and the *Jejunum*; it receives some branches from the *Omentum* and *Pancreas*.

Then the *Mesenterica* divides into three great branches, which run betwixt the duplicature of the *Mesenterium*; two of them come from the right side, which divide into an infinity of others less, which are called *Meseraicæ*; they creep upon the *Jejunum*, *Ilium*, *Cæcum*, and part of the *Colon*.

The third and last branch of the *Vena Mesenterica* is spread thro' the middle of the *Mesenterium*, to that part of the *Colon* which is on the left side of the *Rectum*, down to the *Anus*, where it forms the *Hæmorrhoidales Internæ*. See **HEPAR**.

PORTARARIUM. The *Duodenum*, which see.

PORTULACA, offic. Purslane,

It is sown in gardens; the leaves and seed are used. The seed is one of the four lesser cold seeds.

The leaves are much used as a sallad, being cooling, and good for the scurvy, attempering the heat of the bile; and help the strangury, heat of urine, and gonorrhæa. The seed is cooling and restringent, and good to kill worms. *Miller*.

PORTULACA *sylvestris*, offic. Wild purslane.

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It grows frequently in fallow grounds, and by the sides of paths. The herb is used, which agrees in virtues with the preceding.

PORTULACA *maritima*, offic. Common sea purslane. It grows in salt marshes and flowers in *July* and *August*. It is used in sauces, but not in physic.

PORUS. See **POROS**.

PORI *biliari*, the biliary ducts. See **HEPAR**.

POSCA, oxycrate, or a mixture of vinegar and water.

POSSETUM, a posset.

POSTBRACHIALE. See **ME-TACARPUS**.

POSTHE, the prepuce.

POSTHIA, a disease of the eyelids. See **HORDEOLUM**.

POSTPOSITIO (from *post*, after, and *positio*, a station) a term applied to an intermitting fever, whose paroxysm comes on later than it is expected.

POTAMOGEITON, offic. Pond-weed.

It grows in stagnant water, and fish-ponds, flowering in *June* and *July*. It is very seldom used.

POTERIUM. See **TRAGACANTHA**.

POTERIUM, is also a name for *Amalgama* in *Galen*.

POTIO (from *poto*, to drink) a potion, or draught.

POUST, the *Indian* name for a bad sort of opium, procur'd by boiling the leaves and stalks of the poppy.

POUTALETSJA, the name of a bacciferous shrub, growing in *Malabar*.

PRÆBIUM, a dose, or the quantity of a medicine exhibited at one time.

PRÆCIPITANTIA (from *præ-*

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cipito, to throw down) precipitatin medicines.

PRÆCIPITATIO (from the preceding derivation) precipitation, or that process, by which particles, after having floated, and been suspended some time in a menstruum, at length sink to the bottom.

PRÆCORDIA (from *præ*, before, and *cor*, the heart) the diaphragm.

PRÆCURSORES (from *præ*, before, and *curro*, to run) the signs of an approaching distemper. *Paracelsus*.

PRÆDICTIO (from *præ*, before, and *dico*, to speak) a prognostic, or prediction.

PRÆFOCATIO, (from *præfo-co*, to strangle) a suffocation.

PRÆFURNIUM (from *præ*, before, and *fornax*, a furnace) the fore-part of a chymical furnace.

PRÆGNATIO, impregnation.

PRÆLINGUA (from *præ*, before, and *lingua*, the tongue) the tip, or anterior part of the tongue.

PRÆLIUM, in pharmacy, a press.

PRÆNOTIO (from *præ*, before, and *nosco*, to know) a fore-knowledge, or prognostic.

PRÆOPINATIO (from *præopto*, to wish, or desire) an uncertainty in the mind of a physician, in prognosticating the event of a distemper.

PRÆPARANTIA *vasa*, the spermatic vessels.

PRÆPUTIUM, the prepuce, or foreskin. See **GENERATIO**.

PRÆSAGIA (from *præ*, before, and *sagio*, to guess at) pre-fages, or predictions.

PRÆSCRIPTIO (from *præ*, before, and *scribo*, to write) a prescription.

PRÆSEPIA, or **PRESEPIOLA**, the sockets of the teeth.

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PRÆSERVATORIA *indicatio*.
The preservatory indication.

PRÆSERVATIVA *remedia*, remedies which preserve health, and prevent diseases.

PRASINUS, or **PRASOIDES**.
See **PORRACEUS**.

PRASITES, an epithet in *Dioscorides*, for wine impregnated with horehound

PRASUM, a leek.

PREHENSIO. See **CATAELFISIS**.

PREMNON, the extremity of the white of the eye.

PRESBYTÆ (from *πρεσβυς*, old, because it is frequent with old men) a defect in the sight, when a person sees better at a distance than near.

PRESIS, or **PRESMA**, inflammation. *Galen*.

PRESMUCHUM, or **PRESMUKIS**, cerus. *Rulandus*.

PRESSORIUM, a press. *Rulandus*.

PRESSURA (from *presso*, to press, or squeeze) pressure, or compression.

PRESSURA *gentium*. The venereal disease. *Paracelsus*.

PRESTER (*πρεστής*, from *πρήδω*, to inflame). 1 The external part of the neck which is inflated by anger. *Gorræus*.

2 The name of a serpent.

PRIAPEIA, a name for the **NICOTIANA** *minor*.

PRIAPISCOS, a tent of linen, roll'd up in the form of a penis.

PRIAPISMOS (from *πρίανος*, a penis) a priapism, or continual erection of the penis.

PRIAPUS, the penis.

PRIMÆ viæ, the first passages, or the stomach and intestinal tube.

PRIMITIÆ, the waters which precede the *Fœtus* at the birth.

PRIMORES, the fore-teeth.

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PRIMULA *veris*, offic. The primrose.

It grows in thickets and under hedges, flowering in *March* and *April*. The flowers and roots are used, tho' but seldom.

The flowers are commended by some, as good against disorders arising from melancholy and phlegmatic humours; the juice of the roots is sometimes used as an emetine to purge the head of tough, slimy phlegm. *Miller*.

PRIMULA *veris*; *umbellata*; *odorata*; *partensis*. *Paralpsis*; offic. Cowslips, or paigles.

It grows in moist meadows and marshes, flowering in *April*. The leaves and flowers are used.

They are accounted cordial and cephalic, and beneficial to the nervous system, and serviceable against the epilepsy, palsy, apoplexy, and pains in the head; they are anodyne, and suppos'd to have a tendency to procure sleep; for which purpose a tea is sometimes made of the flowers. *Miller*.

PRIMULA *veris*; *pallido flore*; *elatior*. *Herba petri*. offic. Great cowslips, or orslips.

It grows in woods and thickets, flowering in *April*. The leaves, infused a night in white-wine, are recommended against the anasarca. *Dale*.

PRINCEPS, a name for the *intestinum rectum*.

PRINCEPS *dies*, critical days.

PRINCIPIA, the principles, or elements of bodies.

PRION (from *πρίω*, to saw) a *Terebra*, or saw.

PRISIS (from the preceding derivation). 1 The saw, or *Terebra* of the trepan.

2 A sawing.

3 The grinding of the teeth.

PRISMATA (*πρίσματα*, from *πρίω*,

P R O

πρίω, to saw) saw-dust, or raspings.

PROBARBIUM, the first appearance of the beard on the upper lip.

PROBOLE, (from προβάλλω, to project) a prominence of any kind.

PROBOSCIS, (from πρὸ, and βόσκω, to feed) the trunk of an elephant, &c.

PROCARDION, from πρὸ, before, and καρδία, the heart) the pit of the stomach.

PROCATARCTICA *causa*. The antecedent, pre-existent, or predisposing cause of a disease.

PROCESSUS (from *pro*, before, and *cedo*, to go) 1 In anatomy, a protuberance or eminence of a bone.

2 In chymistry, a process or series of operations tending to produce the desired effect.

PROCHEILA, (from πρὸ, and χεῖλος, a lip) the extremities of the lips.

PROCHYMA, (πρὸχυμα, from πρὸ, before, and χύω, to pour out) Must flowing spontaneously from the grape, without pressing.

PROCIDENTIA, (from *procido*, to fall down) the falling out of any part from its proper situation.

PROCONDYLOS, (from πρὸ, and κόνδυλος, a finger) the first joint of each finger.

PROCONIA *alphita*, meal of barley prepar'd while the grain is new and tender. *Galen*.

PROCTOS, (πρωκτός, a primitive in the *Greek*) the anus.

PRODROMUS, (πρόδρομος, from πρὸ, before, and τρέχω, to run) 1 The same as *Prochyma*.

2 Any circumstance which precedes a distemper, and indicates its approach.

PROEGUMENE. See *CAUSA*.

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PROFLUVIUM, (from *pro*, and *fluo*, to flow) a flux of any kind.

PROFUNDUS *musculus*. See *PERFORANS manus*.

PROGERMINUS *abscessus*, an abscess arising from a viscid, and almost corrupted phlegm. *Castellus*.

PROGLOSIS, (from πρὸ, and γλῶσσα, the tongue) the tip of the tongue.

PROGNOSIS, (from πρὸ, before, and γινώσκω, to know) the prognostic of a disease.

PROHIBENS. See *CONTRA-INDICANS*.

PROJECTIO, (from *pro*, and *jacio*, to cast, or throw) a chymical term importing. 1 The casting any substance to be calcin'd, into a crucible, by a spoonful, or small quantity at a time.

2 An addition of a small quantity of something to a greater quantity of metal, in order to melorate the metal. *Wilson*.

PROJECTURA, an *apophysis*. *Blancard*.

PROLABIA, (from *pro*, before, and *labium*, a lip) See *PROCHEILA*.

PROLAPSUS *ani*, (from *prolabor*, to fall, or slide) the falling down of the *Anus*, from the Relaxation of *Sphincter ani*.

PROLAPSUS *uteri*, the falling down of the womb from a relaxation of the ligaments which hold it in its place.

PROLECTATIO, an extraction of the subtle particles of any body from those which are grosser, or of a more earthy nature.

PROLEPTICOS, (προλεπτικός, from πρὸ, before, and λαμβάνω, to seize) anticipating; it is applied to a fever whose paroxysms return sooner than their regular period.

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PROMALACTERION, the first apartment in the baths of the ancients, where the body was soften'd, before going into the bath.

PROMANUS, (from *pro*, before, and *manus*, the hand) the thumb.

PROMETOPIS (*προμετωπίς*, from *πρὸ*, before, and *μέτωπον*, the forehead) the skin of the forehead.

PRONATOIRES, the name of two muscles of the fore arm. One of which is the

PRONATOR teres, *sive obliquus*.

This is a small muscle, broader than it is thick, situated on the upper part of the *Ulna*, opposite to the *Spinator brevis*, with which it forms an angle like the letter V.

It is fix'd to the internal *Condyle* of the *Os humeri*, partly by fleshy fibres, and partly by a tendon common to it with the *Ulnaris internus*; thence it passes obliquely before the extremity of the tendon of the *Brachialis*, and reaches to the middle-part of the convex side of the *Radius*, where it becomes flat, and is inserted below the *Spinator brevis* by an extremity almost wholly fleshy.

The other is the

PRONATOR quadratus, *sive transversus*.

This is a small, fleshy muscle, nearly as broad as it is long, lying transversely on the inside of the lower extremity of the fore-arm.

It is fix'd by one side, or edge, in the long eminence, at the lower part of the internal angle of the *Ulna*; and, by the other, in the broad, concave side of the lower extremity of the *Radius*.

It is wholly fleshy, without any mixture of tendinous fibres. It is situated transversely, but that extre-

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mity which lies on the *Radius*, is nearer the *Carpus*, than that of the *Ulna*. It is of a moderate thickness, and the fibres nearest the surface are the longest, the rest decreasing as they lie near the interval between the two bones, and the interosseous ligament.

It has a ligamentary, or tendinous *Frænum*, belonging to it, one end of which is fix'd in the interosseous ligament, the other in the inner edge of the basis of the *Radius*. *Winflow*.

PRONEVERSIO, a tendon, or tendinous expansion. *Castellus*.

PRONOMÆA. See **PROBOSCIS**.

PROPHASIS, (from *πρὸ*, before, and *φάω*, to speak) the cause of a disorder.

PROPHYLACE, **PROPHYLAXIS**, or **PROPHYLACTICE**, (from *πρὸ*, before, and *φυλάσσω*, to serve) the method of preserving health.

PROPOLIS, (from *πρὸ*, before, and *πολέω*, to turn) bee-bread, or bee-glew. This is a thick matter, or glew, found in the entrance of bee-hives.

PROPAMA, a composition of dispumated honey, and four wine, boiled together.

PROPTOSIS, (*πρόπτωσις*, from *πρόπτω*, to fall out) See **PROLAPSUS**.

PRORA, the occiput.

PRORRHESIS, (from *πρὸ*, before, and *ῥέω*, to tell) a prediction, or prognostic.

PROSARMA, (*πρόσαρμα*, from *προσαίρω*, to offer) aliment.

PROSCARABÆUS, offic. The oil-beetle.

PROSCEPHALÆON, (from *πρὸς*, to, and *κεφαλή*, the head) a pillow.

PROS-

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PROSCLYSMA, an asperſion, or ſprinkling, any part with a fluid.

PROSCOLLEMA, (from *πρὸς*, to, and *κολλάω*, to glue) agglutination.

PROSCRIPTIO, a retardation. *Rulandus*.

PROSECHES. See **SYNECHES**.

PROSERPINACA, a name for the *Polygonum latifolium*.

PROSERPINALIS herba, a name for the *Dracontium*. *Mar. Empericus*.

PROSOEMA. See **PROSARMA**.

PROSOPITES, a name for the *Arcion*, Burdock. *Paulus Ægineta*.

PROSPHREROMENA, (from *προσφέρω*, to offer) aliment.

PROSTASIS, (*προστασις*, from *προΐσταιμι*, to preſide) that humour which preſides and predominates over the reſt. *Hippocrates*.

PROSTATÆ, (from *προΐσταιμι*, to be adjacent to) See **GENERATIO**.

PROSTHESIS, (from *προσθήμι*, to add) that part of ſurgery which ſupplies any thing defective.

PROSTHETA, (from the preceding derivation) ſubditiſious medicines, ſuppoſitories, or peſſaries. *Hippocrates*.

POSTHEMENE, a woman under the application of a piſſary. *Hippocrates*.

PROSTHION, the penis.

PROSTOMION, or **PROSTOMIA**, (from *πρὸς*, before, and *στόμα*, the mouth) the red part of the lips.

PROTARCHI *medicamentum*. The name of a medicine in *Ceſus*.

PROTEIFORM, (from *proteus*, a heathen God, who, according to the antient Poets, could transform himſelf into any ſhape, and *forma*, reſemblance) the irregular appear-

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ances of intermitting and remitting fevers. *Morton*.

PROTMESIS (*πρότμησις*, from *πρὸς*, before, and *τέμνω*, to cut) 1 The navel of a child, when firſt cut. 2 The ſame as *Lumbus*, a Lion. *Pollux*.

PROTOGALA, (from *πρὸς*, firſt, and *γάλα*, milk) beediſtings, or the firſt milk, after an animal hath brought forth young.

PROTOPATHEIA, (from *πρὸς*, firſt, and *πάθος*, affection) a primary affection.

PROTOPLASTUS, the firſt man. *Paracelſus*.

PROTORRHYTOS. See **CAPNELÆON**.

POTOS POROS, the internal mouth of the uterus.

POTOSMA, the firſt Woman. *Paracelſus*.

PROTOSTACTON, a lixivium from aſhes and quick-lime.

PROTOTOMI, the tender ſtalks of aſparagi, or cabages.

PROTORON. See **PROCHYMA**.

PROTUBERANTIA, (from *protubor*, to be thruſt out) a protuberance or elongation of a part, whether natural, or preternatural.

PROULIMATESIS, in *Foreſtus*, is a diſorder of the ſtomach, conſiſting in its prominence, exciting an external tumor. *Caſtellus*.

PROVOCARORII dies, thoſe days which fall between the critical Days, and the *Dies indices*.

PRUINA, a term uſed by *Paracelſus*, importing, 1 A ſandy ſediment in urine. 2 The firſt ſpecies of Tartar.

PRUINÆ chymicæ, Sublimates.

PRUNELLA, offic. Self-heal. It grows every-where in paſture-grounds, flowering all the latter part of the ſummer: The flowers and leaves are uſed.

Self-

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Self-heal is reckon'd among the vulnerary plants, and is accounted serviceable for all sorts of wounds, and putrid ulcers. It is restraining, and good for inward bleedings, and making bloody urine; and is much used in gargles, for ulcers in the mouth, throat, or gums, either the juice, or a strong decoction. *Miller.*

PRUNELLUS *sylvestris*. offic. The sloe-tree, or black-thorn.

It grows every-where in the hedges, flowering early in the spring.

The fruit is principally used, being restraining and binding, and good for all kinds of fluxes and Hæmorrhages. It is, also, of service in gargarisms for sore mouths and gums, and to fasten loose teeth.

PRUNUS *damascena*, offic. The damask-prune.

They are brought over dried in great quantities from *France*, being a larger and sweeter plum than the common damson.

Prunes are cooling and moistening, rendering the body loose and soluble; they assuage thirst, and mitigate the heat and acrimony of the bile. *Miller.*

PRUNUS *gallica*, offic. The common Prune. This tree is frequently planted in gardens, and flowers in *April*. Its fruit is thought to be possess'd of the same virtue as the preceding.

PRUNUS *Brignolensis*, offic. The prunello.

These are small yellow plums, brought over from *France* in little long boxes; they are moist, flat, and without stones.

They are seldom prescrib'd by physicians; but being of a pleasant grateful taste, and not subject to

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purge, they are frequently eaten by persons in fevers. *Miller.*

PRUNIFEROUS, (from *prunus*, a plum, and *fero*, to bear) an epithet for such trees or shrubs as bear plums.

PRURIGO, or **PRURITUS**, (from *prurio*, to itch) the itch.

PSAISTE *maza*, a *Maza* work'd up with honey and oil. *Galen.*

PSAGDAS, a kind of ointment. *Galen.*

PSAMMISMOS, (*ψαμμισμός*, from *ψάμμος*, sand) a method of curing the dropsy, by covering the body with sand.

PSARON, the name of a powder in *Ætius*.

PSEGMA, a name for the *Flos aris*. *Dioscorides.*

PSELAPHIÆ, (*ψηλαφίη*, from *ψηλαφάω*, to touch) friction with the hands.

PSEUDES, (*ψευδής*, from *ψεύδω*, to deceive) false, or bastard.

PSEUDO-ACACIA, offic. Bastard *Acacia*.

This plant grows naturally in *America*, but is found here in the gardens of the curious.

It is given in dysenteries, but excites violent pains and flatulences. *Boerhaave.*

PSEUDO-ASTHMA, an asthma excited by an abscess in the lungs.

PSEUDO-BUNIAS. See **BARBARA**.

PSEUDO-BUNIUM. See **BUNIAS**.

PSEUDO-CADMIA. See **ANTICA**.

PSEUDO-CORALLIUM. See **CORALLIUM** *nigrum*.

PSEUDO-CYTISUS. See **CYTISUS**.

PSEUDO-DICTAMUS, offic. Bastard dittany.

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It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The herb is used, which agrees in virtues with horehound. *Dale*.

PSEUDO-IPECACUANA. See APOCYNUM.

PSEUDO-LIEN, a name, given by *Ruyfch*, to certain glands which he discovered adjacent to the spleen.

PSEUDO-LATUS. A name for GUAJACANA.

PSEUDO-MOLA, a false mole, form'd by a piece of the *Placentia*, left in the *Uterus* after the exclusion of the *Fætus*.

PSEUDO-NARCISSUS, a name, in *Boerhaave*, for several species of *Narcissus*.

PSEUDO-POLYPUS. A Bastard *Polypus*.

PSEUDO-SYCOMORUS. See *Azedarach*.

PSEUDO-VALERIANA. A name for several species of VALERIANELLA.

PSIDA, the external rind of the pomegranate.

PSILOTHRON, (*ψιλωθρον*, from *ψιλόω*, to take off the hair) a depilatory, or medicine to take off the hair.

PSIMMYTHION. *Cerufs*.

PSINXUS. *Cerufs*. *Rulandus*.

PSITTACION. The name of a discutient plaister in *Paulus Ægineta*.

PSITTACUS, the parrot.

PSOÆ, the name of two pair of muscles of the loins. The first is the

PSOAS, *firce*, *Limbaris internus*.

This is a long thick muscle, situated in the *Abdomen*, on the lumbar region, adhering to the *Vertebrae* of the loins, from the posterior part of the *Os ilium*, to the anterior part of the thigh,

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It is fix'd above to the last *vertebrae* of the back, and to all those of the loins.

From thence the muscle runs down laterally over the *Os ilium*, on one side of the iliac muscle, and passes under the *Ligamentum Fallopii*, between the anterior inferior spine of the *Os ilium*, and that eminence, which, from its situation, may be call'd *Ilio pectinea*.

Before it goes out of the *Abdomen*, it unites with the *Iliacus*, and is sometimes fix'd by a few fleshy fibres, in the outside of the eminence above-mentioned. It afterwards covers the head of the *Os femoris*, and is inserted into the fore part of the little *Trochanter*, by an oblique tendon, which is folded double from behind forward.

The second is the

PSOAS *parvus*. This is a long slender muscle, lying on the *Psoas major*.

It is fix'd above by a short tendon, sometimes to the last transverse *Apophysis* of the back, or higher; sometimes to the first of the loins, and sometimes to both; from thence it runs down wholly fleshy, and more or less complex, on the greater *Psoas*, in a direction a little oblique.

Having reach'd the middle of the *Regio lumbaris*, or thereabouts, it forms a slender flat tendon, which embraces the *Psoas* of the thigh, and is inserted into the *Os pubis*, above the insertion of the *pectinæus*.

PSOMISMA, (*ψώμισμα*, from *ψωμός*, a little morsel) meat which is put into the mouth of a child.

PSOPHOS, (*ψόφος*, from *ψάω*, to rub against) a noise, or sound.

PSORA,

PSY

PSORA, (*ψώρα*, from *ψάω*, to scratch) a species of itch.

PSORIASIS. A species of itch affecting the *Scrotum*. *Blancard*.

PSORICA. Medicines for the itch.

PSOROPHTHALMIA, (from *ψώρα*, a pyfura, and *ὀφθαλμῖος*, the eye) a scurfy disorder affecting the eye-lids.

PSYCHAGOGICA, (from *ψυχή*, life, and *ἄγω*, to draw) medicines which recall life, or revive the spirits, as in faintings, apoplexies, &c.

PSYCHOTROPHON, a name for betony. *Dioscorides*.

PSYCHROLASIA, or PSYCHROLUTRON, (from *ψυχρός*, cold, and *λέω*, to wash) cold-bathing, or a cold bath.

PSYCTICA, (from *ψύχω*, to refrigerate) refrigerating medicines.

PSYDRACIUM, (from *ψάω*, to burn) a pointed white pustule, or small tumor upon the skin, containing a ferous humour.

PSYGMATA, (*ψύγματα*, from *ψύχω*, to refrigerate) refrigerating, or cooling medicines.

PSYLLI, a people of *Africa*, famous among the antients, for curing the bites of venomous creatures, by sucking them.

PSYLLIUM, offic. Fleawort.

It grows in the southern parts of *France*, from whence we have the seed, which is only used.

Some attribute a purgative quality to this seed, but we use it only to extract a mucilage for sore mouths and throats, and to help thrushes and quinsseys. It is, also, useful to obtund sharp acrimonious humours, which corrode the bowels, and cause dysenteries. Outwardly it is good for sore, inflamed, blood-shot eyes. *Miller*.

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PSYTHIOS, sweetness; it is applied to wine.

PTARMICA, offic. Sneezwort, or bastard pellitory.

It grows in moist meadows, and in watry places, flowering in *July*.

It is of an hot biting taste; and, therefore, it is sometimes put into sallads, to correct the coldness of other herbs: The root, held in the mouth, helps the tooth-ach; by evacuating the rheum, like pellitory of *Spain*: The powder of the herb, snuffed up the nose, causing sneezing, and cleanses the head of tough slimy humours. *Miller*.

PTERIS, Fern.

PTERNA. See *CALCANEUM*.

PTERYGION, (from *πτερυξ*, a feather) 1 A film of the eye.

2 In *Celsus*, a disorder of the fingers.

PTERYGODEES, (from *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) people whose chests are narrow and flat, so that their *Scapulae* are prominent, like wings. *Hippocrates*.

PTERYGOIDES *processus*, (from the preceding derivation) the *Pterygoide*, or wing-like process of the *Os sphenoides*.

PTERYGOPALATINUS *musculus*, a name for a muscle of the *Uvula*, which see.

PTERYGOSTAPHYLINI *musculi*. Some muscles of the *Uvula*, which see.

PTILOISIS, (from *πίλος*, a person without eye-lashes) a baldness of the eye-lashes.

PTISSANA, or PTISANA, (from *πίσσω*, to decorticate) a decoction made of barley decorticated, or depriv'd of its husks.

PTOSIS, (*πίσις*, from *πίπτω*, to fall) a disorder of the eye-lid, consisting in the descent of the superior eye-lid, either on account of a palsy,

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a palsy, or a flux of humours which depresses it.

PTYALAGOGA, (from πτύελον, saliva, or spittle, and ἄγω, to bring away) medicines which promote a discharge of saliva.

PTYALYSMOS, 1 A copious discharge of saliva. *Hippocrates.*

2 A salivation excited by mercury.

PTYAS, a species of asp.

PTYELON, (πτύελον, from πτύω, to spit) saliva, or spittle.

PTYGMATA, (πλύγματα, from πλύσσω, to fold) folded cloths.

PTYSIS, (πίσις, from πτύω, to spit) 1 a spitting.

2 A defluxion of humours upon the thorax, or lungs. *Cælius Aurelianus.*

PTYSMA, (from the preceding derivation) the spit brought up by expectoration.

PTYSMAGOGA, (from πτύσμα, saliva, and ἄγω, to bring away) medicines which promote a discharge of saliva.

PUBES, the external parts of the *Pudenda*.

PUBES os. See *Ossa innominata*.

PUCHAMAIS, the name of a tree, growing in *Virginia*.

PUDENDA, (from pudor, shame) the private parts in both sexes.

PUDENAGRA, (from pudenda, and ἄγχα, a prey) the venereal disease.

PUERPERA, (from puer, a child) a lying-in woman.

PUFFINUS, a species of wild duck.

PUGILLUS, a pugil, or the eighth part of an handtul.

PULEGIUM, offic. Pennyroyal.

It grows frequently upon moist

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commons, and in places where water has stood all the winter, and flowers in *July*. But what we use in the shops is generally cultivated in gardens, where it grows tall and large: The whole herb is used.

It is hot and dry, of very subtile volatile parts, and is peculiarly appropriated to the female sex, being a good uterine, provoking the menses and lochia, expelling the birth and secundines: It, also, warms and comforts the bowels, and helps the cholic and jaundice, and is good against coughs and shortness of breath: The juice, or a strong decoction of the leaves, sweeten'd with sugar, has been accounted a specific against a whooping cough. *Miller.*

PULEGIUM *cervinum*, offic. Hart pennyroyal.

It grows in *Provence* and *Langue-doc* in *France*, and in divers parts of *Italy*. It has the same virtues as the preceding.

PULEGIUM *erectum*, offic. Upright pennyroyal.

This plant grows in marshy places: The herb is used, and in virtues agrees with the common pennyroyal.

PULEX, a flea.

PULICARIA. A name for the *PSYLLIUM*.

PULMO, the lungs.

The lungs are two large spongy bodies, of a reddish colour in children, greyish in adult persons, and bluish in old-age, filling the whole cavity of the *Thorax*; one being seated in the right side, the other in the left, parted by the *mediastinum* and heart, and of a figure answering to that of the cavity which contains them, that is, convex next the ribs, concave next the diaphragm,

diaphragm, and irregularly flattened and depress'd next the *Mediastinum* and heart.

They are distinguish'd into the right and left lung; and each of these into two or three portions, call'd *Lobi*, or *Lobes*; of which the right lung has commonly three, or two and an half, and the left lung two.

They are tyed to the *Sternum* by the *Mediastinum* before, to the *Vertebræ* by the *Pleura* behind, where it rises from the *Vertebræ*, to the heart by the *Vena arteria pulmonalis*; and sometimes to the *Pleura*, where it covers the ribs.

The lobes of the lungs are cover'd with a double membrane; the external, which is a production of the *Pleura*; and the internal, which not only immediately covers the substance of the lungs, but, also, its inner *Lamina*, and fills up the interstices which are between the bunches of the small lobes, with little vesicular cells. The fine capillary blood-vessels are so thick upon this membrane, that it seems to be nothing but a net-work of veins and arteries. The substance of the lungs is compos'd of an infinite number of little lobes, of various figures and magnitudes; but their surfaces are so adapted to one another, as to leave but very few and small interstices. These lobes are dispos'd like so many bunches of grapes, upon the sides of the *Bronchia*; each little lobe contains within its own proper membrane, an infinite number of small orbicular vessels, which leave small interstices between them, which are full of little membranes, like those which tie the lobes together. The extremity of the branches of the *Bronchia* open into the cavity of

the vessels, which are properly form'd by its membranes; but the capillary blood-vessels are only spread upon the vesicles like a net, with frequent and larger inosculation.

The vessels which enter the lungs are the *Trachea*, or *Aspera arteria*, by which we draw in the air; the *Arteriapulmonalis*, which comes from the right ventricle; and the *Vena pulmonalis*, whose trunk opens into the left ventricle of the heart; each of these divides into two branches, for the two great lobes of the lungs, where they are sub-divided into as many branches as there are little lobes, or vesicles in the lungs. Wherever there is a branch of the *Trachea*, there is, also, a branch of the vein and artery; and the *Trachea* is always in the middle. Upon the branches of the *Trachea arteria*, which are called *Bronchia*, runs a small artery called *Arteria bronchialis*, and a small vein called *Vena pneumonica*. The Artery comes from the *Aorta*, and the veins open into the subclavian. Upon the *Bronchi*, even to their minutest ramifications, run, likewise, the fine threads of the eighth pair of nerves. Besides these, the lungs have lymphatics, which discharge themselves into the thoracic duct; but they are smaller, and make more frequent inosculations than are observable any where else.

The *Trachea*, or *Asperia arteria*, is a large canal, partly cartilaginous, and partly membranous. It is situated anteriorly, in the lower part of the neck, from whence it runs down into the *Thorax*, between the two *Pleuræ*, through the upper space left between the duplicature of the *Mediastinum*, behind the *Thymus*.

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Having reach'd as low as the curvature of the *Aorta*, it divides into two lateral parts, one towards the right hand, the other towards the left, which enter the lungs, and are distributed through them in the manner already said. These two branches are called *Bronchia*, and that on the right side is shorter than that on the left; whereas the right pulmonary artery is the longest.

The *Trachea* is made up of segments of circles, or cartilaginous hoops, dispos'd in such a manner, as to form a canal open on the back-part, the cartilages not going quite round; but this opening is fill'd by a soft glandular membrane, which completes the circumference of the canal.

These circles are all connected by a very strong elastic membranous ligament, fix'd to their edges.

The canal of the *Asperia arteria* is lin'd on the inside by a particular membrane, which appears to be partly fleshy, or muscular, and partly ligamentary, perforated by an infinite number of small holes, more or less imperceptible, thro' which a mucilaginous fluid continually passes, to defend the inner surface of the *Trachea* against the acrimony of the air which we breathe.

At the angle of the first ramification of the *Trachea arteria*, we find, on both the fore and back sides, certain soft, roundish, glandular bodies, of a bluish, or blackish colour, and of a texture partly like that of the *Thymus*, and partly like that of the *Glanalæ thyroides*. There are other glands, of the same kind, at the origin of each ramification of the *Bronchia*; but they decrease proportionably, in number

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and size: They are fix'd immediately to the *Bronchia*, and cover'd by the interlobular substance; and they seem to communicate by small openings, with the cavity of the *Bronchia*.

PULMO *marinus*, offic. Sea lungs.

This substance floats in the sea; is of a pellucid bluish colour, resembling, in some measure, that of crystal; and is so tender that it can scarce be taken out of the sea entire. When recently triturated, and used by way of ointment, it cures gouts and chilblains. *Dale* from *Dioscorides*.

PULMONARIA *maculosa*, offic. Sage of *Jerusalem*.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *May*; the leaves are used.

This is accounted a pectoral, balsamic plant, and good for coughs, consumptions, spitting of blood, and the like disorders of the lungs: It is, also, put into wound-drinks, being agglutinating, and good to heal wounds, ulcers, and old sores. *Miller*.

PULMONIA. See PERIPNEUMONIA.

PULPA, the pulp, or soft parts, of fruits.

PULPEZIA. An apoplexy.

PULS. See ETNOS.

PULSATILLA, offic. Pasque-flower.

This plant is of so acrid a nature, that it is never used internally, and seldom externally, except to wounds of horses.

PULSATIO, (from *pulso*, to beat) pulsation, or a morbid sensation of something beating in any part.

PULSILOGIUM, an instrument to measure the celerity of the pulse.

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PULSUS,

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PULSUS, (from *pulso*, to beat) the pulse, or vibration of the arteries.

PULVERATIO, or **PULVERISATIO**, (from *pulvis*, powder) pulverisation, or the reducing any substance to a powder.

PULVILLUS, (a dim. of *pulvinar*, a bolster) in surgery, signifies a pledget, or compress.

PULVIS, a powder.

PUNCTA lachrymalia. See **OCULUS**.

PUNCTICULARIS febris, an eruptive fever, or one attended with purple spots.

PUNCTUM saliens, the first rudiments of the heart in the *Fœtus*.

PUNCTURA, (from *pungo*, to pick) a puncture, or any wound made by a pointed instrument.

PUNICA. *Granata, mala punica*, offic. The pomegranate-tree.

It grows in *Spain, Italy*, and many other countries, flowering in *June*, and the fruit is ripe in *September*. The balauſtines are large double flowers of the wild pomegranate-tree; which differ only in the manner of growth from the other.

The baulſtines, as well as the other flowers, and the bark, are very drying and reſtringent, good for all ſorts of fluxes, hæorrhages, and bleedings, both inward and outward: They ſtrengthen the gums, faſten looſe teeth, help the falling down of the *Uvula*, and cancerous ulcers in the mouth and throat. The fruit is grateful and ſtrengthening to the ſtomach; ſtops the looſeneſs, and the immoderate flux of the terms; and is uſeful in hot bilious fevers, and Gonorrhæas. *Miller*.

PUPILLA, the round aperture of the *Tunica uvea* in the eye. See **OCULUS**.

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PUPPIS os, the *Os frontis*.

PUPULÆ, the extremities of the fingers.

PURETTA, a ſort of magnetic ſand, found on the ſea-ſhore near *Genoa*.

PURGAMENTUM, (from *purgo*, to purge) 1 The lochia.

2 The excrements diſcharg'd by ſtool.

PURGAMENTUM ſtellarum. See **COELIFOLIUM**.

PURGANTIA, (from *purgo*, to purge) Chathartics, or purgative medicines.

PURGATIO. See **CATHARSIS**.

PURGATORIUM, a name, in *Paracelfus*, for any diſeaſe.

PURPORA, offic. The purple-fiſh.

It is found in the *Mediterranean ſea*. The part uſed in medicine is the ſhell, which agrees in virtues with other teſtaceous ſubſtances.

PURPURA, the purples.

PURULENTIA, (from *pure*, i. e. *ſanei plenus*, full of matter or corruption) purulence, or ſuppuration.

PURULENTUS, (from the preceding derivation) purulent, full of *Pus*, or matter.

PUS, matter, or corruption.

PUSCA, the ſame as *Posca*. *Blancard*.

PUSILLATUM, or **PUSULATUM**, a coarſe, or groſſy powder.

PUSTA. A diſeſtion of ſanies. *Rulandus*.

PUSTULA, (a dim. of *pus*, matter) a puſtule, or little pimple.

PURORIUS. The fitchet.

PUTREDO, or **PUTREFACTIO**, (from *putris*, rotten, or from *putris*, rotten, and *facio*, to make) putrefaction, or rottenneſs.

PYCNOSIS, (πύκνωσις, from πύκν, dense, or thick) condensation.

PYCNO-

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PYCNOTICA (from the preceding derivation) incrassating medicines.

PYCTE, a mixture of curds and honey.

PYE. See **PHTHISIS**.

PYELOS. See **CHOANA**.

PYGÆ, the buttocks. *Ruffus Ephesus*.

PYGARGUS. 1 A sort of wild goat.

2 The heron.

3 A species of eagle.

PYLORUS, the lower orifice of the stomach.

PYODES (πυώδης, from πύον, pus) purulent.

PYON, pus.

PYOPÆUS (πύοποιος, from πύον, pus). 1 Suppuration.

2 A disorder in the eye.

PYR (πῦρ, a primitive in the Greek) fire.

PYRACEUM, perry, or a liquor made of pears.

PYRAMIDALES musculi, the name of a pair of muscles belonging to the *Abdomen*, so called from their resembling a pyramid in figure; they rise with a fleshy beginning, from the outer and upper part of the *Os Pubis*, and, growing narrower and narrower, are inserted in the *Linea Alba*, sometimes near the navel. Sometimes one, and sometimes both these muscles are wanting.

PYRAMIDALIA corpora. 1 Two protuberances of the *Medula Oblongata*.

2 The spermatic vessels.

PYRAMIS, a cone.

PYRAMISTA, an insect, which very commonly flies into the flame of a candle.

PYRENOIDES (from πυρην, a Nucleus, or kernel, and ἴδιος, resemblance) a name for the tooth-

like process of the second vertebra of the neck.

PYRETERION (from πῦρ, fire) that part of a chymical furnace, which contains the fire.

PYRETHRUM, offic. Pillitory of Spain.

It grows in Spain, and other warm countries, flowering in June and July. The root is used.

The root of pillitory of Spain, held between the teeth, helps the tooth-ach, by drawing forth the cold, watery rheum: It, also, helps the palsy of the tongue, and the loss of the voice consequent therefrom: It is put into masticatories for that purpose; as, also, into drawing cataplasms and plaisters. *Miller*.

PYRETHRUM verum, offic. True pillitory of Spain.

The roots of this plant are used, which are of the same virtues as the preceding.

PYRETICA (from πυρετός, a fever) febrifuges. *Blancard*.

PYRETOLOGIA (from πυρετός, a fever, and λόγος, a discourse) a discourse on, or the doctrine relating to fevers.

PYRETOS (πυρετός, from πῦρ, fire) a fever.

PYRGITÆ (πυργίται, from πύργος, a tower, because they usually build their nests in such places) sparrows.

PYRIA (πυρία, from πῦρ, fire) any hot fomentation.

PYRIASTES. See **PROTOGALA**.

PYRIATERION (πυριατήριον, from πυρία, heat) a bagnio, or sweating-room.

PYRIATOS (from the preceding derivation) a heated brick.

PYRICAUSTA (from πυρία, heat, and καίω, to burn) burns, or scalds.

PYRIFORMIS musculus. This is a small

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a small, oblong muscle, of the figure of a flat pear, or pyramid, from whence it has its name. It is situated almost transversely between the *Os Sacrum* and *Ischium*, being cover'd and hid, by the first two *Glutæi*.

It is fix'd to the inferior, lateral part of the *Os Sacrum*, by fleshy fibres, and to the neighbouring part of the anterior, or concave side of that bone, by three digitations lying between the anterior holes. It is, also, fixed, by a small insertion, to the *Ligamentum Sacro-sciaticum*, and edge of the great *Sinus* of the *Os Ilium*.

From thence it runs transversely towards the joint of the hip, its fibres contracting in breadth, and end in a small tendon, which is inserted in the middle of the internal *Labium* of the upper edge of the great *Trochanter*, by two or three branches. *Winslow*.

PYRIMACHUS, or **PYROMACHUS** (from *πῦρ*, fire). 1 Antimony reduc'd to a stony hardness.

2 Copper harden'd by being fus'd with sulphur.

PYRINE, the name of a plaister in *P. Ægineta*.

PYRIPHLEGES (*πυριφλεγής*, from *πυρία*, heat, and *φλέγω*, to burn) an epithet applied to a person labouring under an excessive febrile heat.

PYRISTIRION. See **PYRETIRION**.

PYRITES, offic. Fire-stones. It is found in almost all mines, being the most fruitful matrix of almost all metals, salts, and sulphurs; for it is not purely a stone, but seems to be the most fertile of all minerals. It is of a heating and absterging quality, but is seldom used in medicine.

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PYRIUS *pulvis*, gunpowder. This is compounded of charcoal, brimstone, and nitre.

PYROLA, offic. Winter green. It grows in woods and thickets, flowering in *July*.

The leaves, which are the only part used, and that not often, are cooling and drying, and a good vulnerary, both for inward and outward wounds and hæmorrhages, ulcers in the kidney or bladder, as also against making bloody water, and the excess of the catamenia, *Miller*.

PYROLA altera, offic. Smaller winter-green.

It is found in woods, but is somewhat scarce, and flowers in *June*. The herb, which is used, agrees in virtues with the preceding.

PYRONOMIO, the art of regulating the fire in chymical operations.

PYROPUS (from *πῦρ*, fire) a ruby, or carbuncle.

PYROSIS (from the preceding derivation) an intense redness and heat in the face.

PYROTECHNIA (from *πῦρ*, fire, and *τέχνη*, art) chymistry.

PYROTICOS (from *πῦρ*, fire) caustic.

PYRRHOCORAX (from *πυρρός*, red, and *κόραξ*, a crow) the red crow.

PYRRHULA. See **RUBICILLULA**.

PYRUS, offic. The pear-tree. The fruit is generally cooling and restringent; but is seldom used in physic.

PYTAHALA, the name of an *Indian* tree, bearing a fruit resembling an orange.

PYTHON, the name of a famous serpent.

PYULCUM (*πυλκόν*, from *πύον*, pus,

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pus, and ἔλχω, to draw out) the name of a surgical instrument for extracting pus out of deep sinuses.

PYXACANTHA, a name for the LYCIUM.

PYXINUM *collyrium*, the name of a collyrium in *Celsus*.

PYXIS, the name of an *Acopon* in *Paulus Aegineta*.

PYXIS *emplastrum*, the name of a plaister in *Aetius*.

PYXIS (πύξις, from πυνάξω, to hold fast together). 1 The *Acetabulum*.

2 A surgeon's box for holding various sorts of unguents, &c.

Q.

Q. Pl. *Quantum placet*, as much as you please.

Q. V. *Quantum vis*, as much as you will.

Q. S. *Quantum sufficit*, as much as sufficeth, or a sufficient quantity.

QUADRAGESIMUS *dies*, the fortieth day. The longest term, according to the antients, to which acute distempers could extend; and all those which continued longer they called *chronical*.

QUADRANS, three ounces, or the fourth part of a pound.

QUADRANTAL. See AMPHORA.

QUADRATUS. 1 Four-square. 2 Fat, plump.

QUADRATUS *femoris*. This is a small, flat, fleshy muscle, of the figure of an oblong square, from whence it has its name. It is situated transversely between the tuberosity of the *Ischium* and the great *Trochanter*.

It is fix'd by one extremity along that obtuse line which runs from

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under the *Acetabulum* toward the lower part of the tuberosity of the *Ischium*; from thence it runs directly toward the great *Trochanter*, and is inserted in almost all the lower half of the oblong eminence in that *Apophysis*, but principally in the small rising, or tuberosity, in the middle of that eminence. *Windsor*.

QUADRATUS *maxille inferioris*. This is a broad, membranous muscle, which lies immediately under the skin; it ariseth from the upper part of the *Sternum*, from the *Claviculae*, and from the *Acromium*: It covereth all the neck, and adheres firmly to the lower edge of the lower jaw, and being produc'd, it covers all the lower part of the cheeks. When it acteth, it pulls the jaw downward.

QUADRATUS *lumborum, sive lumbaris externus*. This is a small, oblong, flat muscle, irregularly squar'd, narrower at its upper end, than at its lower part, lying along the sides of the *Vertebrae Lumborum*, between the last false rib of the *Os Ilium*.

It is fix'd below to the external *Labium* of almost all the posterior half of the *Crista Ossis Ilium*, to the *Ligamentum Sacro-Iliacum*, and a little to the *Os Sacrum*, by a fleshy plane, the fibres whereof run obliquely backward.

From thence it runs between the *Sacro-Lumbaris* and *Psoas*, by both which it is partly hid, and is inserted in the extremities of all the transverse *Apophyses* of the loins, by the oblique, tendinous digitations. It is, likewise, fixed by a broad insertion, in the twelfth rib of the ligament that lies between it and the *Longissimus Dorsi*, by which that

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rib is connected to the first vertebra of the loins. *Winslow.*

QUADRATUS radii. It arises by a broad and fleshy beginning, from the lower and internal part of the *Ulna*; it passes over the ligament which joins the *Radius* to the *Ulna*, and is inserted, as broad as its beginning, into the external and lower part of the *Radius*.

QUADRIGEMINI musculi, four muscles, which assist in moving the thigh-bone. See **PYRIFORMIS**, **GEMELLUS superior**, **GEMELLUS inferior**, and **QUADRATUS femoris**.

QUADRUPES (from *quatuor*, four, and *pes*, a foot) a quadruped, or four-footed animal.

QUAUHYYAC oculensum, the name of a very large *Indian* tree.

QUAMOCLIT. *Boerhaave* takes notice of two species of this plant, and informs us that they are cathartic, like the *Convulvulus*.

QUANDROS, the name of a gem fabled to be found in the brain of a vultur.

QUANLI, lead. *Rulandus.*

QUAQUILA. See **COTURNIX**.

QUARTANA febris, a quartan, or an intermitting fever, whose fit returns after two entire days of intermission.

QUARS, a gall-stone. *Rulandus.*

QUARTARIUS, the fourth part of a sextary, equal nearly to a quarter of a pint.

QUARTATIO, the separation of gold from silver, by means of acid menstruums.

QUARTURA, the same as the preceding.

QUASSATIO (from *quatio*, to shake) a concussion.

QUATERNARIUS, or **QUA-**

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TERNIO (from *quatuor*, four) the space of four days.

QUARTRIO, the **ASTRAGALUS**, which see.

QUEBRICUM, arsenic, according to some, though others say it signifies sulphur.

QUELLEM, original, or elementary earth. *Rulandus.*

QUELLES. See **ELIXIR**.

QUELMIESEL, the *German* name for a tent made of sponge, gentian root, &c.

QUERA-IBA Brasiliensibus, the name of a tree growing in *Brasil*.

QUERCERA. See **EPIALOS**.

QUERCUS, offic. the oak.

All the parts of the oak are styptic, binding, and useful in all kinds of fluxes and bleedings, either inward or outward. The bark is frequently used in gargarisms, for the relaxation of the *Uvula*, and sore mouths and throats. It is also used in restraining clysters, against the *Prolapsus Uteri*, or *Ani*. The acorns, beaten to powder, are frequently taken, by the vulgar, for pains in the side. *Miller.*

QUERCUS marina. See **FUCUS**.

QUERQUERA. See **EPIALOS**.

QUIES (from *κείω*, i. e. *κείμαι*, to lie down) rest.

QUINQUEFOLIUM, offic. Cinquefoil, or five-fingers.

It grows every-where by hedges and waysides, flowering all the summer. The leaves and root are used.

They are restraining and drying, and serviceable against all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages. The powder of the root, given to the quantity of a dram, two or three times a day, is said to cure agues. It is fre-

QUI

frequently used in gargles for sore mouths and ulcerated gums, and to fasten loose teeth. *Miller.*

QUINQUE *fragmenta pretiosa.* The fragments of precious stones.

QUINQUE-NERVA. See PLANTAGO.

QUINQUINA. *Cortex Peruvianus, Peruanus, China China Quinquina.* Jesuits bark.

This bark is brought from Peru, and there are three kinds of it. The first is of a bitter, resinous taste, and not so red as the common sort; the second less than the first, is cover'd with a moss; the third is the finest, and imported in small pieces.

It is an admirable specific in all intermitting fevers, if manag'd with prudence. It is also a good alterative, and, consequently, proper in an infinite number of cases where there is no fever; for it strengthens the stomach, excites the appetite, &c. *Geoffry.*

It has lately been discover'd to be of wonderful efficacy in a mortification; of which the reader may see several instances, in a pamphlet publish'd by Mr. *Rushworth* of Northampton.

QUINTA *essentia*, quintessence, or fifth essence. See ESSENTIA.

QUINTANA (from *quinque*, five) an ague, whose paroxysm returns every fifth day.

QUINTI *antidotum*, the name of an antidote in *Oribasius*.

QUIRAPANGA, the name of a small bird in *Brasil*, famous for the shrillness of its voice, which may be heard half a league. *Lemery.*

QUISQUILA. See COTURNIX.

QUISQUILIUM, a grain of *Chermes*.

QUITTY. See ARBOR Saponaria.

RAC

QUIYA. See CAPSICUM.

QUOCOLOS, a stone found in *Tuscany*, as hard as a flint, somewhat transparent, and, in some measure resembling marble. It is used by some in making glass, but not in medicine.

QUOTIDIANA *febris*, a quotidian fever, or one whose paroxysm returns every day.

R.

R. In prescriptions signifies *recipe*, take.

RABDOIDES *sutura* (from *ῥάβδος*, a strait twig, and *ἰδος*, resemblance) the sagittal future.

RABEOÏA, the roots of *Flammula Major*. *Rulandus*.

RABIEL, or ROHEL, dragon's blood. *Rulandus*.

RABIES. See HYDROPHOBIA.

RABIRA, tin. *Rulandus*.

RACEMUS (from *Ramus*, a bough, or branch) a bunch of grapes, ivy-berries, &c.

RACHAMMELCA (from *רחם*, the uterus, and *מלך*, a king) a term coin'd by *Dolæus*, what he calls the *active principle*, or the *plastic spirit of the uterus*.

RACHI, or RACHO, mercury. *Rulandus*

RACHITÆ, or RACHIÆI, the muscles belonging to the back. *Blancard*.

RACHITIS, the rickets. A distemper in children, caus'd by unequal nutrition, by which some parts are depriv'd of their due nourishment, and waste away, whilst others receiving more than enough, are preternaturally increas'd, with an incurvation of the bones and spine of the back.

RA-

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RACRI, RAAN, or RANAC. Sal ammoniac. *Rulandus*.

RADIÆUS *externus*. See EXTENSOR *carpi*.

RADIÆUS *internus*, the second muscle of the wrist. It ariseth from the internal extuberance of the *Humerus*, and upper part of the *Ulna*, and, stretching along the *Radius*, is inserted into the first bone of the *Metacarpus* which sustains the forefinger, and, with the *Cubitæus Internus*, bends the wrist.

RADICALIS, radical, or innate.

RADICISECA (from *radix*, a root, and *feco*, to cut) a servant to the antient physicians, whom they employ'd in gathering and cutting roots and herbs, and preparing them for medicinal uses.

RADICLE, in botany, imports that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon vegetation, becomes its root.

RADICULA, a name for the *Raphanus*.

RADIUS, a bone of the forearm, which accompanies the *Ulna*, from the elbow to the wrist. In its upper end it hath a small cavity, which receives the outer protuberance of the *Humerus*. Near its lower end, which is bigger than its upper, it hath a little *Sinus*, which receives the end of the *Ulna*; and in its extremity it hath two *Sinus*'s which receive the bones of the wrist.

RADIX, the root of any plant, or vegetable.

RADIX *alba*, the root of the *Dracunculus*. *Galen*.

RADIX *Bezoardica*, a name for the CONTRAYERVA.

RADIX *carlo sancto*. This root is found in temperate soils, in *mechoacan*, a province in *America*.

R A N

The *Spaniards* ascribe uncommon virtues to it, but it is rarely used.

RADIX *China*. See CHINA.

RADIX *Simarouba*, the root of a *West-Indian* plant, which produces the *Cayan* wood, remarkable for its lightness.

RADIX *ursina*, a name for ME-U.

RADIX *Sandæ Helenæ*. It grows in *Florida*, a province in *America*. It is recommended against the stone, colic, and a difficulty of discharging the urine. *Lemery*.

RADULA, 1 A raspatory.

2 A wooden spatula.

RAIA, offic. The thornback.

RALLUS, a species of moor-hen common in *Italy*.

RAMAG, ashes. *Rulandus*.

RAMALIS *vena*, the *Vena Portæ*.

RAMED, rhubarb. *Rulandus*.

RAMENA-POU-MARAM, the name of a large tree growing in *Malabar*.

RAMENTUM (from *rado*, to scrape) a small piece abraded, or scrap'd from any body.

RAMEX. See HERNIA.

RAMIGRI, colophony.

RAMIFICATIO (from *ramus*, a branch, and *facio*, to make) a small branch shooting out from any great one.

RAMUS. 1 The bough, or branch of a tree.

2 The ramification of a vessel in the body.

RANA, offic. The common frog.

This is an amphibious animal, but keeps most in the water, as in rivers, marshes, ponds, and fountains.

Their spawn is cooling and moistening,

R A N

tening, and proper for qualifying sharp humours.

RANA *viridis*, offic. The tree frog.

RANCIDITAS (from *ranceo*, to be rank) rancidity, or a sort of disagreeable corruption which fat and oily substances contract by age and heat.

RANCULA, an erratic pain in a wound, attended with pulsation. *J. Anglicus*.

RANDIA, the name of an *American* shrub.

RANGIFER, offic. The rain-deer.

It is common in *Lapland*, and its horns and hoofs are recommended against spasmodic affections.

RANINÆ *venæ*, those large veins which lie conspicuous under the tongue.

RANULA, a tumor under the tongue.

RANUNCULUS *acris*, offic. Upright meadow crow-foot.

It grows in meadows, and pastures. The herb is used.

This plant is of a caustic quality, and if the recent herb bruised be applied to the skin, it excites a pain and inflammation.

RANUNCULUS, offic. Crow-foot.

It grows frequently in moist meadows, and by river-sides, flowering in *May*.

This species is quite harmless, and is often boiled, with other greens, in *April*. *Dale*.

RANUNCULUS *bulbosus*, offic. Bulbose crowfoot.

It grows but too common in pastures, and flowers in *May*.

The root is of admirable efficacy in consuming, and drying hard

R A S

tumors; but loses its virtue when dried.

RAPA, offic. Turnips.

It is sown in fields and gardens, and flowers in *April*.

Turnips are much eaten with all sorts of flesh, in the winter season especially, and are a wholesome and nourishing root, tho' somewhat windy; and are more used in the kitchen than in the shops. Some commend a syrup made with slices of turnips and brown sugar-candy, *Stratum super Stratum*, baked in an oven, as a good pectoral, and helpful for coughs and consumptions. *Miller*.

RAPA *sylvestris*, offic. Wild turnip.

RAPAX, a name for amber.

RAPHANINUM *oleum*. Oil drawn from the seeds of *Raphanus* or radish.

RAPHANUS, offic. Radish.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *May*.

Radishes are opening, attenuating, and antiscorbutic, and are much eaten in the spring; but afford little nourishment, and are very windy. They provoke urine, and are good for the stone and gravel. They are but seldom used in the shops. *Miller*.

RAPHE. A suture.

RAPUM. See **RAPA**.

RAREFACIENTIA, (from *rarus*, thin, and *facio*, to make) medicines which rarify, or thin the blood.

RASA. See **RESINA**.

RASA, or **RASTIS**, tin.

RASAKETI, **RASATAGI**, or **RUSANGI**. Burnt copper. *Rulandus*.

RASCATIO. Excretion, or hawking.

RA-

R E C

RASCETA, or **RASSETA**, 1 The wrist.

2 The ankle.

RASALIS ærugo. See **ÆRUGO**.

RASORIUM, a lenticular, or raspatory.

RASPATORIUM, the same as the preceding.

RASTETA, the same as *Rasnetta*. *Paracelsus*.

RASTOL, or **RASOES**, Copper. *Rulandus*.

RASTUL. Salt. *Rulandus*.

RASURA, (from *rado*, to shave)

1 A shaving, or rasping.

2 A kind of corrosion by acrid humours.

3 In the plural number, it signifies shavings or raspings.

RATIONIS os. The *Os sincipitis*, *Blancard*.

RATIS, the *French* name for the polipody which frequently grows on the beech. *Marcellus Empericus*.

RAUCEDO, (from *racus*, hoarse) hoarseness.

RANED. Rhubarb.

RAXACH. Gum ammoniacum.

REALGAR, red orpiment.

REBIS. 1 The excrements of the belly.

2 The celebrated medicine called *Azoth*. *Paracelsus*.

REBISOLA, a secret medicine for the jaundice, prepar'd of urine. *Rulandus*.

REBOLEA. Mummy. *Rulandus*.

REBONA. Burnt dung. Mummy. *Rulandus*.

REBUS, The ultimate matter of all things. *Rulandus*.

RECETACULUM, (from *recepto*, to receive) 1 A receptacle, or reservoir.

2 In chymistry, a receiver.

RECEPTARIJ medici. Those

R E C

physicians who collect or write great numbers of prescriptions.

RECEPTUM, a prescription.

RECESSUS, (from *recipio*, to receive) an abscess, or apostematation.

RECHA, marble. *Rulandus*.

RECIDIVA, (from *recido*, to recoil) a relapse.

RECIPE, take, a word always used in the beginning of prescriptions. It is generally wrote **R**.

RECIPIENS, (from *recipio*, to receive) 1 In chymistry, a receiver.

2 The subject which receives a disease.

RECIPROCATIO. See **ANASTOMOSIS**.

RECOCTA, a sort of cheese made of whey or butter-milk. *Castellus*.

RECOLATIO, (from *re*, again, and *colo*, to strain) a repeated percolation, or straining.

RELORDATIO. See **ANAMNESIS**.

RECORPORATIO. See **METASYNCRISIS**.

RECREATIO. See **ANALEPSIS**.

RECREMENTUM, the recrement, or refuse of any thing.

RECRUDESCENTIA, a relapse.

RECTIFICATIO, (from *rectus*, good, and *facio*, to make) rectification, or the distilling any thing a sufficient number of times in order to make it finer, or better.

RECTUM intestinum, the strait gut.

RECTUS. The name for several muscles.

RECTUS abdominis. This is a muscle of the lower belly, which arises from the *Sternum*, the extremity

RED

mity of the two last ribs. and goes strait down to the fore part of the *Abdomen*, and is inserted into the *Os pubis*.

RECTUS major. This is a small, flat, short muscle, broad at the upper part, and narrow at the lower; and tho' it is call'd *Rectus*, it is situated obliquely between the *Occiput* and second vertebra of the neck,

It ariseth from the spine of the second vertebra of the neck, and is inserted into the lower part of the *Occiput*.

RECTUS minor. This muscle is like the former, and it has, also, a small insertion below, in the posterior eminence of the first vertebra. From thence it ascends laterally, and is inserted immediately under the posterior part of the inferior transverse line of the *Os occipitis*, in a superficial *Fossula*, on the side of the *Crista occipitalis*.

RECTUS anticus longus. This muscle is in some measure of a pyramidal figure, lying along the anterior and lateral parts of the *Vertebrae* of the neck, all the way up to the *Basis cranii*.

RECTUS anticus brevis. This is a small flat muscle, situated laterally on the anterior part of the body of the first vertebra. It is fix'd below to the basis or root of the transverse *Apophysis* of that vertebra, near the anterior eminence.

From thence it runs obliquely upward, and is inserted into the anterior appendix of the *Os occipitis*.

RECURSIO. See **PALINDROMIA**.

RECUTIEI. See **APELLÆ**.

REDIVIVUS, (from *re*, again, and *vivo*, to live) reviv'd.

REDUC, or **REDUX**, a flux, or powder, by which calcin'd me-

REG

tals, or minerals are reduced to a reguline form. *Rulandus*.

REDUCTIO, 1 The replacing of a dislocated bone.

2 In chymistry, the rufuscitation, or the restoration of a metal, previously dissolv'd in a fluid, or disguis'd under the form of a calx or powder.

REDUPLICATION. See **ANADIPLOSIS**.

REDUVIA, 1 A whitloe.

2 A painful crack about the root of the nails.

REFE, a thread doubled and twisted.

REFECTIO. See **ANALEPSIS**.

REFICIENTIA. See **ANALEPTICA**.

REFINATIO, refination, or depuration.

REFRIGERATIO, (from *refrigero*, to cool) See **CATAPSYXIS**.

REFRIGERATORIUM, (from the preceding derivation) a refrigeratory, or vessel fill'd with water, through which the worm passes in distillations.

REGENERATIO. See **PALINGENESIA**.

REGIMEN, (from *rego*, to rule)

1 The regulation of diet, &c. with a view of preserving or restoring health.

2 In chymistry, the regulation of fires.

REGINA. See **BASILIS**.

REGINA prati, a name for **ULMARIA**, meadow-sweet.

REGIONALIS morbus. An endemial disease.

REGISTERS, air vents, a contrivance in chymical furnaces to make the heat immediately more intense or remiss.

REGIUS morbus. 1 The jaundice.

2 The

R E N

2 The king's evil.

3 The epilepsy.

REGNUM, a kingdom. The *Materia medica* is divided into three kingdoms, viz. the animal, vegetable, and mineral.

REGUEUS, 1 The metaline parts of minerals, or that which remains at the bottom of a crucible after the *Scoriæ* is separated.

2 The wren.

REJECTIO, (from *rejicio*, to cast back) a casting up any thing by vomit.

REL, or REBUS, four milk. *Rulandus*.

RELAXATIO, (from *relaxo*, to loose) relaxation, or the slackening any parts or vessels.

RELAXANTIA, (from the preceding derivation) relaxing medicines.

REMINISCENTIA. See ANAMNESIS.

REMISSIO, (from *remitto*, to let loose) remission, or when a distemper abates, but does not quite go off.

REMORA, offic. The sucking fish.

RENALE *emplastrum*, the name of a plaister in *Aetius*.

RENCHUS, the name of a fish found in *Bavaria*.

RENES. The kidneys.

The kidneys are two pretty solid, glandular bodies, situated in the posterior part of the cavity of the *Abdomen*, on each side of the *Lumbæ vertebræ*, between the last false ribs, and the *Os ilium*. The right kidney lies under the great lobe of the liver, and is, consequently, lower than the left, which lies under the spleen.

The figure of the kidneys resembles that of a large bean; their circumference being convex on one

R E N

side, and concave on the other. The concave side is turn'd to the vertebra, and the convex side the opposite way. Their length answers to the distance between the last false rib and the *Os Ilium*; they are about half as broad as long, and half as thick as broad.

They have two membranes, the one common from the *Peritonæum*, the other proper; they are generally cover'd with much fat: their colour is a dark red.

There are in the kidneys lymphatic vessels, which discharge themselves into the common receptacle: nerves which come from the intercostals; veins which go to the *Cava*; and their arteries come from the *Aorta*. These veins and arteries are called emulgent; they pierce the kidneys on the concave sides, included in one *Capsula*, and are divided into several branches, which surround the *Pelvis*. These branches are again divided into an infinite number of others less, which go to the external parts of the reins, where they inosculate, and form a sort of net, from which their extremities coming, terminate in an infinity of little glands. These glands are of a round figure, and compose the outer substance of the reins, which is half a finger thick; from each of these goes a long, small tube, which tube composes the inner substance of the reins. As they approach the *Pelvis*, or basin, they gather together in little bundles, whose extremities, piercing the membrane of the *Pelvis*, form those little protuberances on the inside of the *Pelvis*, called *Papillæ*.

The *Pelvis*, or basin, is a cavity in the middle of the kidneys, form'd by a dilatation of the *Ureters*. It sends out several ramifications,

REN

tions, which divide the urinary tubes into bundles, and which make a sort of *Capsula* to the blood-vessels.

In the middle between the *Aorta* and kidneys, a little above the emulgent vessels, are situated the *Glandulæ Renales*, or *Capsulæ Atrabiles*; they are two in number, one on each side, wrapt up in some fat; they sometimes change their situation, and their figure is also various; for in some they are round, in others square, triangular, or of an irregular figure; the right is generally bigger than the left, and each about the bigness of a *Nux Vomica*. They are cover'd with a fine membrane, and within they have several small *Sinus*'s which contain a blackish sort of liquor. Their blood-vessels are branches sometimes of the *Vena Cava*, and *Aorta*, and sometimes of the emulgents. The intercostal nerve furnishes a branch which makes a *Plexus* upon them.

The *Ureters* are two long and small canals, which come from the basin of the kidneys, one on each side: They lie betwixt the doublings of the *Peritonæum*; and descending in the form of an S, they pierce the bladder near its neck; where they run first some space between its coats, and then they open in its cavity: They are compos'd of three coats; the first is from the *Peritonæum*; the second is made of small, oblique, muscular fibres; and the third, which is very sensible, has several small glands, which separate a slimy liquor, to defend it against the acrimony of the urine. The neighbouring parts furnish them with blood-vessels, and their nerves come from the intercostals, and from the *Vertebrae* of the loins. Their cavity is sometimes contract-

RES

ed in three or four places, especially towards the bladder. Such as are subject to the gravel, and given to excess of drinking, have them sometimes so much dilated, that you may put the end of the little finger into them. Their use is to carry the urine from the kidneys to the bladder. Their obstruction causes a suppression of urine.

RENOVATIO (from *renovo*, to renew) renovation, or restoration.

RENUANS *miculus*, a name for the *RECTUS Anticus Brevis*, which see.

REPANDATIO. See **LORDOSIS**.

REPELLENTIA (from *repello*, to repel) repelling medicines.

REPERCUTIENTIA, the same as the preceding.

REPLETIO (from *repleo*, to fill up) a *Plethora*, which see.

REPOSITIO, (from *re*, again, and *pono*, to put) the reduction of a dislocated bone.

REPRIMENTIA (from *reprimō*, to restrain, or repress) such medicines as repel by their astringency.

REPULSORIA. See **REPELLENTIA**.

REPURGATIO. See **ANACATHARSIS**.

RES naturalis. The naturals, or things according to nature.

RES non naturalis. The non-naturals, or things contrary to nature.

RES præter naturam. Diseases, their causes, symptoms, or effects.

RESEDA, offic. Small base rocket.

It grows in chalky soils, flowering in *June* and *July*. The herb is said to mitigate pains and discuss inflammations.

RESINA, resin, or the fat, sulphureous parts of some plant; and

RE S

is either natural or produc'd by art. It is an h^l, brittle, transparent body, which with heat, dissolve in oil and alcohol, but not in water, and burn in the fire like oil.

RESINA *jalap* resin of jalap. See JALAPA.

RESINA *Scammonii*. Resin of Scammony. See SCAMMONIUM.

RESINATUM VINUM, wine impregnated with resin of the pitch-tree. *Dioscorid.*

RESINOCEUM (from *resina*, resin, and *cera* wax) a mixture of resin and wax.

RESOLVENTIA (*resolvo*, to open, or make laxative) resolving medicines, or such as loosen and open the body.

RESOLUTIO. 1 The opening, or loosening any body.

2 When any crude, morbid matter, in the body, is so chang'd as to become harmless or salutary, it is call'd a resolution.

RESOLUTIVUS, resolute, an epithet for that species of fermentation which tends to the resolution of bodies. *Castellus.*

RESONITUS (from *resono*, to resound) a contraindure, or fissure of the bone in the opposite part to that which receiv'd the blow.

RESORBENTIA. See ABSORBENTIA.

RESPIRATIO (from *re*, and *spiro*, to breathe) respiration, or the dilatation of the thorax, by drawing in the air.

RESSELLA, an obscure term in *Paracelsus*, which he tells us signifies that which removes heat.

RESTA-BOVIS, a name for the ANONIS, or rest-harrow.

RESTINCTIO (from *re*, and *stingo*, to extinguish) a gradation by which substances heated red hot, are extinguished in an exalting li-

R E T

quor, and thus brought to their greatest perfection. *Rulandus.*

RESTITUTIO (from *resituo*, to restore) restitution, in surgery, is the reduction of a dislocated or fractur'd limb.

RESTORATIO. See ANALYSIS.

RESUMPTIVA, restoratives.

RESUSCITATIO (from *resuscito*, to revive) resuscitation, in chymistry, imports the reviving, or restoring any disguis'd body to its original form.

RETE *mirabile*, the wonderful net; a name for a congeries of blood-vessels in the brain.

RETENTA (from *retineo*, to hold, or keep back) things retain'd in the body.

RETEPORA, a name for the *Eschara Rondeletii*.

RETICULARIS, or RETIFORMIS (from *rete*, a net, and *forma*, resemblance) reticular, or like a net.

RETICULUM (a dimin. of *rete*, a net) the second ventricle, or stomach, of a ruminating animal.

2 The same as Omentum.

RETIFORMIS *plexus*, or RETICULARIS *plexus*. See CHORIOIDES.

RETINA, a coat of the eye, resembling a net. See OCLUS.

RETINACULUM (from *retineo*, to hold in) a surgical instrument, used in castration, &c. to prevent the intestines from falling into the *Scrotum*.

RETORTA, a retort, or chymical vessel with a large belly and crooked neck, resembling, in some measure, a horn.

RETRACTIO. See ANTIPASIS.

RETRAHENS *auriculam*, *seve triceps auris*. This muscle is compos'd of five or six fleshy fibres, which

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which have their origin from the superior and fore-part of the *Apophysis Mastoides*, and descend obliquely to their insertion in the middle of the *Concha Auriculæ*. *Cowper*.

RETRANSMUTATIO, retransmutation, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the reducing a solid body, but which was originally a fluid, into its primitive or fluid state.

RETRIMENTUM (from *retero*, to rub) the dross, scraping, or filing of metal, the refuse of any thing.

RETROCESSIO (from *retro*, backward, and *cedo*, to go). See **EPANACLESIS**.

REVERBERATIO (from *reverbero*, to reverberate, or beat back again) the calcination of a body in a reverberatory fire.

REVERBERATORIUM, or **REVERBERIUM**, a reverberatory, or chymical furnace, where the flame is thrown down by the brick-work upon the vessel, to make the heat more intense.

REVERSIO (from *revertor*, to return) a relapse.

REVIVIFICATIO (from *re*, again, *vivo*, to live, and *facio*, to make). See **RESUSCITATIO**.

REVOCATIO (from *re*, again, and *voco*, to call). See **EPANACLESIS**.

REVULSIO (from *revello*, to pluck away) revulsion, or the removing any humour by evacuation.

REVULSORIA, the means which procure revulsion.

RHA. See **CENTAURIUM**.

RHABARBARUM, offic. True rhubarb.

We do not certainly know the plant of which rhubarb is the root;

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it is probably a species of *Lapathum*, and is brought from *China*.

It is one of the best and mildest cathartics in the whole *Materia Medica*; it operates very well on the bile, and on all the *Viscera* of the *Abdomen*, and, at the same time, strengthens the nervous fibres. On these accounts it is proper in weak stomachs and intestines. It is given in substance from twelve grains to half a dram; and in infusion, from half a dram to a dram and a half; and in a small dose it becomes an excellent alterative. It purges the bile very effectually, and has a greater force than any other purgative, in opening obstructions of the liver. It is found, by certain experience, to evacuate the bile, preferably to any other fluid. On this account it is the panacea of children; and, also, because it strengthens the stomach, and carries off all sorts of matter that stagnate therein. It is a very good remedy for worms, and is given to children subject to chronic diseases, in a ptisan, called rhubarb-water. The use of rhubarb is, however, dangerous, when the kidneys or bladder are suspected of an inflammation, because it heats considerably; and for this reason it is improper in hæmorrhages. It is very good in a looseness, because it purges and strengthens at the same time. In cachexies, it ought to be given in a small quantity for a considerable time. *Geoffroy*.

The best is that which is ponde-rous, full of gold-coloured and red veins, bitterish and astringent, sweet scented, and of a yellow colour; and, being moisten'd, stains the hand with a colour like saffron.

RHABDOIDES (from *ῥαβδος*, a rod,

R H A

rod, and εἶδος, resemblance) a name for the sagittal or serrat suture.

RHACHIA, or **RECHIA** (ῥαχίς, ῥαχὶς, from ῥέω, to flow) an overflowing, or redundance of humours.

RHACHIS (ῥάχις, from ῥήσσω, to break) the spine of the back.

RHACHISAGRA (from ῥάχις, the spine of the back, and ἄγρᾱ, a capture) the gout in the spine of the back.

RACHITÆ, or **RHACHIÆI**, the muscles belonging to the spine of the back.

RHACHOS (ῥάχος, from ῥήσσω, to break, or tear) a rag.

RHACOSIS (ῥάκωσις, from ῥήσσω, to abate, or relax) a relaxation of the skin of the scrotum without that of the contain'd bodies.

RHÆBOS, or **RHÆBOIDES** (ῥαιβός, or ῥαιβοειδής) incurvated, or intorted. *Hippocrates*.

RHAGADES (from ῥηγνύω, to break, or bruise) fissures, or chaps.

RHAGADIÆ. 1 Apollumations of the *Pudenda*. *Rulandus*.

2 Abscesses of the knees. *Paracelsus*.

RHAGE (ῥαγή, from ῥηγνύω, to break, or bruise) a chap, or fissure.

RHAGES. 1 The stones of grapes.

2 The extremities of the fingers. *Castellus*.

RHAGOIDES (from ῥαγός, a grape-stone, and εἶδος, resemblance) an epithet for the *Tunica Uvea* of the eye.

RHAMMA. See **ACIA**.

RHAMNUS Catharticus. *Spina Cervina*, offic. Buckthorn.

It grows in woods and hedges, and flowers in *June*, the berries being ripe about the latter end of *September*.

R H A

The juice of the berries purges ferous, watry humours pretty briskly, and is good against the dropfy, gout, jaundice, and scurvy, and very serviceable against the itch, and all manner of eruptions of the skin. *Miller*.

RHAMNUS albus, offic. Ram-thorn with white flowers.

It grows in *Spain*, and *Italy*, flowering in *May*, and the fruit is ripe in autumn. It is seldom used.

RHAMNUS niger, offic. Black ram-thorn.

It is sometimes found in our gardens, and flowers in *May*. The decoction of the fruit is good in relaxations and weakneses of the limbs, and for the pains of the gout. *Dale*.

RHANTERES (ῥαντηρές) the internal angles of the eyes.

RHAPHANEDON. See **CAULEDON**.

RHAPHANELÆON (from ῥάφανος, raddish, and ἔλαιον, oil) oil of raddish-seeds.

RHAPHANUS. See **RAPHANUS**.

RHAPHE (ῥαφή, from ῥάπτω, to sew) a suture.

RHAPHIS (from the preceding derivation) a surgeon's needle.

RHAPONTICUM, offic. True rhapontic.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *May*. The root resembles rhubarb, but may be distinguish'd from it by the mucous taste it leaves in the mouth.

Rhapontic, as to its purgative quality, is much weaker than rhubarb; but is accounted more restraining, and good for fluxes and weakness of the stomach, spitting of blood, and making bloody urine. *Miller*.

RHASTONE (ῥαστώνη, from ῥάσθω, to wash)

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δος, easy) an alleviation, or remission of pain, or a disease. *Hippocrates.*

RHECHIA. See **RACHIA.**

RHEGMA (ῥήγμα, from ῥηγνύω, to break) a rupture.

RHEGMATIAS, one who labours under an inward rupture.

RHEGMOCHASMOS (from ῥήγμα, a rupture, and χάσμα, a gaping orifice) a rupture with a subsequent hiatus.

RHEMBE (ῥέμβη, from ῥέμβω, to wander) an error or aberration.

RHENANUM vinum, rhenish wine.

RHENCHOS (ῥέγχω, from ῥέγχομαι, to snore) snoring.

RHEON, a name for the true rhubarb, and rapontic.

RHETINE. See **RESINA.**

RHEUMA (ῥεῦμα, from ῥέω, to flow) a flux, or fluxion.

RHEUMATISMUS (from the preceding derivation) the rheumatism.

RHEXIS (ῥήξις, from ῥηγνύω, to break). 1 A rupture.

2 The breaking of an abscess.

3 The bursting of some blood-vessel.

RHICNOSIS (ῥίκνωσις, from ῥίκνω, wrinkled) a corrogation of the skin, attended with an extenuation of the body.

RHIGOS (ῥίγος, from ῥηνύω, to weaken) a rigor, or uneasy perfrigeration.

RHINARON, the name of a deterfive collyrium in *Paulus*.

RHINE. See **SQUATINA.**

RHINEMA, or **RHINISMA**, (ῥίνημα, ἢ ῥίνισμα, from ῥινέω, to polish) scrapings, filings, &c.

RHINENCHYSIS (ῥινέγχυσις, from ῥίη, the nose, and ἐγχύω, to infuse) an infusion into the nostrils.

RHINENCHYTES (from the

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preceding derivation) a syringe for the nostrils.

RHINION, the name of a collyrium, in *Galen*.

RHINOCEROS, offic. The rhinoceros.

RHINOPTES (ῥινόπτης, from ῥίη, or ῥίης, the nostrils, and ὀπταμαι, to see) a person who, from a disease in the great canthus of the eye, is enabled to see thro' the nostrils.

RHINOS (ῥινός, a primitive in the Greek) the skin.

RHIPIDION, a fan. *Moschion*.

RHIPTASMOS (ῥιπτασμός, from ῥίπτω, to toss) restlessness.

RHIZA (ῥίζα, a primitive in the Greek) a root.

RHIZAGRA (from ῥίζα, a root, and ἄγγρα, a capture) a surgical instrument for extracting roots or stumps of teeth.

RHIZIAS (ῥίζιας, from ῥίζα, a root) a liquor collected from roots by means of incisions made therein.

RHIZOTOMUS (ῥιζοτόμος, from ῥίζα, a root, and τέμνω, to cut). See **RADICISECA.**

RHOA, the pomgranate.

RHODELÆUM (from ῥόδον, a rose, and ἔλαιον, oil) oil of roses.

RHODIA, *radix*, offic. Rosewort.

It grows on hilly places, and flowers in spring. The root is used, which is heating, drying, and cephalic; its principal use is in pains of the head. *Dale*.

RHODIACON, the name of a plaister in *Galen*.

RHODIDES, troches of roses. *Dioscorides*.

RHODINON (ῥόδινον, from ῥόδον, a rose). 1 Oil of roses.

2 Vinegar of roses.

RHODITES vinum, (from the preceding derivation) wine impregnated with roses.

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RHODIUM *lignum*. See **As-
PHALTUS**.

RHODODAPHNE, or **RHODODENDRON**, the oleander, or rose-bay. See **NERIUM**.

RHODOMELI (from ῥόδον, a rose, and μέλι, honey) honey of roses.

RHODON. 1 A rose.

2 Oil of roses.

RHODOMELON (from ῥόδον, a rose, and μέλι, honey) a composition of roses, quinces, and honey.

RHODOSACCHARUM (from ῥόδον, a rose, and σάκχαρον, sugar) sugar of roses.

RHODOSTACTON (from ῥόδον, a rose, and στάζω, to distil) honey of roses. *Paulus Ægineta*.

RHODOSTAGMA, rose-water.

RHOE. See **RHUS**.

RHOEAS (ῥοιᾶς, or ῥυᾶς, from ῥέω, to flow) a flux of the eyes, occasion'd by a diminution of the flesh in the great *Cantbus* of the eye.

RHOGME (ῥογμα, from ῥήγνυμι, to break). 1 A fracture, or fissure.

2 A rupture.

RHOGMOS (ῥογμαός, from ῥέγγω, to snore) a snorting, or snoring.

RHOICOS (ῥοϊκός, from ῥέω, to flow) fluid, or watery.

RHOIDARIUM, the name of a medicine in *Aetius*.

RHOITES (from ῥοά, a pomegranate). 1 A rob of the juice of pomegranates. *Dioscorides*.

2 A syrup of the juice of pomegranates, made with honey.

RHOMBOIDES *musculus* (from ῥόμβος, a four-square figure, and εἶδος, resemblance). This muscle is a thin, broad, and obliquely square fleshy plan, situated between the

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basis of the *Scapula* and the *Spina Dorsi*.

It ariseth from the two inferior spines of the neck, and the four superior of the back; and is inserted fleshy into the whole basis of the *Scapula*, which it draws backwards.

RHOMBUS, a species of bandage, so called from its square figure.

RHOMBUS, the turbot.

RHOMMA. See **ROPHEMA**.

RHONCHOS. See **RHOGMOS**.

RHOPALOSIS, a disorder of the hair, resembling the *Plica Polonica*.

RHOPE (ῥοπή, from ῥέπω, to incline) a tendency of the humours towards any particular part.

RHOPHEMA (ῥόφημα, from ῥοφέω, to sup) the cremor of ptisan, or the pulp of decorticated barley boil'd.

RHOX, the *Tunica Uvea* of the eye.

RHUS *obsoniorum*, *sumach*, offic. Common sumach.

It grows in *Italy*, *Spain*, and *Turkey*. The leaves and seed are used.

They are both very restraining and styptic, good for all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages, both used inwardly and outwardly. They resist putrefactions, gangrenes, and mortifications. *Miller*.

RHYAS. See **RHOEAS**.

RHYMA (ῥύμα, from ῥέω, to flow) a remedy. *Castellus*.

RHYME. See **RHOPE**.

RHYMMA (ῥύμμα, from ῥύπτω, to absterge) an abstergent, or cleansing medicine.

RHYPODES (ῥυπόδης, from ῥύπος, lordes) an epithet for medicines of a strigentitious consistence.

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RHYPOS (ῥύπος, a primitive in the Greek) fordes, or filth.

RHYPTICOS (ῥυτίκος, from ῥύπω, to absterge) abstergent, or cleansing.

RHYSIS (ῥύσις, from ῥέω, to flow) any fluxion in general.

RHYSSEMATA (ῥυσηματα, from ῥέω, to draw, or contract) the wrinkles and fordes which appear on the skin of old people.

RHYTHMOS (from the preceding derivation) the harmony of the pulse.

RHYTIDOSIS (ῥυτίδωσις, from ῥέω, to contract) a wasting and corrugation of the eye. *Galen.*

RIBES *ribesia*, offic. Red currants.

It is planted in gardens, flowering in *April*, and the fruit is ripe in *June*. They are cooling and grateful to the stomach, quench thirst, and are somewhat restraining; a jelly made with the juice and sugar, is cooling and grateful in fevers. *Miller.*

RIBES *nigra*, offic. Black currants.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The fruit is recommended in a quinsy.

RIBESIA. See **RIBES**.

RICINOIDES *Americanus*. *Nucis à Barbadoes*, offic. *Barbadoes* nuts. They grow in *Barbadoes*, and other parts of the *West-Indies*, and agree in virtues with the *Ricinus*.

RICINUS *vulgaris*. *Cataputia major*. *Racinus*, offic. *Mexico* seeds.

They purge both upwards and downwards with great violence, but are seldom used.

RICINUS offic. The tick.

RIGOR (from *rigeo*, to chill, or be very cold). 1 A sudden and violent perfriction, or refrigeration of the natural heat, with an unequal concussion and agitation of the

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whole body, proceeding from the expulsive faculty of the sensible part, endeavouring to dispel the noxious humours.

2 A stiffness or inflexibility.

RIGOR *nervorum*, a rigor of the nerves.

RIMA, the fissure of the female pudenda.

RIMULA (a dim. of *rima*, a cleft) the aperture of the *Glottis*.

RINÆUS *musculus*. This muscle arises fleshy from the extremity of the *Os Nasi*, and adjacent part of the *Os Maxillare*; and is inserted into all the cartilages of the *Ola*.

Its use is to open and dilate the nostrils. *Douglas.*

RIPARIUS (from *ripa*, the bank of a river) an epithet for such animals as frequent the banks of rivers, &c.

RISIGALLUM. See **AURIPIGMENTUM**.

RISTORUM, a sort of aliment prepar'd of the yolks of eggs.

RISUS (from *rideo*, to laugh) laughter.

RITRO, offic. Little globe thistle.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The root is used, and is of the same virtues with the *Echinopus Major*, which see.

RIWAND, and **RIWANDT-ZINI**, two *Arabic* words, importing rhubarb.

ROADES, an unskilful physician. *Paracelsus.*

ROB, the inspissated juice of any plant.

ROBERTIANUM. See **GERANIUM**.

ROBES, vinegar. *Rulandus.*

ROBIGO. See **RUBIGO**.

ROBORANTIA (from *robur*, strength) strengthening medicines.

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September. The leaves and fruit are used.

The leaves are accounted restraining, and are frequently prescrib'd in gargarisms for sore mouths and throats; the unripe fruit is very binding and restraining, useful for all kinds of fluxes and bleeding; for thrushes and sore mouths. The juice of the ripe fruit made into a syrup, is accounted good against the heat of urine. *Miller.*

RUBUS *idæus*, offic. The raspberry bush.

It grows wild in some parts of *Wales*, and the north of *England*; flowering in *May*, and the fruit is ripe in *June*.

The fruit, which is the only part used, has a pleasant smell and taste, is cordial, and strengthens the stomach, stays vomiting, is somewhat restraining, and accounted good to prevent miscarriage.

RUCMA, or **LUCMA**, an *American* fruit resembling an orange.

RUCTATIO, or **RUCTUS** (from *rueto*, to break wind upwards) an eructation, or breaking of wind upwards.

RUGA, a wrinkle.

RUGITUS, a murmuring of the intestines.

RUMA, the external part of the throat.

RUMEX. See **ACETOSA**.

RUMINANTIA *animalia*, ruminating animals, or those which chew the cud.

RUMPHAL, a species of *Indian Aram*.

RUPICAPRA. See **CAPRA Alpina**.

RUPTORIUM (from *rumpor*, to break) a caustic for breaking, or opening abscesses.

RUSMA, a preparation used by the *Turks* to take off hair.

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RUTA, offic. Rue.

It is planted in gardens, the leaves and seed are used.

Rue is a plant of many virtues, being alexipharmic, and good against infectious and pestilential diseases, and the plague itself, and all kinds of fevers. It helps disorders of the head, nerves, and womb, convulsions and hysteric fits, the colic, and weakness of the stomach and bowels; it resists poison, and cures the bites of venomous creatures, and mad dogs. *Miller.*

RUTA *capraria*, goat's rue. See **GALEGA**.

RUTACEUM (from *ruta*, rue, and *acctum*, vinegar) vinegar of rue.

RUTETA, a name for the **TARANTULA**.

RUTICILLA, the red-tail, or red-start.

RUTILUS, offic. The roche.

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S f. or fs, immediately following any quantity imports *semitis*, half.

SAAMOUNA, a name for the **PAVIA**.

SABINA, offic. Savine.

It is planted in gardens, being an ever-green, shrubby tree.

Savine is hot and dry, opening and attenuating, and a powerful provoker of the catamenia, causing abortion, and expelling the birth. It is a good medicine to cure worms in children. Beaten into a cataplasm, with hog's-lard, it cures scabby heads. *Miller.*

SABINA *baccifera*, offic. Berry'd savine.

This plant is cultivated in gardens, and is said to be attenuating, and

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and inciding; powerfully to provoke the menses, and to promote the expulsion of the secundines, and to destroy worms in the intestines.

SABON, or SABENA. 1 Soap.

2 A lixivium from whence soap is made.

SACCELLUM. Sae SACCULUS.

SACCHAR, or SACCHARUM, sugar.

SACCHARUM *hordeatum*. Barley sugar.

SACCHARUM *nitratum*. Sugar with nitre.

SACCHARUM *rosatum*. Sugar of roses.

SACCHARUM *Saturni*. Sugar of lead. See PLUMBUM.

SACCITONIUM, wine strain'd thro' a bag. *Castellus*.

SACCULI *adiposi*, cells of the cellular membrane fill'd with fat.

SACCULI *medicinales*, bags fill'd with medicinal ingredients.

SACCULUS *chyliferus*, the receptacle of the chyle.

SACCULUS *cordis*. The Pericardium.

SACCUS, the *Intestinum Cæcum*.

SACCUS *lacteus*, the *Receptaculum Chyli*.

SACER (from *קרבן*, the firmament). 1 Sacred, or holy.

2 Dreadful, horrid, or execrable.

SACER *ignis*, a malignant species of ERYSIPELAS.

SACER *morbis*, the epilepsy.

SACER *musculus*. This muscle is compos'd of several oblique, converging, or transverso-spinal muscles, in the same manner as the back and neck; and it lies between the spinal and oblique *Apophyses* of the loins, reaching to the *Os Sacrum*.

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The lowest of these muscles are fix'd to the superior lateral parts of the *Os Sacrum*, to the *Ligamentum Sacro-Iliacum*, and to the posterior superior spine of the *Os Ilium*. The rest are fix'd to the three lowest transverse *Apophyses*, and to the four lowest oblique *Apophyses* of the loins, and to their lateral tuberosities. From thence they run up to all the spinal *Apophyses* of these *Vertebræ*, the external, or those which appear first, being longer than the internal, which lie immediately on the *Vertebræ*, especially toward the lower part.

SACRUM *Os*. See VERTEBRÆ.

SACRA *vasa*, the vessels belonging to the *Os Sacrum*, and parts adjacent.

SACRANUS *color*, a purple colour. *Johnson*.

SACRES, pigs about ten days old. *Castellus* from *Longius*.

SACRO-LUMBARIS *musculus*. This is a long, complex muscle, narrow and thin at the upper part, and broad and thick at the lower, representing a kind of flat pyramid. It lies between the spine and the posterior part of all the ribs, and along the back part of the *Regio Lumbaris*, all the way to the *Os Sacrum*.

It is fix'd below by a broad, thin, tendinous aponeurosis, to the superior spines of the *Os Sacrum*, and to the neighbouring lateral parts of that bone. It gives a small tendon to the posterior part of each rib near its root, where a small bundle of fleshy fibres arises, and unites with each ascending tendon, to the third, fourth, fifth and sixth *Vertebræ* of the neck.

SACTIM, vitriol. *Rulandus*.

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SADIR, the same as SCORIA.
Rulandus.

SÆPÆ, large, corroding pustules. *Castellus.*

SAFFATUM, a species of salt.
Johnson.

SAGADENON, a name for the best species of *Opobalsamum*.

SAGAPENUM, offic. This is a gum flowing from a species of *Ferula*, which grows, according to *Dioscorides*, in the country of *Media*, though it comes to us from *Alexandria*.

Sagapenum is opening and attenuating, cleansing the breast of tough phlegm, helping the asthma and difficulty of breathing. It is, also, good for the dropsy, promotes the menstrual evacuation, and prevents hysteric disorders. Outwardly applied, it helps hard tumors and swellings. *Miller.*

The best is pure, pellucid, on the outside of a brownish colour, but within whitish, of an acrid taste, and strong smell like garlick.

SAGDA, the name of a gem of a green colour, which the *Chaldaeans* find adhering to ships. *Pliny.*

SAGIMEN *vitri*, alkaline salt.
Rulandus.

SAGITTA, offic. Arrow-head. It grows in brooks and waters, flowering in *May* and *June*. It is seldom used.

SAGITTALIS *futura*, the sagittal future of the *Cranium*.

SAGITTARIA. See SAGITTA.

SAGITTARIA *alexipharmica*, offic. Arrow-root, or dartwort.

SAGMINALIS *herba*, vervain. See *VERBENA*.

SAGZENA, a name for two medicines in *Avicenna*.

SAHAFATUM, or SAHAFATL. See *ACHOR*.

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SAHARA. See *PERVIGILIUM*.

SAIC, quicksilver.

SAIRE. See *ESSERE*.

SAKMUNIA. The *Arabic* name for scammony.

SAL, salt. This a solid, friable, pellucid, and sapid, mineral body, dissoluble in water, fusible by fire, and easily concrescible in form of crystals. *Geoffrey.*

SAL *acidum*, an acid salt.

SAL *alkali*. See *ALCALI*.

SAL *ammoniacum*. Sal ammoniac.

This salt is chiefly imported from *Egypt* and the *East-Indies*.

It preserves all animal bodies from putrefaction, and its brine penetrates into the most intimate parts, and is the noblest aperient, attenuant, resolvent, stimulant, errhine, sternutatory, diaphoretic, sudorific, antiseptic, and diuretic. *Boerhaave.*

SAL *animalium*, animal salt.

SAL *catharticum amarum*, the bitter, purging salt, common-call'd *Epsom Salt*.

SAL *catharticus Hispanicus*. This is a salt produc'd near *Madrid* from the waters of a certain spring. It is a salt of the neutral kind, and agrees in virtues with *Glauber's* salt.

SAL *coralli*. Salt of coral.

SAL *cornu cervi*, salt of hartshorn.

SAL *essentiale*, essential salt.

SAL *fixum*, a fix'd salt.

SAL *fluor*, an acid salt in a liquid form, before it is fix'd by uniting with a terrestrial substance. *Lemery.*

SAL *fossile*, sal gemmæ.

SAL *indicum*, sugar.

SAL *jovis*, salt of tin.

SAL *lixiviosum*, a lixivial salt.

SAL *marinum*, sea-salt.

SAL

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SAL *martis*, salt of iron.
 SAL *medium*, a neutral salt.
 SAL *mercuriale*. 1 Sal ammoniac. *Hartman*.
 2 Mercury sublimated.
 SAL *mirabile Glauberi*. *Glauber's* wonderful salt.
 SAL *nutrum*, a neutral salt. See NEUTER.
 SAL *nitri*, nitre.
 SAL *succini*, salt of amber. See SUCCINUM.
 SAL *fulphuris*, salt of sulphur.
 SAL *tartri*, salt of tartar.
 SAL *vitri*, salt of glass, or sandiver.
 SAL *volatile*, a volatile salt.
 SAL *urinofum*, a urinous salt.
 SALAMANDRA, offic. The salamander, or quench-fire.
 SALAPPA, a name for jalap.
 SALEFUR, garden-saffron. *Rulandus*.
 SALEP. See ORCHIS.
 SALIVA, spittle, or that fluid by which the mouth and tongue are continually moisten'd in their natural state. This fluid is principally supplied by glands, call'd, for that reason, salival glands, of which they commonly reckon three pair, two *Parotides*, two *Maxillares*, and two *Sublinguales*.
 SALIVALES *ductus*, the salival ducts, or passages of the saliva.
 SALIVANTIA (from *saliva*, spittle) medicines which excite a salivation.
 SALIVATIO (from the preceding derivation) a salivation. This is a method of cure much practis'd of late in venereal, scrophulous, and other obstinate cases, by promoting a secretion of spittle.
 SALIX, offic. The common willow.
 It grows every-where in moist places, and by river-sides.

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The bark, leaves, and juice, are cooling and binding, and useful against all kinds of fluxes and hæmorrhages. The sap, which flows from the wounded bark, is accounted good for inflamed and bloodshot eyes. *Miller*.
 SALEX *rubens*, offic. Common red willow.
 It grows in watery places. The leaves and bark are used, which have the same virtues as the preceding.
 SALIX *nigra*, offic. Shining willow, or *French* willow.
 SALIX *helice*, offic. Rose-willow.
 It grows by the sides of brooks, and is esteem'd only a *lusus naturæ*.
 SALLENA, a species of salt-petre. *Rulandus*.
 SALMERINUS, or SALMERO, a fish resembling the salmon, but smaller.
 SALMO, the salmon.
 SALOME, the name of a plaister in *Galen*.
 SALOMONIS *sigillum*. Solomon's seal. See POLYGONATUM.
 SALPA, stock fish.
 SALPETRA, nitre.
 SALPINGO-PHARYNGÆUS, one of the origins of the muscle of the *Uvula*. It arises from the extremity of the bony part of the *Tuba Eustachiana*. *Douglas*.
 SALPINGO-STAPHILINUS *musculus*, a muscle of the *Uvula*. It riseth fleshy from the bony part of the tube of the ear, and is inserted into the basis of the *Uvula*, where it joins fibres with its partner muscle on the other side. *Douglas*.
 SALSAMENTUM. See TARRICHOS.
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SALSAPARILLA. See **SARSA-PARILLA.**

SALSEDO (from *sal*, salt) salt-nefs.

SALSEDO, *mucrum*, nitre, or salt-petre.

SALVATELLA (from *salus*, health, because the opening of it is, by some, thought to be of singular use in melancholy) a vein in the back of the hand.

SALVIA *hortensis major*, offic. Common sage.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *May*; the leaves and flowers are used.

Sage is diuretic; it provokes the menses, when retain'd thro' thick-nefs, and moderates their excess; it is also serviceable in palsies, vertigos, tremblings and catarrhs; outwardly it absterges *Aphthæ* in the mouth. *Dale* from *Schroder*.

SALVIA *hortensis minor*. Sage of virtue.

The virtues of this species are nearly the same as the preceding.

SALUTARIS (from *salus*, health) salutary, or any thing conducive to health.

SALZ, SULZ, or SELENIP-PUM, brine.

SAMBUCUS, offic. Common elder.

It grows frequently in hedges, especially in moist places, flowering in *May*, and the berries are ripe in *September*. The bark, leaves, flowers, and berries are used.

The inner bark purges thin, ferous humours, and is much used for the dropsey; the leaves are only used outwardly, being good for inflammations, *St. Anthony's fire*, and the piles. The flowers are helpful for the same, and are frequently put into fomentations and cata-

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plasms, for all kinds of swellings, tumors, and pains in the limbs. Inwardly used they expel the wind, and help the cholic. The berries are cordial and useful in hystERIC disorders. They are diuretic, and good for the dropsey; and are frequently put into gargarisms for sore mouths and throats. *Miller*.

SAMBUCUS *montana*, offic. Mountain elder.

This elder is seldom to be met with in *England*, but grows plentifully in *Germany*, and flowers in *May*.

It is not much used inwardly, being accounted narcotic.

SAMBUCUS; *humilis*; *five e-bulus*. *Ebulus Chamææte*, offic. Dwarf-elder, or danewort.

This plant is much of the nature of common elder, purging serous, watry humours by stool, and is therefore good for the dropsey, and other distempers arising from a glut of serum. It is, also, very serviceable against gouty, scorbutic humours, both given inwardly, and applied outwardly, boil'd in a lixivium. *Miller*.

SAMBACUS *palustris*. See **OPULUS**.

SAMECH, in *Paracelsus*, imports tartar, or salt of tartar. *Rulandus*.

SAMIA *terra*, offic. Earth of *Samos*.

This is an argillaceous, sebaceous, and ponderous substance, of a white or pale colour, and astringent taste. It is brought from *Samos*, and agrees, in virtues, with the *Lemnian* earth.

SAMIUS *lapis*. The *Samian* stone.

SAMPSUCHUM. See **AMARACUS**.

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SAMSTRAVADI. See JAMBOS.

SANALIA, the Syrian name for those species of tumors which the Greeks call *Melicerides*. *Aetius*.

SANAMUNDA, a name for the CARYOPHYLLATA; *vulgaris*.

SANCTUM *lignum*, holy wood. See GUAJACUM.

SANDARACHA, offic. This is a gum-resin, which flows from the *Cedrus Lycia major dodon*. It is attenuant and resolvent, but is seldom used in physic, though very much by the varnishers, being first dissolved in spirit of wine.

SANDASTROS, a precious stone mark'd with yellow spots.

SANDILZ *anglorum*, sand-eels. They are dug out of the sea-sand in many parts of Britain.

SANDIVER. See AXUNGIA *vitri*.

SANDIX. See CERUSSA.

SANDYX, ceruss calcin'd in a pot 'till it acquires a red colour. *Dioscorides*.

SANGUICULUM. See HÆMATIA.

SANGUIFICATIO (from *sanguis*, blood, and *facio*, to make) sanguification, or making of blood.

SANGUIFLUUS (from *sanguis*, blood, and *fluo*, to flow) the name of a poisonous serpent.

SANGUIFUCA, a filtre. *Rulandus*.

SANGUINALIS *herba*, a name for the *Polygonum*, knot-grass.

SANGUINARIUS. See ENÆMOS.

SANGUINEA, nitre. *Rulandus*.

SANGUINEUS (from *sanguis*, blood) sanguine, full of red blood.

SANGUINIOLUM, a sign in the urine of a future exulceration, and apostemation. *Paracelsus*.

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SANGUIPURGIUM (from *sanguis*, blood, and *purgo*, to purge, because it is thought to purge the blood) a slight fever.

SANGUIS, blood.

SANGUIS *draconis*. See DRACONIS *sanguis*.

SANGUSORBA, a name for the PIMPINELLA.

SANGUISUGA (from *sanguis*, blood, and *sugo*, to suck) a leech.

SANGUISUGUM, a disorder of the heart, proceeding from an accumulation of blood.

SANICULA, offic. Sanicle.

It grows in woods and thickets, flowering in May. The leaves are used.

This is one of our prime, vulnerary plants, being frequently put into wound-drinks, and traumatic apozems, and is good in ruptures, inward bruises, spitting of blood, or hæmorrhages, and for wounds both inward and outward. *Miller*.

SANICULA, is also a name for several species of SAXIFRAGA.

SANICULA *fœmina*. See ASTRANTIA *nigra*.

SANICULA *montana*. See CORTUSA.

SANIES, a thick and bloody Pus, or matter.

SANIODES (*Σανίδης*, from *σανίς*, a plank) flat-chested. *Galen*.

SANITAS, health.

SAN-LUCIANUM *lignum*. Santa Lucia wood.

SANTALUM *album*. offic. White sanders.

SANTALUM *citrinum*, offic. Yellow sanders.

Yellow sanders is the marrow of a certain berry-bearing tree called *sarcante*, in the Island Timor. It is solid, thick, and of a yellowish colour, of a bitterish aromatic taste, and fragrant smell. The white san-

S A P

fanders is the paler marrow of the same tree, of a fainter smell, and less aromatic taste.

Both the white and yellow fanders are refrigerating, drying, and appetitive, hepatic and cordial. Their principal uses are in a lipothymy, palpitation of the heart, and obstructions of the liver, and the like disorders. Outwardly they are of service in catarrhs, cephalagia, vomiting and the like. *Schroder.*

SANTALUM *rubrum*, offic. Red fanders. It is the heart or middle part of a tree growing in the *East Indies*.

The red fanders is accounted cooling and drying, and, tho' of less virtue, is more used than either of the former, especially to give a red colour to infusions, tinctures, or decoctions. It is, also, esteemed to be somewhat more restraining. *Miller.*

SANTERNA. See **BORAX**.

SANTONICUM *semen*, worm-feed. It is used to destroy worms generated in the human body, and to which children are especially subject.

SAPA. See **ROB**.

SAPHCENA, (from *σαφής*, visible) a considerable vein on the inside of the ankle.

SAPINDUS. See **ARBOR saponaria**.

SAPINUS, fir. *Blancard.*

SAPO, soap.

SAPOR, taste.

SAPPHIRUS, offic. The sapphire.

SAPHRIAS. See **ANTHESMIAS**.

SAPURUS. See **SAPPHIRUS**.

SARAPOUS, *σαπάπες*, a person whose toes are different from each other. *Galen.*

S A R

SARCA, **SAYRSA**, or **SYRRA**, iron. *Rulandus.*

SARCION, a caruncle.

SARCOCELE, (from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *κηλή*, a tumor) a fleshy tumor of the testicles.

SARCOCOLLA, offic. **Sarcocol**.

It is said to come from *Persia*, but we have no knowledge of the tree which produces it.

It is of a restraining, consolidating, glutinous nature, good to heal and cicatrize wounds. It is serviceable against dysenteries, spitting of blood, and bleeding at the nose; and is frequently made use of in distempers of the eyes. *Miller.*

Chuse what is recent, of a colour inclining to paleness (for the old and stale is reddish) of a bitter taste, a porous and glutinous substance.

SARCOEPIPLOCELE, (from *σάρξ*, flesh, *ἐπίπλοον*, the caul, and *κηλή*, a tumor) a fleshy tumor in the navel.

SARCOMA, (from *σάρξ*, flesh) any fleshy tumor.

SARCOMPHALON, (from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *ὄμφαλον*, the navel) a fleshy excrescence at the navel.

SARCOPHAGOS, (from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *φάγω*, to eat) a name for the *Assus Lapis*.

SARCOPHYIA, (*σαρκοφυΐα*, from *σάρξ*, flesh) a fleshy excrescence.

SARCOPYODES, (*σαρκοπυώδης*, from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *ἴδω*, resemblance) an epithet of spit resembling purulent flesh, which is sometimes cough'd up in a consumption.

SARCOSIS. See **SARCOMA**.

SARCOTHLASIS, or **SARCOTHLASMA**, (*σαρκόθλασις*, or *σαρκόθλασμα*, from *σάρξ*, flesh, and *θλάω*, to contuse) contused flesh, or a contusion of the flesh. *Nonius.*

SAR-

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SARCOTICA, (from *σαρκώω*, to incarn or heal) farcotics, or medicines which generate flesh in wounds.

SARDA, or Sardina, the pilchard.

SARDA, is, also, a name for the *Sardius Lapis*.

SARDONIUS *Risus*. Sardonian laughter, a convulsive and involuntary Laughter.

SARDONYX, offic. The sardonyx.

SARDUS. See **CARNEOLUS**.

SARFAR. iron. *Rulandus*.

SARGAZO. The *Vitis Maritima*. See **FUCUS**.

SARMATICA *Lues*, the *Plica Polonica*.

SAROPUS. See **SARAPOUS**.

SARRACENA, the side-saddle flower.

SARRAMPIO. See **PICOTA**.

SARSAPARILLA, offic. Sarsaparilla.

It is heating, drying, attenuating and sudorific; and particularly useful for the French-pox, for which it has been accounted a specific, and much used in diet-drinks for that distemper. It is likewise serviceable against the gout, rheumatism, scurvy, and the king's evil, being accounted a sweetner of the blood. *Miller*.

SARTORIUS. This is the longest muscle in the human body. It is flat, and about two fingers in breadth, situated obliquely along the inside of the thigh.

It is fix'd above by a short tendon, in the lower part of the anterior superior spine of the *Os Ilium*, before the *Musculus Fasciæ latæ*. The beginning of its body lies in the notch between the two anterior spines of that bone.

From thence it runs down ob-

S A T

liquely over the *Vastus Internus*, and other Muscles that lie near, all the way to the inside of the knee, where it terminates in a small tendon, which grows broader near its extremity, and is inserted obliquely and a little transversely, in the fore part of the inside of the head of the *Tibia*, near the spine or tuberosity of that bone, immediately above the insertion of the *Gracilis Interior*. *Winslow*.

SARX, (*σάρξ*, a primitive in the Greek) flesh.

SASSAF *Syrorum*. A species of willow growing in *Egypt* and *Syria*.

SASSAFRAS, offic. Sassafras.

This is a large tree, which grows in *Virginia*, and other parts of *America*.

The root with the bark, which are only used, are heating, drying, and diaphoretic; helps the scurvy, gout and dropsy, and are usually put into diet-drinks for the *Lues Venerea*. A tea made of the shavings is mightily commended by some against catarrhus defluxions, and for shortness of Breath. *Miller*.

SATHE, (*σάθη*, a primitive in the Greek) the penis.

SATURANTIA, (from *Saturō*, to saturate) absorbents, because they saturate the acid residing in the first passages.

SATURATIO, (from the preceding derivation) saturation, or the perfect impregnation of an alkali with an acid, or an acid with an alkali, so as to render the mixture entirely neutral.

SATUREIA, offic. Summer Savory.

It is sown in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The leaves and tops are used.

It is one of those hot and acrimonious herbs which promote urine and

S A X

and the menses, and supposed to have much the same virtues with thyme and hyssop. *Dale* from *Ray*.

SATUREIA, *spicata*, offic. Rock Savory.

It grows on hills and walls, flowering in summer, and agrees in virtues with the preceding.

SATURNUS, lead. See PLUMBUM.

SATYRIACE, the name of an antidote in *Paulus Aegineta*.

SATYRIASIS, (*σατυρίασις*, from *σατύρ*, a satyr, because it is said to be greatly addicted to venery) a violent desire of venery, attended with a tension and rigidity of the pudendum, occasioned by a morbus disposition of the body.

SATYRION, a name for several species of ORCHIS.

SAVICH, an *Arabic* word, importing a subtile meal, or powder. *Castellus*.

SAURE, the same as NASTURTIUM. *Blancard*.

SAURURUS, Lizard's Tail.

SAXIFRAGA *alba*, offic. (from *saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break) White Saxifrage.

It grows in meadows, flowering in *April* and *May*. The herb and granulated root is used.

The plant has its name from its supposed virtues, being diuretic and lithontriptic, good for the stone and gravel, and stoppage of urine. *Miller*.

SAXIFRAGA; *verna*; *annua*; *humilior*. *Paronychia rutaces folis*, offic. Rue whitlow grass.

It grows on the tops of walls, and low houses, flowering in *April*, and perishing by the summer's heat, arising yearly from the scattered seed.

This plant is accounted a specific against the king's evil, being

S C A

very much commended by *Mr. Boyle* for that distemper. *Miller*.

SAXIFRAGA is, also, a name for several sorts of TRAGOSELINUM.

SAXIFRAGA *antiquorum*, offic. The great saxifrage of *Matthiolum*.

It grows on the top of *Mount Lupo*, and flowers in *June*. The whole plant is admirably endued with the virtue of breaking and expelling the stone. *Matthiolum*.

SAXIFRAGA, (from *Saxum*, a stone, and *frango*, to break) lithontriptics, or such medicines as are endued with the power of dissolving or breaking the stone.

SBESTEN, quick lime. *Ru-landus*.

SCABIES, (from *scabo*, to scratch) 1. A scab. 2. The itch.

SCARIOSA, offic. Scabious.

It grows in fields and meadows, and flowers in *June*. The leaves are used.

They are accounted cordial, alexipharmic, sudorific, and pectoral; and good for all distempers of the lungs; and coughs, shortness of breath, and, also, for sore throats and quinsies. Outwardly, they are serviceable against the itch, scabby sores, tetters, and other cutaneous distempers; and takes black and blue marks out of the skin. *Miller*.

SCABRUS, a disorder of the ear, consisting in a pain, or asperity, of that organ. *Paracelsus*.

SCACURCULA, the spirit of the bone of a stag's heart. *Ru-landus*.

SCALA, an instrument to reduce a luxation of the *Humerus*.

SCALENI *musculi*. These are compound muscles, irregularly triangular, and from this figure the antient *Greeks* gave them their name. They reckon'd them two

in number, situated laterally on the *Vertebrae* of the neck, all the way down to the first and second true ribs. Afterwards they were divided into six, three lying on each side; but I have commonly found no more than two on each side, one lying upon the other. *Winslow.*

SCALPRUM, (from *scalpo*, to scrape) a raspatory, or lenticular.

SCAMMONITES, wine impregnated with scammony.

SCAMMONIUM, offic. Scammony.

This is the inspissated juice of a root, called by many *Scammonium*, of the *convolvulus* kind. The best is light, and of a grey colour.

It is a very strong cathartic, but gives great irritation, and even inflammations, in weak habits. It is the basis of many purgative compositions.

SCAMNUM *Hippocratis.* See BATHRON.

SCAMPIUZA, a name for the *Tuffilago*, or coltsfoot.

SCANDELLA. See GYMNOCRITHON.

SCANDIX, offic. Shepherd's needle, or *Venus's* comb.

It grows frequently among the corn, and flowers in *May* and *June*. It is rarely used.

SCANTON, the fetid smell of urine. *Rulandus.*

SCAPELLATUM, uncover'd; it is applied to the penis when the prepuce is contracted in a *paraphimosis*.

SCAPHE, (*σκάφη*, from *σκάπτω*, to make hollow) 1 A bathing tub, or cistern.

2 The external circumference of the ear, opposite to the *Helix*. *Castellus.*

3 A species of bandage for the head. *Galen.*

SCAPHION, (*σκαφίον*, a dim. of

σκάφη, a bathing tub) 1 A small bathing tub.

2 The *Acetabulum*.

3 That part of the head which is covered with hairs.

SCAPHIS (*σκαφίς*, from *σκάπτω*, to make hollow) 1 A small bathing tub.

2 An oblong vessel in which barley was bruized.

3 The hollow shell of a muscle.

4 A measure, the same as *Conchæ*, which see.

SCAPHOIDES, (from *σκάφη*, a little vessel, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) the third bone of the *Tarsus*.

SCAPULA, the shoulder-blade.

This is a triangular bone situated on the outside of the ribs, and extended to the seventh true rib. The substance of the *Scapula* is thin, but solid and firm; its outside is somewhat convex, and its inside somewhat concave; its upper edge is called *costa superior*, and its lower *costa inferior*; its broad end is called its basis, which, with the two edges, make the upper and lower angles. They have each three processes, of which the first runs all along the middle of their outside, and is called their spine. That end of the spine which receives the extremity of the *clavicula*, is called *acromion*. The second process is a little lower than the *acromion*; it is short and sharp like a crow's bill, whence it is called *coracoides*; these two processes are tied to each other by a strong ligament, which serves to keep the head of the *humerus* in the cavity of the third process, which is called *cervix*. This process is the extremity of the *scapula*, which is opposite to its basis. It has a round *sinus*, tipt about its brim with a cartilage, which receives the head of the *humerus*. The use of the *scapula* is to receive the

S C E

extremities of the *clavicula* and *humerus*, for the easier motion of the arm, and to give rise to the muscles which move the arm.

SCAPUS, (from *σκῆπτρον* a staff) the upright stalk or stem of a plant.

SCARABÆUS *cornutus*, the flag-fly.

SCARABÆUS *pilularis*, the common beetle.

SCARABELAPHUS, the same as SCARABÆUS *cornutus*.

SCARDULA, the bream.

SCARIFICATIO, (from *scarifico*, to cut or lance) 1 A cutting or lancing.

2 Little incisions in the flesh.

SCARIFICATORIUM, or SCARIFICATOR, a surgical instrument for making scarifications.

SCARLATINA *febris*, the scarlet fever, or a fever with an inflam'd skin, particularly in the face.

SCARLEA, a name for the SCLAREA, clary.

SCARUS, a fish that feeds on herbs, and cheweth the cud like a beast. It is found among the rocks in *Sicily*, *Asia*, and *Greece*.

SCATEA, the second species of a tartarous urine. *Paracelsus*.

SCAURUS. See SARAPUS.

SCEILEN. See SALVATELLA.

SCELETON, (from *σκέλλω*, to dry) the bones of an animal, freed from the teguments, muscles, vessels, glands and viscera, and orderly connected in their natural situations.

SCELETYRBE. See SCELOTYRBE.

SCELOS, (*σκέλος*, a primitive in the *Greek*) the legs or all that part of the body which reaches from the buttocks to the toes.

SCELOTYRBE, (from *σκέλος*, the leg, and *τυβη*, a disorder) a wandering pain in the legs, proceeding from the scurvy.

S C H

SCEMPISIS. See APOSCEPSIS.

SCEPARNOS. See ASCIA.

SCEPASTRA, (*σκιπαστρα*, from *σκέπω*, to cover) a species of bandage for the head. *Galen*.

SCEPE, (*σκέπη*, from the preceding derivation) 1 A covering.

2 The surrounding air. *Hippocrates*.

SCHAGRI-COTTAM, a species of cornel-tree, growing in *Malabar*.

SCHASIS, (*σχάσις*, from *σχάω*, to scarify) scarification.

SCHEHENDINIGI, hemp, or hempseed. *Rulandus*.

SCHEMA, (*σχῆμα*, a form, or fashion) 1 The figure of a part of the body.

2 The form and type of a disease.

SCHEM-PARITI, an *Indian* species of *alcea*.

SCHERBET, or SERBET, a liquor prepared of the acid juices of fruits and sugar. It is much used among the *Turks*.

SCHERUNAM COTTAM, a bacciferous shrub, growing in the *East-Indies*.

SCESIS, (*σχέσις*, from *σχείω*, to have) a disposition of the body accidentally contracted, and which is not yet so fully confirmed, but that it may be easily altered, in opposition to *ἕξις* (*hexis*) which is a confirmed habit.

SCHETICOS, (*σχετικὸς*, from the preceding derivation) not fix'd; an epithet for such diseases as may be readily cured. *Galen*.

SCHETTI, the name of a bacciferous shrub, growing in *Malabar*.

SCHIAS. See ISCHIAS.

SCHIDACEDON, (*σχιδάκεδον*, from *σχίζω*, to cleave) cloven; an epithet for a bone that is fractur'd lengthways.

SCHINDALMOS, (*σχινδαλμός*, from

S C I

from the preceding derivation) a fissure.

SCHINELÆON, oil of mastich. *Dioscorides.*

SCHISMA, (σχίσμα, from σχίζω, to cleave) a fissure.

SCHISTUS lapis, offic. The cleaving stone.

SCHOENANTHUS: *Functus Odoratus.* offic. Camels hay.

It grows in *Arabia*, and other Eastern countries; the leaves only are used.

Camels hay is heating and drying, opening obstructions of the liver and spleen, and provoking the *catamenia*. It easeth the pain of the womb after child-bearing, provokes urine, cleanses the reins, and helps the hiccough, occasioned by wind in the stomach. *Miller.*

SCHOENOPRASSUM. See *CEPA*.

SCHORIGERIAM, a species of nettle, growing in *Malabar*.

SCHULLI, the name of two prickly shrubs, which grow in *Malabar*.

SCHUNDA-PANA, the name of a palm-tree, growing in *Malabar*.

SCIENA, (from σκία, a shadow) the grunter, or shadow-fish.

SCIATICA, the gout in the hip.

SCIDEN, ceruse. *Rulandus.*

SCILLA, offic. Squill, or sea-onion.

It grows in *Spain*, and flowers in *September*. The root only is used.

They are of a hot bitterish taste, opening and attenuating; good to cleanse the lungs of tough viscid phlegm; and of great service in asthmas and difficulty of breathing, and are often used as a vomit, to clear the stomach, and help the jaundice and dropsy. They, also,

S C L

provoke urine and the *catamenia*. *Miller.*

SCHILITICUM acetum, vinegar of squills.

SCINCUS, offic. The scinck.

SCINTILLA *veneris*, a resolution of the limbs; or a deprivation of motion, from a venereal cause. *Paracelsus.*

SCIRONA, autumnal dew. *Rulandus.*

SCIRRONES, small subcutaneous lice.

SCIRRHOSIS, from σκίρῶω, to harden) a disorder of the eye, arising from an inflammation, when the flesh increaseth in bulk, and assumes a red colour.

SCHIRRUS, (σκήρῶς, a primitive in the *Greek*) a hard, livid tumor, void of pain.

SCIURUS, the squirrel.

SCLAREA, *horminum*, *Sclarea*, offic. Clary.

It grows in gardens, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The leaves are used.

Clary is accounted to be of a warming and drying nature. Infused in wine, it comforts a cold, windy stomach. It is particularly commended to strengthen the kidneys, to help a *fluor albus*, and invigorate a cold, relax'd womb. *Miller.*

SCLERIA, (from σκληρός, hard) hardness. *Galen* uses it to express a hardness of the interior parts of the eye-lids.

SCLERIASIS, the same as the preceding.

SCLEROCOITIA, (from σκληρός, hard, and κόιτη, a bed) lying on a hard bed.

SCLEROMA, (from σκίλλω, to dry up, or harden) 1 A hard tumor.

2 A hard tumor arising in some part of the uterus.

S C O

SCLEROPHTHALMIA, (from *σκληρὸς*, hard, and *ὀφθαλμὸς*, an eye) a hard tumor in the eye-lid, attended with pain and redness.

SCLEROSARCOMA, (from *σκληρὸς*, hard, and *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy tumor) a hard tumor, with an ulceration, in the gums.

SCLEROSIS. See **SCLERIA**.

SCLEROTICA tunica, one of the coats of the eye. See **OCULUS**.

SCLIROISIS, **SCLIROMA**, **SCLIRUS**, or **SCLERUS**. See **SCIRRHUS**.

SCOBS. 1 Rasped powder of hartshorn, or ivory.

2 Pot-ashes.

3 The scoriæ of metals. *Castellus*.

SCODEGHINO, a particular sort of incision-knife, describ'd by *Sculdetus*.

SCODINEMA, a heaviness of the head. *Erotian*.

SCOLECIUM, a species of venomous spider.

SCOLECOIDES processus, (from *σκόληξ*, a worm, and *ἰδῶ*, resemblance) the worm-like process of the **CEREBELLUM**.

SCOLEX, (*σκόληξ*, a primitive in the *Greek*) a worm.

SCOLIOSIS (*σκολίωσις*, from *σκολίος*, oblique) obliquation, or turning aside.

SCOLOPAX. See **GALINAGO**.

SCOLOPENDRA, offic. The many feet.

SCOLOPENDRIA. See **ASPLENIUM**.

SCOLOPOMACHÆRION, (from *σκολοπαξ*, a wood-cock, and *μαχαιριον*, a knife) an incision knife shaped like a woodcock's bill.

SCOLYMUS, offic. Golden thistle.

It grows in *Italy*; and the root, which is the part used in medicine,

S C O

agrees in virtues with the eryngo.

SCODYMUS sylvestris. See **CINARA**.

SCOMBER, offic. The mackerel, or macarel.

It lives in the sea, and is commended for the jaundice and obstructions of the liver.

SCOMBRUS, the same as the preceding.

SCOPARIA. See **CHENOPODIUM**.

SCOPS, a sort of owl.

SCOPULA. See **SCAPULA**.

SCOPULA, (a dim. of *scopa*, a broom, or besom) a brush.

SCORAX, the gum of the olive tree. *Rulandus*.

SCORBUTICA, remedies for the scurvy.

SCORBUTUS, the scurvy.

SCORDIUM, offic. Water-germander.

It grows in marshy and fenny places, flowering in *July*.

Scordium is sudorific and alexipharmic, of use both as a preservative, and a remedy against all malignant and pestilential disorders, and putrid fevers; it resists putrefaction, destroys worms, and is good against the bites of all venomous animals. *Miller*.

SCORDIUM; alterum; five salvia agrestis. *Scorodonia*, *salvia sylvestris*, offic. Wood sage.

It grows in hedges and bushy places, flowering in *July*. The leaves are used.

Wood sage is accounted very good for the gout, rheumatism, scurvy and dropsy; it provokes urine and the menies, and is an excellent vulnerary plant, and prevents mortifications and gangrenes. *Miller*.

SCORCLASER, *assa foetida*. See **SILPHIUM**.

SCORIA,

S C R

SCORIA, the dross or recrement of a metal.

SCORITH, sulphur. *Rulandus.*

SCORODON, garlick. *Rulandus.*

SCORODOPRASSUM. See

ALLUM.

SCORODOTIS, a name for the *scordium*; *alterum*; *five salvia agrestis.*

SCORPIACA, the name of antidote in *Galen*, recommended against the sting of the scorpion.

SCORPIO, offic. The scorpion.

SCORPIODECTOS, a person wounded by a scorpion. *Dioscorides.*

SCORPIOPECTOS, the same as the preceding.

SCORPIUS *marinus*, the scorpion fish.

SCORTUM, the *scrotum*.

SCORZONERA *nostra* & *hispanica viperaria*, offic. Vipers grafs.

It grows wild in some parts of *Spain*, but is planted here in gardens, and flowers in *July*. The root is used.

It is accounted cordial, sudorific, and alexipharmic, useful in all kinds of fevers and malignant distempers, and is accounted good against the stings or bites of venomous creatures. *Miller.*

SCOTODINOS, or SCOTODINE, (from *σκότος*, darkness, and *δίνη*, a vortex) a vertigo attended with a dimness of sight.

SCOTOMIA, or SCOTOMA, (from *σκότος*, darkness) the same as the preceding.

SCOTOS, (*σκότος*, from *σνία*, a shadow) darkness, or dimness of sight.

SCREATIO, (from *scraceo*, to hawk, or spit) 1 Hauking or spitting.

2 The matter so brought up.

SCRIBLITA, a wafer. *Castellus,*

S C U

SCRITULUS, a scruple, the third part of a dram.

SCROBICULUS *cordis*, (a dim. of *scorbs*, a ditch) the pit of the stomach.

SCROFFA. See SCROPHULA.

SCROLLUS, a river fish, somewhat less than the perch found in the *Danube*.

SCROPHULA, (from *scrophra*, a swine, because this animal is said to be much subject to such a disorder) the king's-evil.

SCROPHULARIA, offic. Figwort.

It grows in hedges and thickets, flowering in *June*.

This plant, from the signature of the root, is accounted good for scrophulous tumors, or the king's evil, in any part of the body; as also for the pain and swelling of the hæmorrhoids, or piles, either used inwardly or outwardly; as, likewise, for cancerous stubborn ulcers. *Miller.*

SCROTOCELE, (from *scrotum*, and *κήλη*, a tumor, or rupture) a rupture in the *scrotum*.

SCROTUM. See GENERATIO.

SCRUPULUS, a scruple; a weight equal to twenty grains.

SCUMA, a scale. *Rulandus.*

SCUTA TABESI, a tortoise. *Rulandus.*

SCUTALIS *cartilago*, (from *scutum*, a shield) the scutiform cartilage, at the inferior part of the *sternum*.

SCUTELLARIA. See CASSIDA.

SCUTIFORME *os*, (from *scutum*, a shield, and *forma*, resemblance) the *patella*, or knee-pan.

SCUTIFORMIS *cartilago*, (from the preceding derivation) the same as SCUTALIS *cartilago*, which see.

K k 3 SCUTUM

S E C

SCUTUM. 1 A shield.

2 The *patella*.

3 In pharmacy, a pretty solid stomach topic, made in form of a shield, and may be either prepar'd by way of bag or plaister.

SCYBALA, excrement indurated in lumps.

SCYBELITES, a sort of must, which distils spontaneously from grapes, without pressing.

SCYLACION, the flesh of puppies. *Hippocrates*.

SCYROS. See SCIRRHUS.

SCYTALA, a sort of serpent.

SCYTHICA *radix*, liquorice. *Rulandus*.

SEB, gold or alum. *Rulandus*.

SEBEL. See PANNUS.

SEBESTEN. See MYXA.

SEBUM, suet. It is esteemed emolient, discutient, and somewhat astringent.

SECALE, offic. *Rie*.

Rie is more used for bread than for medicine, tho' it is less nourishing than wheat, and subject to cause gripings in those not used to it.

The farina is sometimes prescrib'd outwardly in cataplasms, against tumors and inflammations. *Miller*.

SECANIABIN, oxymel.

SECESSUS, (from *secedo*, to retire) 1 An abscess. 2 A stool.

SECLA. See SECALE.

SECRETIO, (from *secerno*, to separate) secretion, or the separation of juices from the blood.

SECHA, wormseed. *Castellus*.

SECTACROA, the flower of putmeg. *Donæus*.

SECTIO, *Cæsarea*. See CÆSAREA *sectio*.

SECUNDINÆ. The secundines, or after-birth.

SECUNDIFORMIS, (from *secundinæ*, the secundines, and *forma*, resemblance.) See CHOROCIDES.

S E D

SECUR, gold. *Rulandus*.

SECURIDACA, offic. Hatchet Vetch.

SEDALIA *vasa*, the hæmorrhoidal vessels. *Willis*.

SEDANTIA, (from *sedo*, to ease, or assuage) sedative medicines, or such as have a power not only of composing, checking, and allaying the exorbitant and irregular motions of the solids and fluids, but, also, of alleviating and resolving the painful and spasmodic stricture, or rigidity of the parts.

SEDENTARIUM Os, (from *sedes*, a seat) the protuberance of the *os coxendicis*, on which we sit. *De-wenter*.

SEDES, (from *sedo*, to sit) 1 The anus.

2 A species of fracture.

SEDHE, cinnabar. *Rulandus*.

SEDES, (from *sex*, six, and *digitus*, a finger) one who has six fingers.

SEDIMENTUM, (from *sedeo*, to remain) sediment, or dregs.

SEDINA, or SEDEN, dragons blood. *Rulandus*.

SEDMA, the *lapis hæmatitis*. *Rulandus*.

SEDUM *majus*, *semper-vivum majus*, offic. House-leek.

It grows frequently on the tops of houses all over *England*.

House-leek is cooling and restringent, and tho' not often given inwardly, is commended by some as good to quench thirst in fevers, mixed with posset-drink; as also, for heat and sharpness of urine. Outwardly it is useful against burns and scalds, St. *Anthony's* fire, and the shingles. *Miller*.

SEDUM *minus*, offic. Small house-leek.

It grows upon old stone walls and buildings, flowering in summer.

S E L

The leaves and stalks are used, being much of the nature of the preceding, and, like that, is cooling and good for all kinds of inflammations. *Miller.*

SEDUM; parvum; acre; flore luteo, *illecebra* offic. Wall-pepper.

It grows upon walls and the tops of low houses, flowering in *May* and *June*.

It has been found by experience to be good for the scurvy, both taken inwardly in decoctions, and the limbs bathed with it in fomentations; and it is likewise commended against the king's evil. *Miller.*

SEDUM is, also, a name for several species of *saxifraga*, and *cotyledon*.

SEDUM aquatile, a name in *Boerhaave*, for the *aloides*.

SEGAX, dragon's blood. *Rulandus*.

SEGITH, vitriol. *Rulandus*.

SEL *serapionis*, & *avicennæ*, the name of a bitter acrimonious fruit, said to be produc'd near *Jerusalem*.

SELAA, a node, on enchysted abscess. *Castellus* from *Forestus*.

SELACHOS, a fish whose skin is cartilaginous; as the skate, ray, &c.

SELAGINOIDES, a species of moss.

SELAGO, another species of moss.

SELATUS, quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

SELENIACON, (from *σελήνη*, the moon) 1 A name for a species of *cyphi*, in *Paulus Aegineta*, sacred to the moon, because it consisted of twenty-eight ingredients, the number of days in a lunar month.

2 The name of an amulet, worn by children against the epilepsy.

S E M

SELENITES, offic. The selenite.

This is a pellucid fossil, divisible into thin *Lamina*. It is found in divers places, particularly near *Epsom Wells* in *Surrey*.

It is said to agree in virtues with the *testacea*, to be a sweetener of the blood, and to restrain hæmorrhages. It is used outwardly as a cosmetic.

SELERI. See **CELERI**.

SELIBRA, (from *semi*, half, and *libra*, a pound) half a pound.

SELINITES, (from *selinum*, smalage) an epithet for wine impregnated with the seeds of smalage. *Dioscorides*.

SELLA turcica, the cavity in the basis of the skull, formed by the processes of the *os sphenoides*.

SEMASIA, (*σημασιν*, from *σημα*, a sign) the access of a distemper.

SEMEIOTICE, (from the preceding derivation) that part of physic which treats of the signs of health and diseases.

SEMEN, (from *sero*, to sow) seed.

SEMICONGIUS, (from *semi*, half, and *congius*, a gallon) half a gallon.

SEMICUPIUM, a half bath.

SEMIDALIS, fine wheat flour.

SEMIFIBULEUS *musculus*. See **PERRONÆUS**.

SEMIMARES, (from *semi*, half, and *mas*, a male) eunuchs, or half males.

SEMIMEMBRANOSUS *musculus*.

This is a long thin muscle, partly tendinous, from whence it has its name, and situated on the back-side of the thigh, a little towards the inside.

It is fixed by a broad tendon, or long *aponeurosis* in the irregular, obtuse, prominent line, which goes

S E M

from the *acetabulum* to the tuberosity of the *ischium*, a little above the insertion of the *semi nervosus*, and between those of the *gemellus inferior* and *quadratus*, mixing some fibres with the *triceps tertius*.

From thence it runs down fleshy, in an oblique direction, behind the inner condyle of the *Os Femoris*, below which it terminates in a thick tendon, which is inserted in the posterior and inner side of the inner condyle of the *Tibia*, by three short branches, the first or uppermost of which goes a little toward the inside; the second more backward; and the third lower down. Before it is inserted, it sends off sometimes an *aponeurosis* like that of the *biceps*. *Winslow.*

SEMIMETALLA, (from *semi*, half, a *metallum*, a metal) mark-fites, or semimetals.

SEMINALIS capsula, the seed-bag, or the husks which contain the seed of any plant.

SEMINERVOSUS musculus. This is a long muscle, half fleshy, and half tendinous, or like a nerve, from whence it has its name.

It arises from the protuberance of the *Ischium*, and is inserted, by a round tendon, into the internal part of the *Epyphysis* of the *Tibia*, and helps to bend the leg.

SEMIRHOMBUS. See **HEMITIONON**.

SEMIS, the half of any thing.

SEMISEXTUM. See **HEMISEXTON**.

SEMISICILICUS, a dram.

SEMISIDERATUS, hemiplectic, or seized with an hemiplegy.

SEMISPECULUM, an instrument, invented by *Hildanus*, for dilating a wound in the bladder, in the operation of lithotomy.

S E M

SEMISPINALIS colli, five transverso-spinalis colli.

This name is given to all that fleshy mass which lies between the transverse and the spinal apophyses, from the second vertebra of the neck to the middle of the back; the *splenius* and *complexus major*, which cover it, having been raised.

It is composed of several oblique converging muscles, which may be divided into external and internal, and of these the external are the longest.

The external are fixed below, to the transverse apophyses of the six, seven, eight or nine upper Vertebrae of the back, by tendinous extremities, which, as they ascend, become fleshy, and mix with each other. Their superior insertions in the neck are six in number; whereof the first, which is tendinous, is in the seventh spinal Apophysis; the rest, which are fleshy, are in the next Apophyses.

The lowest of these external muscles mix more or less by some communicating fleshy fibres, with the *Spinalis Longissimus*, and *Semispinalis dorsi*.

The internal are shorter and more oblique than the external, and partly covered by them. They are fixed, by their lower extremities, to the transverse Apophyses of the three or four upper Vertebrae of the back, and to the oblique Apophyses of the four or five lower Vertebrae of the neck; and by their other extremities they are inserted in the sixth spinal Apophyses of the neck.

Some of these internal muscles are very short, lying wholly between the spinal Apophyses and the oblique or transverse Apophyses next them. *Winslow.*

SEMI-

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SEMI-SPINALIS *dorsi, five transverso-spinalis dorsi.*

This is a fleshy mass, which from all the spinal transverse *Apophyses* of the back and loins, is extended in distinct *fasciculi* over the *Vertebræ* themselves.

It is made up, like that of the neck, of several oblique converging vertebral muscles, the uppermost of which is fixed below, to the third transverse *Apophysis* of the back, and above to the first spinal *Apophysis*. The lowest is fixed below to the third transverse *Apophysis* of the loins, and above to the last spinal *Apophysis* of the back.

SEMISIS. See **SEMIS**.

SEMITERTIANA, (from *semi*, and *tertiana*, a *tertian*) a semitertian. It is a sort of complex fever, beginning with a horror, and going off with a sweat, yet not so as to leave the patient free from a fever.

SEMIVERBERATORIUS *ignis*, a species of reverberatory fire, surrounding only the bottom of the vessel.

SEMPERVIVUM. See **SEDUM**.

SEMOTIM, achors or *tineæ*. *Castellus*.

SEMUNCIA, or **SEMIUNCIA**, (from *semi*, half, and *uncia*, an ounce) half an ounce.

SENA. See **SENNA**.

SENDANEGUM, the *lapis hæmatitis*, bloodstone. *Rulandus*.

SENECIO; *minor*; *vulgaris*. *erigerum*, *senecio*, offic. Groundsel or simson.

It grows on banks and walls, and amongst rubbish, flowering the greatest part of the year.

The juice of this herb, taken in ale, is accounted by some a gentle vomit, and of use to help pains in the stomach, and evacuate choler,

S E N

and to help the jaundice: It, also, destroys worms. Outwardly applied, it is useful in schrophulous tumors, and inflammations of the breast, and helps scald heads. *Miller*.

SENECTA *anguium*, the exuviae, or sloughs of serpents.

SENELLA, the hawthorn.

SENEMBI, a species of lizard in *America*.

SENNA *Alexandria*, offic. Alexandrian senna.

The best comes from *Alexandria*, and ought to be of a pale, yellowish, green colour, not broken, but free from stalks, and of a pleasant fresh scent.

Senna is a purging medicine, of frequent use, being one of the milder sorts of cathartics, yet working pretty briskly, and carrying off cholerick and phlegmatic humours out of the stomach and bowels; but being somewhat griping, and of a nauseous taste, it ought to be corrected with spices and other carminatives. *Miller*.

SENSIBILIS, (from *sensus*, sense) sensible.

SENSIFICUS, (from *sensus*, and *facio*, to make) sensific, an epithet of the nerves.

SENSIO, or **SENSATIO**, sensation, or the perception of any sensible thing, affecting and causing some alteration on the organs of sense.

SENSITORIUM, or **SENSORIUM**, the common sensory, is what receives the impressions of all sensible objects, conveyed to it by the nerves of each particular organ of sense, and consequently is the immediate cause of perception.

SENSUS *externi*, the external senses, or the instruments of external sensation.

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SENSUS *interni*, the internal senses, or those actions of the mind, to which it is excited from its perception of ideas.

SENTIS, a name for the RUBUS. *Blancard.*

SEPARATIO, (from *separo*, to separate) separation, or dividing one from another.

SEPARATORIUM, a separatory, or chymical vessel for separating liquors.

SEPEDO. See PUTREDO.

SEPHIROS, a spurious scirrhus, or a kind of hard and dry imposthume. *Paracelsus.*

SEPIA, offic. The scuttle-fish.

SEPIUM, the bone of the scuttle-fish.

SEPLASIARIUS, (from *seplasia*, the market-place of *Capua*, famous for perfumers, &c.) 1 A seller of perfumes, sweet balls, and ointments.

2 A druggist or apothecary.

SEPS, offic. The serpent seps.

This is a very poisonous serpent, said to be found in *Syria*, *Croatia*, &c.

SEPTA, septic, or corrosive medicines. *Blancard.*

SEPTANA, (from *septem*, seven) a septinary fever, or one that performs its period in seven days.

SEPTENTRIO. 1 The north.

2 Aquafortis. *Rulandus.*

SEPTICA, (from *σήπω*, to putrefy) putrefactive, or corrosive medicines.

SEPTUM *cordis*, (from *sepio*, to separate) the partition between the two ventricles of the heart.

SEPTUM *lucidum*, the thin partition which divides the two lateral ventricles of the brain.

SEPTUM *narium*, the partition between the nostrils.

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SEPTUM *transversum*, the diaphragm.

SEQUESTRATIO, (from *sequestro*, to divide) separation.

SERANGODES, *σεραγγώδης*, from *σέραγξ*, a fissure) cavernous, or spongy.

SERAPIAS. See ORCHIS.

SERAPINUS, gum arabic. *Rulandus.*

SERAPIUM, a syrrop.

SERBET. See SCHERBET.

SERICIACUM, arsenic. *Rulandus.*

SERICUM. 1 Silk.

2 The red jeube.

SERINUS, the canary bird.

SEROSUS, serous, abounding with *serum*.

SERPENS, a serpent.

SERPENS *indicus*. See COBRA *de Capello*.

SERPENS *marinus*, offic. The sea serpent.

It is found in the *Mediterranean Sea*, but is rarely used in physic.

SERPENTARIA *nigra*. See ASARUM *virginianum*.

SERPENTARIA *virginiana*, offic. Snake-root, or *Virginian snake-weed*.

It grows in *Virginia*, flowering in *May*, and the seed is ripe in *August*.

Snake-root is cordial, alexipharmic, and sudorific; good in all kinds of fevers, particularly malignant and contagious ones, and the plague itself. It is carminative, expelling wind, strengthening the stomach, and helping the colic. It cures the bite of a mad dog, and other venomous bites, particularly that of the rattle-snake. *Miller.*

SERPENTARIUM *lignum*. See COLUBRINUM *lignum*.

SERPENTINA, a species of STEL-

S E R

STELLARIA. *Blancard.*

SERPHEA, the name of a lithontriptic medicine in *Paracelsus*.

SERPIGO. 1 The same as HERPES.

2. The same as IMPETIGO.

SERP YLLUM *verum*, offic. Great mother of thyme. It is planted in gardens, and flowers in summer.

SERP YLLUM, offic. Mother of thyme.

It grows frequently upon heaths and commons, flowering in *June* and *July*.

Mother of thyme is cephalic, stomachic, and uterine; good for the palsy, epilepsy, and green sickness, promoting the catamenia. It is good against catarrhus defluxions, and old coughs, and helps spitting of blood. The distill'd oil is good for the tooth-ach. *Miller.*

SERPILLUM *citratum*, offic. lemon thyme.

It grows in hilly places, and flowers in *August*. It agrees in virtues with the preceding.

SERRA, a saw.

SERRATULA, offic. Saw-wort. It grows in woods and meadows, flowering in *July*.

It is esteem'd vulnerary, and is said to mundify ulcers, and to promote the generation of flesh therein.

SERRATUS *major*.

This is a broad, fleshy, and pretty thick muscle, lying on the lateral part of the *Thorax*, between the ribs and the *Scapula*, by which it is cover'd. Its figure is that of an irregular square, its greatest breadth being in the back part, where it terminates by digitations of unequal lengths, in a radicated disposition, their extremities describing an arch or a curve; and from these digitations its name is taken.

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It is inserted backward in the internal *Labium* of all the basis of the *Scapula*, from the superior to the inferior angle. From thence running forward wholly fleshy, it increaseth gradually in breadth, is inserted in all the true ribs, and often in one or two of the false ribs, by the same number of digitations. *Winslow.*

SERRATUS *minor anticus*.

It arises tendinous from the *Processus Coracoideus Scapulæ*, but soon grows fleshy and broad, and is inserted tendineo-carnous into the lower edge of the bony part of the third, fourth, and fifth rib. *Douglas.*

SERRATUS *posticus superior*.

This is a flat thin muscle, situated on the upper part of the back. It is fixed on one side by a broad *Aponeurosis* to the lower part of the posterior cervical ligament, and to the spinal *Apophyses* of the two last *Vertebræ* of the neck, and the two first of the back.

From thence it runs down obliquely forward, and is inserted, by broad fleshy digitations, in the posterior part of the second, third, fourth, and sometimes the fifth, true ribs, near their angles; but sometimes it has no insertion in the second rib. It is cover'd by, and closely united with the *Rhomboides*. *Winslow.*

SERRATUS *posticus inferior*.

This is a flat thin muscle, lying on the lower part of the back. It is fixed in the last spinal *Apophysis* of the back, and in the three first of the loins by a broad *Aponeurosis*; from thence it runs up a little obliquely, and is fixed by broad, fleshy digitations in the last four false ribs; its insertion in the lowest rib is near the cartilage, and in the other three near their angles. It

S E S

is covered by the *Latissimus Dorsi*, to which it adheres very closely, and it covers the *Sacro-lumbaris* and *Longissimus Dorsi*. *Winslow*.

SERRIOLA, a name for the CICHOREUM. *Blancard*.

SERTULA, *campana*. See MELILOTUS.

SERUM. 1 Whey.

2 The thin part of the blood.

SESAMION, a sort of cake prepar'd of *sesamum*, honey and oil. *Foefius*.

SESAMOIDEA *ossa* (from *σάμν*, a white grain or corn growing in *India*, and *ἴδιον*, resemblance) very small bones, resembling, in some measure, a seed. They are found chiefly in the joints of the toes and fingers.

SESAMUM, offic. oily purging grain.

It grows in *Egypt* and the *Indies*, but is rarely used in physic.

SESBAN, the name of a shrub of the bigness of the myrtle, growing in *Egypt*.

SESCUNCIA, or SESQUIUNCIA, (from *sesqui*, the whole of a thing, and an half more, and *uncia*, an ounce) an ounce and half.

SESELI, *fœniculum sylvestris*, offic. Bastard spignel.

It grows on dry hills, and flowers in *July*. The root, which is the only part used, is of a burning quality, and offensive to the stomach. Outwardly it is an escharotic.

SESELI is, also, a name for several species of SILAUM.

SESELI *Æthiopicum*, offic. Shrub hartwort.

SESSELI *massiliense*, offic. Italian hartwort.

SESQUI. This word joined with any number, weight, measure, &c. signifies one integer and an half.

SESQUILIERA, from *sesqui*, and

S I A

libra, a pound) a pound and an half.

SESQUIOBOLUS, (from *sesqui*, and *obolus*, a small *Athenian* silver coin, weighing about three grains) an *obolus* and an half.

SESQUIPLUM. See HEMIOLIUM.

SESQUISEXTARIUM, (from *sesqui*, and *sextarius*, a *Roman* measure equal to about one pint and an half) a sextary and an half.

SESSILIS, low, an epithet applied to many low flat tumors.

SETACEUM, a seton, or a few horse-hairs, a thread, or linen cord drawn through the skin with a kind of large needle.

SEVATIO. See STEATOMA.

SEULO, lead. *Rulandus*.

SEUTLOMALACHE. 1 The beet.

2 Spinage. *Blancard*.

SEXTANS, the sixth part of a pound.

SEXTARIUS, a *Roman* measure, equal to about our pint and an half.

SEXTULA, the sixth part of an ounce.

SEXUNX, (from *sex*, six, and *uncia*, an ounce) six ounces, or half a pound.

SFERRO *Cavallo*, the *Italian* name for the *ferrum equinum*, horseshoe vetch.

SHERARDIA, a name given to a genus of plants by Mr. *Vaillant*, who was professor of botany at *Paris*, in honour of Dr. *William Sherard*, who was the most famous botanist of the age. *Miller's Dict.*

SIAGONAGRA, (from *σίαγον*, a jaw, and *ἄγω* a capture) the gout in the jaws.

SIALOGOGA (from *σάλον*, saliva, and *ἄγω*, to draw or bring away) sialogogues, or such medicines as excite a lymphatic and salival flux, which discharges itself at the mouth.

SIA.

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SIALISMUS See PTIALISMUS.

SIALOCHOOS, (from *σίαλον*, saliva, and *χέω*, to pour out) a person in a quinsy, who discharges a large quantity of saliva.

SIBAR, quicksilver.

SIBARE. 1 A violent sort of *phrenitis*. *Avicenna*.

2 A gangrenous inflammation of the brain, and its membranes.

SIBEDATA. 1 In *Paracelsus*, swallow-wort. *Rulandus*.

2 A stone on which colours are ground.

SIBETINA, an epithet for the colic, in *Paracelsus*.

SIBILUS, (from *sibilo*, to hiss) 1 A hissing noise; such as is heard during the respiration of asthmatic persons.

2 The *Uvula*. *Vesalius*.

SICCANTIA, (from *sicco*, to dry) drying medicines.

SICCUS, (from *πικρὺς* parched) dry, without moisture.

SICELICA, or SICULA, an epithet for a medicine in *Galen*, recommended against a consumption.

SICILIANE. See ANDROSÆNUM.

SICILIUM, or SICLIUM, a weight equal to four drams. *Galen*. *Rhodius* makes it only two drams.

SICUA, a cupping-glass.

SICYOIDES, single-seeded cucumber.

SICYONE. This in *Hippocrates* imports, 1 *Colocynth*.

2 A species of gourd in the shape of a pear.

3 A common cupping-glass.

4 A conical cupping-glass, open at the small end. *Galen*.

5 A wild fig. *Erotian*.

SICYS, a cucumber.

SIDA, (*σίδη*, a primitive in the Greek) 1 A pomegranate.

2 The *cortex*, or rind of the pomegranate.

S I L

3 According to *Blancard*, it imports the *althæa*, marshmallows.

SIDERATIO, (from *sidero*, to blast) 1 An apoplexy.

2 A sphacelus.

3 A species of *erysipelas*, which the country people call a blast.

SIDERITIS, offic. Common iron-wort.

It grows in *Germany*, *Italy*, and *France*, flowering in *June*. The herb is used.

It is accounted good for wounds and ruptures.

SIDEROS, (*σίδηρος*, a primitive in the Greek) iron. See MARS.

SIDIA. See SIDA.

SIDOIDES, (from *σίδη*, a pomegranate, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) a yellowish colour, resembling that of a pomegranate.

SIEF, an *Arabic* word importing a dry collyrium.

SIELISMUS, (*σιελισμός*, from *σίαλον*, saliva) a salivation.

SIELOCINETICA, (from *σίαλον*, saliva, and *κίνηω*, to move.) See SIALAGOGA.

SIGIA, liquid storax.

SIGILLATA *terra*, seal'd earth. See TERRA.

SIGILLUM *solomonis*, solomon's seal, a name for the POLYGONATUM, *sigillum solomonis*, offic.

SIGILLUM *hermeticum*, anhermetic seal. When the neck of a glass vessel is heated in the fire, so as to be near melting, and then closed together, it is said to be hermetically sealed.

SIGMOIDES, (from *τ*, *sigma*, and *εἶδος*, form, or shape, because they are thought to resemble the figure of that letter) an epithet applied to three valves of the heart.

SILACH, or SILAC, a preternatural thickness of the eye-lid.

SILAUM quibusdam, flore luteo.

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teolo. *Saxifraga vulgaris*, offic. Meadow saxifrage.

It grows in meadows and pasture grounds, flowering in *August*.

The root, herb, and seed are used, being all accounted excellent in provoking urine, and of great service in the gravel, stone, and other distempers of the kidneys, as also, in expelling wind. *Miller*.

SILER montanum; majus. *Sesali vulgaris* & *siler montanum*, offic. Common hartwort.

It grows upon the *Alps*, and the mountains of *Italy*, flowering in *June*. The herb and seed are used.

They are both heating and drying, provoke urine and the menses, expel the birth and after-birth, and are good in disorders of the head and womb. *Miller*.

SILECIACA terra. See TERRA *sileciaca*.

SILEX, offic. The flint.

SILICETUS, in *Paracelsus*, imports flinty.

SILIGINIS, the finest wheat flower.

SILIPIT, copper. *Rulandus*.

SILICUA, the seed-vessel, husk, or pod, of such plants as are of the leguminous kind.

SILICUASTRUM, Judas's tree. The pod of this plant is esteemed astringent.

SILPHIUM, *assa fœtida*, offic. Devil's dung.

This is a gum resin, brought to us in lumps of different colours, white, yellowish, blue or brown, which last is the worst of all. It has a very strong fetid smell.

Assa Fœtida is an excellent remedy in all hysteric disorders, whether only smell'd to, or mix'd with what is taken inwardly. It is, also, reckoned a good sudorific, and strengthens the stomach. Exter-

S I N

nally it is a good resolvent. *Geoffroy*.

SILURUS, offic. The shoar fish.

SILYBUM, a name for several species of thistles.

SIMAROUBA. This is the bark of a tree, growing in *America*. It is accounted a specific in a dysenteric flux. The reader will find a particular account of this celebrated drug, in the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*, 1729, by *M. de Jussieu*.

SEMIA, 1 The ape.

2 The name of a fish found in the *Nile*.

SIMILI, or SIMILAGO, fine flour.

SIMITAS, a flatness of the nose.

SIMITIUM, ceruss. *Rulandus*.

SIMOS, or SIMOTHES, ceruss. *Rulandus*.

SINAPELCEON, (from *σίναπι*, mustard-seed, and *έλαιον*, oil) oil of mustard seed.

SINAPI, offic. Common mustard.

It grows frequently in waste places, and among rubbish, and is frequently sown in gardens, flowering in *June*.

The seeds are used, and of them is made the sauce so common in use, called mustard, which is good to provoke an appetite, strengthen the stomach, and help digestion. It is, also, good for the head, and useful in apoplexies, lethargy, and palsy, especially of the tongue. The seed bruis'd, and infus'd in wine or ale, is of great service against the scurvy and dropsy, provoking urine and the menses. Mustard, outwardly applied, is very drawing and ripening, and laid on paralytic members, it recalls the natural heat. *Miller*.

SINAPI

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SINAPI album, offic. White mustard.

It grows wild in several places, but not so frequent as the former, flowering about *July*.

This is much of the nature of common mustard, and some prefer it before that to make their sauce, because it is less bitter, and pleasanter to the taste. *Miller*.

SINAPISIS, *Armenian bole*. *Rulandus*.

SINAPISMUS, a sinapism, or cataplasm made of *sinapi*, or mustard-seed.

SINAPIUM, mustard, or the sauce made of mustard-seed.

SINCIPUT, the fore part of the head.

SINGULTUS, (from *singultio*, to hiccup) the hiccup, or a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, and some of the parts affix'd to it, made in inspiration, and accompanied with a sonorous explosion of the air through the mouth.

SINOPICA rubrica. See **RUBRICA sinopica**.

SINUS, 1 A cavity in an ulcer.

2 The sinus of a bone is the hollow part which receives the head of another bone.

SION. See **SIUM**.

SIPHAC, the **PERITONÆUM**, which see.

SIPHILIS, the *French pox*.

SIPHITA parva, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the *Chorea Sancti Viti*, St. *Vitus's* dance.

SIPHITA stricta, walking in the sleep. *Paracelsus*.

SIRA, orpiment. *Rulandus*.

SIRACOSTUM, the name of a medicine in *Mesue*.

SIRÆUM, (σίραιον, a primitive in the *Greek*) any sweet decoction.

SIRENES. See **DRACUNCULI**.

SIRIASIS, the name of a dis-

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temper to which children are subject, consisting in an inflammation of the brain and its membranes, attended with a depresseure of the *Fontanella*; a cavity of the eyes; a burning fever; a paleness and dryness of the whole body; and an utter prostration of appetite. *Cas-tellus*.

SIRINGA, calx. *Rulandus*.

SIRONES. See **DRACUNCULI**.

SIRIPUS. See **SYRUPUS**.

SIRZA, an eschar. *Rulandus*.

SISARUM Germanorum, *sifer*, offic. Skirret.

It is planted in gardens, and flowers in *June*.

The roots only are used, and that but seldom in the shops, being eaten at table like parsnips, which they excel in sweetness of taste, though somewhat windy. They are accounted nourishing and provocative, are diuretic and good for the stone. *Miller*.

SISER. See **SISARUM**.

SISYMBRIUM; aquaticum. *Nasturtium Aquaticum*, offic. Water cresses.

It grows in ditches and rills of water, flowering in *June*. The leaves only are used.

They consist of fine volatile parts, and are warming and opening, and of great service against the scurvy, and all its symptoms, being one of the plants whose juice mixed with that of scurvy-grass, and other herbs of the like nature, is given against all scorbutic affections. They are, likewise, good for the stone, gravel, dropsy, and jaundice, and are frequently eaten as sallad in the spring. *Miller*.

SISYRRHINCHIUM, offic. Spanish-nut. It is seldom used.

SITANIUS.

S M I

ITANIUS. See SETANIOS.
SITIOLOGICE, (from σῖτος, aliment, and λόγος, a discourse) that part of medicine which treats of aliments.

SITION, (σιτίον, from σῖτος, bread) aliment in general.

SITIS, (from שִׁתִּי drink) thirst.

SITOS, (σῖτος, a primitive in the Greek) 1 Wheat, or any frumentaceous grain.

2 Bread.

3 Aliment in general.

4 In Hippocrates, it frequently imports solid aliment, in contradistinction from forbile aliment.

5 The recrements of aliment contained in the intestinal tube.

SITOSPELTUM, a species of grass. *Gorræus*.

SIUM, offic. Water-parsnep.

It grows in rivers and marshy places, flowering in July. The leaves eaten either crude, or boil'd, are said to expel the stone; to excite urine and the menses; to promote the expulsion of the fœtus; and to be good in a dysentery. *Dioscorides*.

SMALTUM, smalt.

SAMARAGDUS, offic. The smaragd, or emerald.

SMARIS, offic. The white cackel.

SMECTIS. See CIMOLIA terra.

SMEGMA, (σμήγμα, from σμάω, to cleanse) soap.

SMELE, (σμήλη, from the preceding derivation) any dry powder sprinkled on the skin, with a view of deterging or cleaning it. *Gorræus*.

SMERILLUS. See SMYRIS.

SMILAX *aspera*, offic. Rough bind-weed.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in summer.

S O L

It is a *succedaneum* for *sarsaparilla*; and is celebrated for curing venereal disorders, taken either in decoction or powder.

SMILE, a crooked incision knife, with two edges. *Gorræus*.

SMIRIS. See SMYRIS.

SMODICON, (σμοδινόν, from σμωδιξ, a fugillation) a remedy for fugillations.

SMYRIS & *Smerillus*, offic. Emery.

SMYRNA. See MYRRHA.

SMYRNIUM, *hipposelinum* & *smyrnium*, offic. Alexanders.

It grows upon the rocks by the sea-side, and flowers in June.

It is accounted to be of the nature of parsley or smallage, but stronger, and therefore may be of use in opening obstructions of the liver and spleen, to provoke urine and the catamenia, and to help the dropsy and jaundice. *Miller*.

SODA, 1 An head-ach.

2 A heat of the stomach. *Blancard*.

3 The lixivial salt of *kali*.

SOIA. See PHASEOLUS.

SOL, 1 The sun.

2 In chymistry, gold.

SOLANO-CONGENER. See BELLADONNA.

SOLANOIDES, (from *solanum*, night-shade, and ἴδιος, resemblance) bastard night-shade.

SOLANUM, offic. Night-shade.

It grows in ditches and waste-places, flowering in July, August, and September.

It is reckoned very cooling, so as not to be safe in inward use, being deadly in its consequences. Externally it is used to allay inflammations, to soften and relax the fibres which undergo too violent a tension.

SOLARIS

S O L

SOLARIS *herba*. See **HELIO-TROPIMUM**.

SOLATER, or **SOLATUR**, quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

SOLDANELLA *alpina*, mountain bindweed

SOLDURA, the fæces of alkaline salts. *Libavius*.

SOLEA, the sole-fish.

SOLELASAR, an alkaline salt.

SOLEN, (*σωλήν*, a tube, or channel) 1 a cradle for a fractur'd limb.

2 The name of an oblong shell-fish.

SOLENARIUM, (from *σωλήν*, a tube) a cradle adapted to the penis.

SOLEUS. This is a large, fleshy flat muscle, nearly of an oval figure, and thicker at the middle than at the edges. It has its name from its supposed likeness to a sole. It is situated on the backside of the leg, lower down than the *Gastrocnemii*, by which it is cover'd; and these three muscles form the calf of the leg.

It is fix'd above, partly to the *Tibia*, and partly to the *Fibula*, and bends in a broad strong tendon, which, together with that of the *Gastrocnemii*, form what we call the *Tendo Achillis*.

SOLIUM, 1 The bathing vessel in the antient baths.

2 The name of a flat worm in the body, having a very regular round head resembling a wart.

SOLOMA, silver of the chymists. *Rulandus*.

SOLSEQUIUM, sulphur.

SOLUTIO, (from *solvo*, to resolve) solution. This imports, 1 The termination of a disease.

2 In chymistry, the same as **DE-SOLUTIO**.

3 Loosening, or rendering laxative.

S O P

SOLUTIVA, laxatives.

SOMNAMBULO, (from *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, to walk) a person who walks in his sleep.

SOMNIFERA, (from *somnus* sleep, and *fero*, to bear) medicines which induce sleep.

SOMNIUM, (from *somnio*, to dream) a dream or vision.

SOMNOLENTIA, (from the preceding derivation) sleepiness, or drowsiness.

SOMNUS, sleep.

SONCHUS, *repens*. *Hieracium*, offic. The greater hawkweed.

It grows in fields and pastures, flowering in *July*.

The leaves are cooling, moderately astringent, and good in inflammations. *Dale*.

SONCHUS *asper*, offic. Prickly sow-thistle.

It grows every where upon banks, and by way-sides, flowering in *May* and *June*. The leaves are used.

SONCHUS *lævis*, offic. Smooth sow-thistle.

It grows in the same places with the former, and flowers at the same time.

The leaves of both the last sorts are of the same nature with dandelion, being aperitive and diuretic; and good for the gravel and stoppage of urine. *Miller*.

SOPHISTICATIO, (from *σοφίζω*, to adulterate) sophisticating or adulteration.

SOPHRONESTERES, (from *σοφρονίζω*, to come to ones right senses, because they do not come till years of discretion) the eye-teeth, or teeth of wisdom.

SOPIENTIA, (from *sopor*, a deep sleep) medicines productive of sleep, or ease from pain.

SOPIA, (from the preceding derivation) an old name for opium.

S P A

SOPOR. See COMA.

SOPO RIFERA, (from *sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, to bear) medicines inducing sleep.

SOPORARARIÆ *arteriæ*. See CAROTIDES.

SORA. See ESSERE.

SORBET. See SERBET.

SORBITIO, (from *sorbeo*, to sup) forbile or liquid aliment.

SORBUS, offic. The service tree.

It grows wild in divers parts of *England*, flowering in *May*, and the fruit is ripe in *November*. The fruit is used.

It is reckoned to be very restraining and useful in all kinds of fluxes; but when ripe, not altogether so binding. *Miller*.

SORBUS; aucuparia. *Ornus*, offic. The quicken tree.

It grows in mountainous and moist places, flowering in *May*, and producing ripe fruit in *September*, which is said to be a very good hydragogue, and excellent for the scurvy.

SORDES, (from *σαρόω*, to make clean) filth, scurf, &c.

SORDES *aurium*, ear-wax.

SORDES *ulcecum*, the filth in ill-digested ulcers.

SOREX. See *Mus Major*.

SORNI, mars, or iron.

SORY. See CHALCITIS.

SOSTRATI *vinculum*, a species of bandage in *Galen*.

SPADON, (*σπάδων* from *σπάω*, to draw) a spasm, or convulsion.

SPAGIRIA, or SPAGIRICA *ars*, Chymistry or Alchymy.

SPALAX, (*σπάλαξ*, from *σπάω*, to draw) the mole.

SPANNA, for *Hispania*, Spanish.

SPANDARAPUM, a sort of cerecloth.

SPANOPOGONES, (*σπανωπώγους*, from *σπανός*, thin, and *πώγων*,

S P A

the beard) persons whose beards are thin, or whose hairs fall off from their chins.

SPARADRAPUM, a sort of cerecloth.

SPARAGMOS, (*σπαράγμος*, from *σπαράσσω*, to rend) a convulsion.

SPARAGUS. See ASPARAGUS.

SPARALLIUM, an uterine glyster. *Rutlandus*.

SPAREDIA, a ligature spread over with the white of an egg. *Paracelsus*.

SPARGANIUM, offic. Branched bineweed.

SPARGANOSIS, (*σπαργάνωσις*, from *σπαργάω*, to swell) a milk tumor in the breasts. *Galen*.

SPARSI *morbi*, (from *spargo*, to scatter) scatter'd diseases.

SPARTIUM. 1 The broom-tree.

2 A name for several sorts of GENISTA and SECALE.

SPASMODES, (from *σπασμός*, a convulsion, and *λόγος*, a discourse) a treatise or dissertation on convulsions.

SPASMODICUS, the same as the preceding.

SPASMOLOGIA, (from *σπασμός*, a convulsion, and *λόγος*, a discourse) a treatise or dissertation on convulsions.

SPASMOTICUS. See SPASMODES.

SPASMUS, or SPASMA, (*σπασμός* ή *σπάσμα*, from *σπάω*, to draw) a spasm, or convulsion. This is a preternatural and violent contraction of the nervous, membranous, and muscular parts, especially of the trunk and limbs, arising from a spasmodic stricture of the membranes surrounding the spinal marrow, and the nerves distributed from it, and an impetuous influx of the nervous fluid into the organs of motion.

SPA-

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SPASNAI, a violent lancinating pain in the muscles of the *Thorax* during coughing. *Castellus* from *Mercurialis*.

SPATHA, properly a sort of sword, but used by medicinal authors in the following senses.

- 1 A rib.
- 2 A spatula.
- 3 In *Celsus* it imports a sort of incision knife.

SPATHESTER, (*σπαθηστής*, from *σπάω*, to draw) a surgical instrument contrived to draw the prepuce over the glans.

SPATILE, (from the preceding derivation) a liquid stool.

SPATULA, the name of an instrument used in pharmacy for mixing and spreading plaisters, &c.

SPATULA fœtida. See **XYRIS**.

SPAUL, blood. *Rulandus*.

SPECARIUM. See **SPECULARIS Lapis**.

SPECIES, in pharmacy, imports a powder compounded of several ingredients.

SPECIFICA, specifics, or such medicines as have a peculiar efficacy in particular disorders.

SPECILLUM. 1 A probe.

2 A pledget or tent.

SPECULARIS lapis, offic. Muscovy-glass.

SPECULUM, (from *specio*, to view) 1 A probe; or an instrument for enlarging or dilating the natural passages or cavities.

2 The *Tunica Aranea*.

SPECULUM critinum, yellow arsenic.

SPECULUM album, white arsenic.

SPECULUM Indicum, filings of iron. *Rulandus*.

SPELTA. See **ZEAL**.

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SPELTRUM, Speltre. See **ZINCHUM**.

SPERAGUS, the same as **ASPARAGUS**. *Blancard*.

SPERMA, (*σπέρμα*, from *σπείρω*, to sow) seed.

SPERMA Ceti, parmacitty. See **BALÆNA**.

SPERMATICOS, or **SPERMATICUS** (from *σπέρμα*, seed) spermatic, an epithet applied to the vessels which contain the seed.

SPERMATOCELE, (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *κῆλη*, a tumor) a *Hernia* or tumor in the spermatic vessels.

SPERMATOPÆA, (from *σπέρμα*, seed, and *τοπάζω*, to put) medicines which increase the feminal juices.

SPERNIOLA, or **SPERNOLUM**, frogs spawn. *Rulandus*.

SPHACELUS, (*σφάκελος*, a primitive in the Greek) a sphacelation, gangrene, or mortification.

SPHENOIDES, (from *σφῆν*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) coniform, or wedge-like.

SPHENOPALATINUS, a muscle of the *Uvula*.

SPHÆRION, (*σφαίριον*, a dim. of *σφαῖρα*, a globe) a pill.

SPHÆROMATA, (*σφαίρωματα*, from *σφαῖρα*, a ball) the round protuberances of the buttocks.

SPHAGE, (*σφαγή*, from *σφάζω*, to kill) the throat, or anterior part of the neck.

SPHAGITIDES, (from *σφαγή*, the anterior part of the neck) the jugular veins.

SPAGNUM, a species of moss.

SPHATULA fœtida. See **XYRIS**.

SPHENDAMNOS, a name for the maple. *Blancard*.

SPHENDONE, (*σφένδον*, a primitive

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primitive in the *Greek*) 1 A sling for a dislocated, or fractur'd arm.

2 A woman's girdle. *Galen*.

SPHINCTER, (from *σφιγγω*, to bind, or close) a name applied to certain muscles, which close the natural passages.

SPHINCTER *Ani*. See *INTESTINA*.

SPHINCTER *Gulæ*, the *Œsophagus*.

SPHINCTER *Labiorum*. See *ORBICULARIS*.

SPHINGONTA, (*σφίγγοντα*, from *σφιγγω*, to bind) astringent medicines.

SPHONDYLIUM, offic. Cow parsnip.

It grows in meadows and the borders of fields, flowering in *July*. *Dr. Willis* recommends the seed as of excellent service in hysteric paroxysms.

SPHONDYLUS, a stone found in the head of the *MAGIL*.

SPHYGMICA, (from *σφυγμῶς*, a pulse) that part of medicine which treats of pulses.

SPHYRA, (*σφυρᾶ*, a primitive in the *Greek*) the ankle.

SPICA, a spike, or top of any plant, but it is chiefly applied to those of the lavender kind.

SPICA *Nardi*. See *NARDUS Indica*.

SPICA, in surgery, imports a sort of bandage used in *hernias*.

SPICATUM, an epithet for a precious ointment in *Galen*.

SPINA, the back bone. See *VERTEBRÆ*.

SPINA *Cervina*. See *RHAMUS Catharticus*.

SPINA *Inflexoria*. See *RHAMUS Catharticus*.

SPINA *Solsicalis*, a name in *Boerhaave* for several species of *JACCA*.

S P I

SPINA *Solutiva*. See *RHAMUS Catharticus*.

SPINA *Ventosa*, a caries, or rottenness of the bones from sharp humours.

SPINACHIA, offic. Spinage.

It is sown in gardens, and is more used in food than medicine, being a good boil'd sallad, and much eaten in the spring, being useful to temper the heat and sharpness of humours. It is cooling, moistening and diuretic, and renders the body soluble. *Miller*.

SPINALIS *Medulla*, the spinal marrow.

SPINALIS, (from *spina*, the spine) of, or belonging to the spine.

SPINALIS *Colli Minores*. See *INTERSPINALES*.

SPINALIS *dorsi major*.

This is a pretty long and slender muscle, lying upon the lateral part of the extremities of the spinal *apophyses* of the back.

It is composed of several muscular *fasciculi* of different lengths, which crossing each other, are inserted laterally by small tendons in the spinal *apophyses* from the second, third, or fourth *vertebra* of the back.

SPINALIS *dorsi minores*.

These muscles are of two kinds; some go laterally from the extremity of one spinal *apophysis* to another, being often mix'd with the short *fasciculi* of the *spinalis major*. The rest lie directly between the extremities of two neighbouring spinal *apophyses*, being separated from their fellows on the other side by the spinal ligament.

SPIRACULA, the pores of the skin.

SPIRÆ, offic. Spicked willow.

It is cultivated in gardens, flowering in *July*, and the seed is ripe

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in *August*, which is the only part used, and is of an astringent quality.

SPIRITUS, spirit; a general name for all fine volatile substances which exhale from bodies in a given degree of heat.

SPIRITUS Rectior, the prevailing, or ruling spirits of vegetables.

SPLEN, the spleen. See **LIEN**.

SPLENECTOMIA, (from *σπλήν*, the spleen, and *τέμνω*, to cut) an excision of the spleen.

SPLENECTICA, (from *σπλήν*, the spleen) medicines appropriated to disorders of the spleen.

SPLENIA, compresses.

SPLENICA. See **SPLENECTICA**.

SPLENISCOS, a compress.

SPLENITIS, (*σπληνίτις*, from *σπλήν*, the spleen) 1 An inflammation, or tumor of the spleen.

2 A vein in the left hand, otherwise called *salvatella*.

SPLENIUM. See **CATERACH**.

SPLENIUS Musculus. See **MAS-TOIDÆUS superior**.

SPODITES, (*σποδίτης*, from *σποδός*, ashes, or embers) an epithet for bread, importing its having been bak'd under the embers. *Galen*.

SPODIUM. See **CADMIA**.

SPODOS, the same as *spodium*.

SPOLIATORIUM. See **APODYTERIUM**.

SPONDYLIUM. See **SPHONDYLIUM**.

SPONDYLOS, (*σπόνδυλος*, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 The second vertebra of the neck.

2 Any vertebra in general.

SPONGIA marina alba, offic. Sponge.

Sponge is an imperfect plant, or sea vegetable, growing under wa-

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ter at the bottom of the sea, upon the rocks and stones.

Sponge uncalcin'd, is never used inwardly, being accounted of a poisonous nature. It is used by surgeons in embrocations, and to stop bleeding. *Miller*.

SPONGIÆ Lapis, offic. Sponge stone.

SPONGIOLI, small mushrooms which are produced in the spring.

SPONGIOSUM Os, a name for the *Os Cribriforme*, because it is hollow and porous like a sponge.

SPONGOIDES, (from *σπόγγος*, a sponge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) an epithet for the *Os Cribriforme*.

SPONGOS. See **SPONGIA**.

SPONSUS, mercury. *Rulandus*.

SPONTUM, ashes wet with water, and used in the depuration of gold and silver.

SPORADES, (*σποράδες*, from *σπείρω*, to sow) interspersed, or disseminated. An epithet for such diseases as seize particular persons at the same time or season.

SPORADICI Morbi, Sporadic diseases. See the preceding word.

SPORETOS, (*σπορητός*, from *σπείρω*, to sow) because at this time corn is sown the latter end of autumn, or beginning of winter.

SPOROS (*σπόρος*, from the preceding derivation) the seminal fluid.

SPUMA, (from *spuo*, to spit) froth or foam.

SPURIUS, illegitimate, or spurious.

SPUTAMEN, or **SPUTUM** (from *spuo*, to spit) spit, or what is brought up by spitting.

SPYRAS, or **SPYRATHOS**, dung of goats in small round balls.

SQUALOS. See **AUCHMOS**.

SQUAMA Æris. See **Æs**.

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SQUAMARIA, & SQUAMATA, offic. Tooth-wort.

It grows on the shady banks of hedges, and flowers in *April*.

Tooth-wort is consolidating, conglutinating, and good in hernias, wounds, and various affections proceeding from fluxions.

SQUAMOS A Sutura, (from *squama*, a scale, because the bones lie over each other like scales) the squamose future of the skull.

SQUATINA, offic. The king-stone, or monk-fish.

SQUILLA, in botany, the same as **SCILLA**, which see.

SQUILLA, offic. The shrimp.

SQUILLINUM *Aziza*, hore-dung. *Rulandus*.

SQUINANTHIA, a quinsy.

SQUINANTHUM. See **SCHÆNANTHUM**.

STAC, coagulation, or congelation. *Rulandus*.

STACHYS, offic. Eafe horehound.

It is cultivated in gardens, and flowers in *June*. It is good in hysterick, apoplectic, and elepeptic disorders. *Boerhaave*.

STACTE, 1 MYRRHA, which see.

2 A lixivium distilling from ashes.

3 Brine.

STAIS, (σταῖς, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 Meal moisten'd with water, and kneaded with the hands.

2 Fat, or suet.

STAGIUM, four scruples, or the sixth part of an ounce.

STAGMA, a liquid expos'd to distillation. *Blancard*.

STAGNEA Vasa, (from *stagnare*, to fortify) vessels tin'd on the inside, in order the better to preserve their contents.

STAGONIAS, (σταγονίας, from

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στάζω, to distil) an epithet for that species of male frankincense which is in small round lumps, like drops.

STALAGMA, a distill'd liquor. *Blancard*.

STALAGMOS, (σταλαγμός, from στάζω, to distil) a distillation from the head.

STALTICA, (στάλτικα, from στέλλω, to contract) repelling medicines.

STAMINA, 1 The solids of a human body.

2 In botany, those little fine threads or capillaments, which grow up within the flowers of plants encompassing round the style, and on which the apices grow at their extremities.

STAMINEUS, stamineous; an epithet to such flowers as want those fine colour'd leaves which are call'd *petala*, and consist only of the *stylus* and the *stamina*.

STAMNOS, (στάμνος, from σᾶω, to stand) an urn, or basin for holding water.

STANNAR, the mother of metals, or the occult fume of which metals are generated. *Rulandus*.

STANNUM, tin.

STAPES, a bone in the internal ear.

STAPHIS, a raisin.

STAPHULE, (σταφυλή, a grape)

1 The *Uvula*, or gargareon.

2 An extenuation of the superior part of the *Uvula*, and a tumor of the inferior; whence it resembles a grape.

STAPHYLEPARTES, (from σταφυλή, the *Uvula*, and ἐπείρω, to elevate) a surgical instrument for elevating the *Uvula*.

STAPHILINUS, a name for the *Daucus vulgaris*.

STAPHYLODENDRON, offic. The bladder nut-tree.

STA-

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STAPHYLOMA, (from *σταφυλή*, a grape) a disorder of the eye, when the *Tunica Cornea* is burst, and the *Uvea* stands out like a grape.

STARAPHAXA, a restraining medicine. *Rulandus*.

STASIS (*στάσις*, from *ἵσμι*, to stop) a stagnation.

STATER, a weight equal to four Drams.

STAPHNEUSIS, (*στάθνεσις*, from *στατέω*, to roast gently) a slow and imperfect roasting.

STATICA. See **STALTICA**.

STATIVA. See **STALTICA**.

STATUS, (from *ἵσθαι*, to stand)

1 The same as **CATASTASIS**.

2 The same as **ACUMEN**.

STAXIS, (*στάξις*, from *στάζω*, to distill) a discharge of blood from the nostrils by drops.

STEAR, (*στάειρ*, a primitive in the Greek) 1 Fat.

2 Leaven, dough, or paste.

STEATOCLELE, (from *στάειρ*, suet, and *κλήλη*, a rupture) a hernia or rupture in the *Scrotum*, which contains matter like suet.

STEATOMA, (from *στάειρ*, suet)

1 A tumor containing, in a proper cystis or bag; matter like suet.

2 A preternatural increase of fat. *Galen*.

STEGNOSIS, (*στεγνώσις*, from *στεγνώνω*, to brace up) constipation, or condensation.

STEGNOTICA, (*στεγνώτικα*, from the preceding derivation) astringents.

STEILÆUS, the handle of an instrument. *Hippocrates*.

STELENCHIS, or **STLENCHIS**, an instrument used in the ancient baths to rub off sweat.

STELLA Marina, the star-fish.

STELLA Occidens, sal ammoniac.

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STELLA Terra, talc.

STELLARIA Aquatica, water star-wort, or starheaded chickweed. *Ray*.

STELLARIS Lapis. See **ASTROITES**.

STELLIO, a small species of lizard, mark'd on the back with spots resembling stars.

STELLIO Aduffa, cinnabar. *Rulandus*.

STEMA, the penis. *Ruffus Ephesius*.

STEMPHYLA, the husks of grapes after pressing.

STEPHANILÆUS. See **CORONARIA**.

STERA, a corruption of *ὑτέρα*, the *Uterus*.

STERCUMEZEFF, or **STERORUMECEFF**, litharge. *Rulandus*.

STERCUS, dung.

STERGETHRON, a name for the greater houseleek.

SERILITAS. See **BALSAMICA**.

STERIPHNOS. See **STRUPHNOS**.

STERNO-COSTALIS, *vulga triangulares sterni*.

These are five pair of fleshy planes dispos'd more or less obliquely on each side of the *sternum*, on the inside of the cartilages of the second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth true ribs.

They are inserted by one extremity in the edges of the inside of all the lower half of the *Sternum*. From thence the first muscle on each side runs up obliquely, and is fix'd in the cartilages of the second rib. The second runs less obliquely to its insertion in the cartilage of the third rib. The rest are inserted, in the same manner, in the cartilages of the following ribs; their ob-

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liquity decreasing, and their length increasing in proportion as they are situated lower down; so that the lowest is almost transverse. *Winslow.*

STERNO-HYOIDÆUS, *sive sterno-cleido-hyoidæus.*

This is a long thin, flat muscle, broader at the lower than at the upper part, and situated, together with its fellow, on the foreside of the throat, from whence some have very improperly term'd it *Sterno-Mastoidæus*.

It is fix'd by its lower extremity in the superior and lateral part of the inner posterior side of the *Sternum*, in the posterior part of the sternal extremity of the *Clavicula*, in the transverse ligament which connects these two bones, and in the inner or backside of the cartilage of the first rib.

From thence it runs upon the foreside of the *Aspera Arteria* join'd to its fellow by a membrane, which forms a sort of *linea alba*, and is inserted laterally in the lower edge of the basis of the *Os Hyoides*. *Winslow.*

STERNO-MASTOIDÆUS. See *MASTOIDÆUS anterior.*

STERNO-THYROIDÆI. See *LARYNX.*

STERNUM. See *THORAX.*

STERNUTATIO, (from *sternuo*, to sneeze) sneezing, or a convulsive shaking of the nerves and muscles, occasion'd by an irritation of those of the nostrils.

STERNUTATORIUM, (from the preceding derivation) a sternutatory, or medicine which excites sneezing.

STERTOR, (from *sterto*, to snort, or snore) a snoring.

STILÆ. See *PEBBLES.*

S T O

STIBI, or **STIBIUM**, antimony.

STIBIALIA, antimonial medicines.

STICA, external astringents. *Blancard.*

STICTICUM Emplastrum, an adhesive, or sticking plaister.

STIGMATA, (from *σιγμα*, a mark) the scars or marks of blows, wounds, burns, &c.

STILBOMA, (*σίλβομα*, from *σίλω*, to shine) a general name for such cosmetics as procure a shining countenance. *Castellus.*

STILBUS, antimony. *Rulandus.*

STILLA, (from *stillo*, to drop, or distill) a drop.

STILLATICUS, distill'd.

STILLICIDIUM, (from *stilla*, a drop, and *cado*, to fall) 1 The same as *STRANGURIA*, which see.

2 A distillation of liquor upon some part of the body.

STIMMI, antimony. *Dioscorides.*

STIMULANS, (from *stimulo*, to prick) stimulating, or pungent.

STIPATIO. See *STEGNOSIS.*

STIPES, the trunk, stem, or stalk of a plant. *Blancard.*

STIPHROS. See *STRYPHNOS.*

STIPULÆ, the leaves which surround the stalk of corn. *Blancard.*

STOEBE, a name for several sorts of *JACEA*.

STOECHAS Arabica, offic. *French lavender.*

It grows naturally in the southern parts of *France* and *Spain*, flowering in *June*.

The flowers, which only are used, are cordial and cephalic, strengthening the *Genus Nervosum*, are useful for apoplexies, palsies, and all kinds of convulsions; they are opening

S T R

opening and attenuating, promote the catamenia, resist poisons, and the bites of venomous creatures. *Miller.*

STOECHAS *Citrina*, a name for several species of **HELICHRYSUM**.

STOLIDES, wrinkles in the forehead.

STOLONES, (from שֵׁטֶל a shoot or scion) the suckers of plants.

STOMACACE, (from στόμα, the mouth, and κακός, evil) a symptom of the scurvy, consisting in a foetor of the mouth, and an erosion and spontaneous hæmorrhage of the gums.

STOMACHICA, (from στόμαχος, the stomach) stomachics, or such medicines as strengthen the tone of the stomach and intestines.

STOMACHOTROCHS, (from στόμαχος, the stomach, and τρωέω, to wound) wounded in the stomach.

STOMACHUS, (στόμαχος, from στόμα, a mouth, and χέω, to pour, because it sends the food into the orifice of the guts) 1 The *Oesophagus*, or gullet.

2 The stomach. See **COELIA**, and **INTESTINA**.

STOMATICA, (from στόμα, the mouth) medicines appropriated to disorders in the mouth.

STOMOMA, steel.

STORAN. See **STYRAX**.

STRABISMUS, **STRABILISMUS**, or **STRABOSITAS**, a distortion of the eye.

STRAMONIUM, offic. Thorn apple.

It is sown in gardens, and is sometimes found wild among the rubbish, flowering in *July*

The leaves are accounted cooling, and good for burns, scalds, and inflammations in any part. The

S T R

seed is narcotic and soporiferous, and rarely used. *Miller.*

STRANGALIDES, hard tumors in the breast from concremented milk.

STRANGULATIO, (from *strangulo*, to strangle) strangulation; a seniation of suffocation in hysseric disorders.

STRANGURIA, (σπαγγυρία, from σπάγξ, a drop, and ούρον, urine) a strangury, or discharge of urine by drops, attended with pain.

STRATIFICATIO, (from *stratum*, a layer, and *facio*, to make) stratification, or the laying different substances upon each other.

STRATIOTES, offic. Water sea-green.

STRATUM *super stratum*, layer upon layer, or rows plac'd upon each other.

STREMMMA, (στέμμα, from στέφω, to turn) a strain or sprain.

STRIATA Corpora. Two protuberances of the brain.

STRIBILIGO, a cutaneous efflorescence. *Helmont.*

STRICTOR, (from *stringo*, to bind.) See **SPHINCTER**.

STRICTURA, (from the preceding derivation) stricture or rigidity.

STRIDOR Dentium, a grinding of the teeth.

STRIGENSIS Terra. See **TERRA Silesiaca**.

STRIGMENTUM, the strigments, filth or fordes, absterg'd from the skin in baths, &c.

STRINGENS, (from *stringo*, to bind) astringent.

STRIX, the screech owl.

STROBILE, (στροβίλη, from στέφω, to turn) an intorted pledget of lint.

STROBILITES, (from σρόβιλος, a

S T Y

a pine-cone) an epithet for wine impregnated with pine-cones.

STROBILUS, 1 An artichoke.

2 A pine-cone.

STROMBOS, (σρόμβος, from σρέφω, to turn) a periwinkle, or any species of turbinated shell-fish.

STROPHOI, (σρόφοι, from the preceding derivation) gripes of the intestines.

STRUMA. See SCROPHULA.

STRUTHIO, offic. The ostrich.

STRUTHIO-CAMELUS, the same as the preceding.

STRYPHNOS. See ACERBUS.

STULTITIA. See MOROSIS.

STUPEFACIENS, (from *stupidus*, stupid, and *facio*, to make.) See NARCOTICA.

STUPHA, 1 A Vapour bath.

2 A stupe.

STUPIO, tin. *Rulandus*.

STUPOR, (from *stupeo*, to be senseless) a stupor, or numbness.

STUPOR *Dentium*, an affection of the teeth.

STUPPA, or STUPA, a stupe, or piece of cloth dipt in some proper liquor, and applied to the affected part. *Blancard*.

STURIO, offic. The sturgeon.

STURNUS, offic. The stare or starling.

STYGIA, an epithet for caustic or corrosive waters. *Castellus*.

STYLISCUS. See PRIAPISCUS.

STYLOCERATOHYOIDÆUS.

See STYLO-HYOIDÆUS.

STYLO-GLOSSI. See LINGUA.

STYLO-HYOIDÆUS. This is a small muscle lying obliquely between the *Apophysis Styloides* and the *Os Hyoides*.

It is fix'd laterally by one extre-

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mity to the root or basis of the *Apophysis Styloides*, and by the other to the *Os Hyoides*, at the place where the basis and *Cornu* unite, and also to the *Cornu* itself, from whence it has been call'd *Stylo-Cerato-Hyoidæus*.

STYLO-PHARYNGÆUS. See OESOPHAGUS.

STYLOS, or STYLUS, 1 In surgery, a probe.

2 In botany, it imports the middle prominent part of the flower, or plant, which adheres to the fruit or seed.

STYPTERIA, (στυπτήρια, from σύφω, to astringe) alum.

STYPTICA, (from the preceding derivation) styptics, or medicines which stop hemorrhages.

STYRAX, offic. The storax tree.

It grows in *Italy* and other countries. The part used in medicine is the resin, which is reddish on the outside, and white within, and of a very pleasant aromatic smell.

The virtues are the same as turpentine, only a little more effectual, as it is more fragrant. It is of service in raising the spirits, as, also, against coughs and colds in the head, being used by way of suffumigation. It is, also, useful in mollifying the nerves and tendons, and dissolving scirrhus tumors. *Boerhaave*.

SUBACTIO, (from *subigo*, to beat) the working any medicinal ingredients, either with the hands, or with a pestle in a mortar.

SUBALARIS *Vena*, from *sub*, under, and *ala*, the arm-pit) the auxiliary vein.

SUBBUTEO, the name of a bird, resembling the bittern.

SUBCARTILAGINEUM. See HYPOCHONDRIUM.

SUB-

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SUBCLAVIA *Vasa*, the subclavian vessels, or those which are situated under the clavicles.

SUBCLAVIS *Musculus*. This is a small oblong muscle lying between the clavicle and first rib. It is fixed by one end in all the middle portion of the clavicle, at the distance of about an inch from each extremity; and by the other, in the cartilage and a small part of the bone of the first rib. It seems, also, to adhere to the extremity of the clavicle next the *sternum*, by a kind of broad, thin ligament. *Winslow*.

SUB-COSTALES. These are fleshy planes, of different breadths, and very thin, situated more or less obliquely on the insides of the ribs near their bony angles, and running in the same direction with the external intercostals.

They are fixed by both extremities in the ribs; the inferior extremity being always at a greater distance from the *Vertebræ* than the superior, several ribs lying between the two insertions.

SUBDITA, or **SUBDITITIA**, (from *subdo*, to put under) medicines which are introduc'd into any of the natural orifices.

SUBDUCTIO *Alvi*, (from *subduco*, to remove) the purging the belly.

SUBER, offic. The cork tree. It grows in the southern parts of *France*, *Spain* and *Italy*.

Cork is said to be restraining, and good for all kinds of fluxes. The same is said of its ashes, or burnt cork. *Miller*.

SUBETH, the *Arabic* name for a **CARUS**.

SUBETH *Sahara*, the *Arabic* name for a **COMA Vigil**.

SUBFASCIATIO. See **HYPODESMIS**.

S U B

SUBFRONTALIS *Sutura*, the suture by which the bones of the *Os Frontis* is join'd to the superior jaw.

SUBHUMERATIO. See **CATOMISMUS**.

SUBINTRANTES *Febres*, are fevers in which one paroxysm begins before the former ends.

SUBLIGAMEN. See **HYPODESMIS**.

SUBLIGAMENTUM. See **ENÆOREMA**.

SUBLIMATIO, (from *sublimo*, to raise, or sublime) Sublimation. This differs from distillation only in being confin'd to solid substances, whereas the matter to be distill'd may be either fluid or solid.

SUBLIMATORIUM, a subliming vessel.

SUBLIMIS *Musculus*. See **PERFORATIS** *Digitorum*.

SUBLIMITORIUM. See **HYPALEIPTRON**.

SUBLINGUALES *Glandulæ*, the sublingual glands. See **LINGUA**.

SUBLINGUALIA, (from *sub*, under, and *lingua*, the tongue) medicines laid under the tongue in order to cure a cough, &c.

SUBLUXATIO, an imperfect luxation.

SUBMERSIO, (from *sub*, under, and *mergo*, to sink) drowning.

SUBMISSIO, 1 A remission.
2 A systole, or contraction, with respect to the arteries.

SUBPOPLITEUS *Musculus*. See **POPLITEUS**.

SUBPURGATIO (from *sub*, and *purgo* to purge) a gentle purgation.

SUBSCAPULARIS *Musculus*. This muscle is of the same breadth and length with the *Scapula*, of which it occupies all the inner or concave side; and from this situation it has its name.

It ariseth fleshy from the upper and

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and lower *Costa*, and is inserted into the neck of the *Humerus*.

SUBSIDENTIA, (from *sub*, under, and *sido*, to sink) the sediment in urine.

SUBSTILLUM sanguinis, (from *sub*, and *stillo*, to drop, or distil) a dropping of blood from the nose.

SUBSULTIO, (from *subsulto*, to leap) a palpitation.

SUBSULTUS, (from the preceding derivation) a spasmodic contraction of the muscular parts.

SUBVERSIO stomachi, a subversion of the stomach, or when the matter which should pass into the intestines, is, by a violent vomiting, discharg'd by the mouth.

SUCCAGO, (from *succus*, juice) a rob, or the inspissated juice of any plant.

SUCCEDANEUM, (from *succedo*, to succeed) any thing substituted in the room of another.

SUCCIDA lana, greasy wool.

SUCCINGENS membrana. The diaphragm.

SUCCINUM, offic. Amber.

There are three kinds of amber, the white, the yellow, and the black; the first kind is the best, the second next, and the last worst of all.

It is of no great use in medicine *per se*, though some have a great opinion of it as a balsamic, and give it in *Gonorrhæas* particularly; but by the chymical art, there are medicines prepar'd from it of uncommon efficacy, especially the volatile salt, which is accounted a specific in hysteric and nervous cases.

SUCCISA, a name for several species of *scabiosa*.

SUCCOTRINA aloes. Aloes of *succotra*.

S U G

SUCCABUS, a species of night mare. See *EPHIALTES*.

SUCU, the name of a *Chinese* species of apples.

SUDAMINA. See *HIDROA*.

SUDOR, (from *sudo*, to sweat) sweat.

SUDOR Anglicus, the *English* sweat, or sweating sickness.

SUDORIFERA, (from *sudor*, sweat, and *fero*, to bear) medicines which excite sweat.

SUDORIFICA, (from *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, to make) the same as the preceding.

SUFFERSURÆ, pustulous eruptions, which break out upon children, on account of heat. *Forrestus*.

SUFFIMENTUM, (from *sub*, under, and *fumus*, smoak) a suffumigation, or the burning any medicinal simples upon live coals, and receiving the steam for many physical purposes.

SUFFITUS. The same as the preceding.

SUFFOCATIO uterina, a strangulation of the *uterus*.

SUFFRUTICES, (from *sub*, under, and *frutex*, a shrub) under shrubs.

SUFFUMIGATIO. See *SUFFIMENTUM*.

SUFFUSIO, (from *suffundo*, to pour down) a cataract. See *CATARACTA*.

SUFFUSIO auriginosa. A jaundice.

SUFUFF. Species, or compound powders. *Castellus*.

SUGILLATIO, (from *sugillo*, to make black with beating) a sugillation, or black mark in the face caus'd by a blow.

SUGITIVA, medicines which consume the serosities of hydropical persons. *Castellus*.

SULPHUR,

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SULPHUR, Brimstone. This is a mineral concremented juice, solid, dry, friable, fusible by fire, and very easily inflammable.

SULPHUR *vivum*, native sulphur.

SUMA, Tartar. *Rulandus*.

SUMEN. See **HYPOGASTIUM**.

SUMMITATES, the tops of plants.

SUPERBUS *musculus*. A name for the **ELEVATOR Oculi**.

SUPERCILIA, the eye-brows.

SUPERCILIUM *acetabuli*, the margin or edge of the *acetabulum*.

SUPEREXCRETIO, (from *super*, above, and *excretio*, the voiding of excrements.) See **HYPERCRISIS**.

SUPERFŒTATIO. See **EPICYESIS**.

SUPERLINGUA. See **EPIGLOTTIS**.

SUPERMONICUM. *Ænigmatical*. *Dorneus*.

SUPERPURGATIO. See **HYPERCATHARSIS**.

SUPERSCAPULARIS *superior*. See **SUPRASPINATUS Musculus**.

SUPERSCAPULARIS *inferior*. See **INFRASPINATUS Musculus**.

SUPERVACUATIO. See **HYPERCRISIS**.

SUPINATOR *longus*, *sive major*.

This is a long, flat muscle, lying on the external *Condyle* of the *Os Humerus*, and on the convex side of the radius from one end to the other.

It is fixed by fleshy fibres to the external intermuscular ligament, and to the *Crista* of the external *Condyle* of the *Os Humerus*, for five or six fingers breadth above the *Candyle*, between the *Brachia*us

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and *Anconæus Externus*; from thence it runs along the whole converse side of the *Radius*, and is inserted by a flat, narrow tendon, a little above the *Styloides Apophysis* in the angle between the concave and flat sides of the extremity of this bone. *Winslow*.

SUPINATOR *brevis*, *sive minor*.

This is a small, thin muscle, surrounding a great portion of the upper third part of the radius.

It is fixed by one end to the lower part of the external *Condyle* of the *Os Humerus*, to the external lateral ligament of the joint, to the annular ligament of the radius, and to part of the lateral eminence of the head of the *Ulna*.

From thence it passes obliquely over the head of the radius, covering some part of it, and running down upon, and in some measure surrounding the neck, it turns in under the bicipital tuberosity, and is inserted by the side of the interosseous ligament in the inside of the superior quarter of the bone, and even a little lower. *Winslow*.

SUPPEDANEA, or **SUPPLANTALIA**, (from *sub*, under, and *pes*, the foot; or from *sub*, under, and *planta*, the sole of the foot) topical medicines applied to the soles of the feet.

SUPPOSITORIUM, (from *sub*, under, and *pono*, to put) a suppository, or medicine in form of a cone or ball, to be introduced into the *Anus* for opening the belly.

SUPPRESSIO, (from *supprimo*, to suppress) a suppression or retention.

SUPPRESSIONIS ignis, a fire of suppression, or live coals laid upon the sand, in which the vessel containing the ingredients is immersed'd,

S Y C

mers'd, so that the matter contain'd in the vessel may be acted upon both from below and above.

SUPPURATIO, (from *suppuro*, to suppurate) suppuration, or the change of the matter of a tumor into *pus*.

SUPRA costales. These muscles are irregularly triangular, and situated on the back part of the ribs near the *Vertebrae*.

SUPRASPINATUS musculus.

This is a thick narrow muscle, in some measure penniform, filling all the supraspinal cavity of the *scapula*.

It ariseth from the basis of the *scapula*, and passing between the *Acromium* and neck of the *Scapula*, and under the ligament between the *Acromium* and *Apophyfis Curacoides*, it is inserted into the superior surface of the great tuberosity of the head of the *Os Humerus*, very near the bony channel.

SURRECTORIUM, an instrument for keeping an injur'd arm in an erect situation. *Paré*.

SUSINUM. See *ÆGYPTIUM Oleum*.

SUSPENSUM. See *ENÆOREMA*.

SUSPIRIUM. See *ASTHMA*.

SUTORIUM atramentum. *Vitriol*.

SUTRATAR, a splenic medicine. *Paracelsus*.

SUTURA, (from *suo*, to join together). 1 In anatomy, a particular articulation of the bones of the head.

2 In surgery, the uniting the lips of a wound by sewing.

SYCAMINOS, a name for the mulberry.

SYCE, the fig.

SYCION, (*συκιδόν*, from *συκεν*, a fig) a decoction of dry'd figs.

SYCITES, (from the preceding

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derivation) an epithet for wine impregnated with figs.

SYCOMA. See *SYCOSIS*.

SYCOMORUS, offic. The *Egyptian sycamore*.

It grows in *Egypt*, and other countries, and the fruit and tear are in use. The fruit is cooling and moistening, relaxes the stomach, and cures hard tumors; the tear resists poisons, and the pestilence.

SYCOSIS, (*σύκωσις*, from *σύκον*, a fig) a little excrescence on the *Anus*, resembling a fig.

SYDIA. Wool. *Rulandus*.

SYLETUM, a medicine compounded of three salts. *Paracelsus*.

SYLO. The whole world. *Rulandus*.

SYMBOLOGICE, (from *συμβολή*, a sign, and *λόγος*, a discourse) that part of physic which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases.

SYMPLASMA. See *CATAFLASMA*.

SYMPEPSIS, concoction, or digestion.

SYMPHORANEUROS, a severe tremor in acute fevers, accompanied with an hebitation of the senses. *Forestus*.

SYMPHYSIS, (from *σύν*, together, and *φύω*, to grow). 1 A species of articulation of the bones which has no manifest motion.

2 In surgery, a coalescence of the natural passages.

SYMPHYTUM, *consolida major*. offic. Comfrey.

It grows by river-sides, and watery places, flowering in *June*.

Comfrey is a good vulnerary plant. It is good against inward bruises, spitting of blood, and is useful against sharp corroding humours, that cause erosions of the bowels. The roots beaten into a cataplasm,

S Y N

cataplasin, ease pains of the gout.
Miller.

SYMPHYTUM *petræum*, offic.
Heath-pine.

It grows in maritime places, and flowers in *May*. The herb, which is used, is drying, astringent, and glutinating.

SYMPTOMA, (from σύν, together, and πίπτω, to fall, or happen) a symptom, or any appearance which indicates what will be the issue of a disease, and the means of cure.

SYMPTOSIS, (from the preceding derivation) a subsidence and contraction of the vessels.

SYNACTICOS, (συνακτικὸς, from συνάγω, to contract) endued with a contracting quality. *Castellus.*

SYNÆSTHESIS, (συναίσθησις, from σύν, together, and αισθάνομαι, to be sensible of) the sense which the patient himself has of his distemper.

SYNÆTION, (συνάϊσιον, from σύν, together, and αἴσιον, a cause). See CONCAUSA.

SYNAGELASTICOS, (συναγελαστικός, from σύν, and ἀγελάζω, to congregate) an epithet of such fish as swim in shoals.

SYNAGMA, (σύναγμα, from συνάγω, to bring together) a concretion, coition, or coagmentation.

SYNANASTOMOSIS, (from σύν, together, ἀνά, thro', and στόμα, a mouth) a connection of different blood vessels.

SYNANCHE, (συναγχή, from συνάγχω, to streighten) a species of *Angina*, or an inflammation in the muscles of the *Pharynx*.

SYNARTHROSIS, (from σύν, together, and ἄρθρον, a joint). See ARTICULATIO.

SYNCAMPE, (συνκαμπή, from συν, with, and κάμπω, to bend) the joint or flexure where the upper

S Y N

part of the arm is join'd to the lower. *Castellus.*

SYNCAUSUS, (from σύν, with, and καίω, to burn) a combustion or burning. *Hippocrates* applies it to a torrefaction of the excrements by an internal, febrile heat.

SYNCHONDROSIS, (συνχόνδρωσις, from σύν, with, and χόνδρος, a cartilage) a connexion of bones by an intervening cartilage.

SYNCHYSIS, (from συγχύω, to confound) 1 A confusion.

2 A disease of the eye, consisting of a confusion of the humours by a violent blow.

SYNCIPUT. See SINCIPUT.

SYNCLESIS, (σύγκλεισις, from σύν, together, and κλείω, to shut) a conclusion.

SYNCOPE, (συνκοπή, from συν, with, and κόπτω, to cut, or strike) a sudden fainting or swooning.

SYNCRIMATA, (from συγκρίνω, to collect together) the mixtures and concretions of simple bodies. *Galen.*

SYNCRISIS, (from the preceding derivation) a concretion.

SYNCRITICA, astringent medicines.

SYNCYRIA, (from σύν, and κύρω, to be) a chance, or casual event.

SYNDESIS, (from σύν, with, and δέω, to bind) a binding, or straitening.

SYNDESMOS, (from the preceding derivation) a ligament.

SYNDESMOSIS (σύνδεσμοσις, from σύν, with, and δέσμιος, a chain) the connection of bones by the intervention of a tendon or ligament.

SYNDYASMOS, from σύν, together, and δύο, two) coition. *Hippocrates.*

SYNECHES. See SYNOCHOS.

SYNECTICON, (συνεκτικόν, from συνέχω, to connect, or hold together)

S Y N

ther) an epithet applied to the proximate cause of a disease.

SYNEDREUONTA, (from σύν, together, and ἔδρα, a seat) attending, or assisting; an epithet for such symptoms as accompany a disease.

SYNENDEICNY MENA, (from σύν, with, and δείκνυμι, to indicate, or point out) co-indicating; an epithet for such signs as conspire with those that are proper to a disease.

SYNERGASMA, (συνέργασμα, from σύν, together, and ἐργάζομαι, to work) co-operation.

SYNERXIS, (σύνεξις, from σύν, with and ἔργω, to confine.) See **SYNCLEISIS**.

SYNESTECOS (συνεστηκώς, from σύν, together, and ἵστημι, to stand) consistent.

SYNIDROSIS, (from σύν, with, and ἵδρωσις, sweat) a sweating in conjunction with some other affection, for instance with a *Fætor* of the *Alæ*. *Castellus* from *Nonus*.

SYNISTAMENOS. See **SYNESTECOS**.

SYNIZESIS, (from σύν, and ἵζομαι, to fit.) See **APOCATASTASIS**.

SYNNEUROSIS, (συννεύρωσις, from συν, with, and νεύρον, a nerve) a species of articulation of the bones by the intervention of ligaments. *Cowper*.

SYNOCHA. See the following.

SYNOCHOS, (σύννοχος, from συνέχω, to connect, or hold together) a continual fever.

SYNOCOCHE, (from the preceding derivation) a continual coherence and concurrence. *Erotian*.

SYNOVIA, 1 The nutritious juice appropriated to the nourishment of any part.

2 The gout, or the diseases of any part where a corruption of the proper nutritious juice is the cause of the disorder. *Paracelsus*.

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SYNTASIS, (σύντασις, from σύν, and τείνω, to stretch, or distend) a distention.

SYNTAXIS, (σύνταξις, from σύν, with, and τάττω, to order, or regulate) any order or composition of the bones in general.

SYNTEXIS, (from σύν, and τήνω, to liquefy) a colligation.

SYNTHEUSIS, (from σύν together, and τίθημι, to put)

1. The anatomical connection of the bones of a skeleton.

2 The name of a disease resembling a phthisis.

SYNTHETOS, (from the preceding derivation) hard, or compact.

SYNTOMOS, (σύντομος, from σύν, and τέμνω, to cut) concise, short.

SYNTONIA, (συντονία, from σύν, and τείνω, to stretch) strength and firmness of tone.

SYNTROPHOS, (σύντροφος, from σύν, together, and τρέφω, to nourish) nourished together. It is applied to such diseases as grow with a patient from a child.

SINULOTICON. See **EPULOTICA**.

SYNYMENSIS, (from σύν, with, and ὑμὴν, a membrane) the connection of two bones by a membrane, as in the skull of an infant.

SYPHAR. See **EXUVIÆ**.

SYPHILIS. See **SIPHILIS**.

SYRINGOTOMIA, (from σύριγξ, a fistula, and τέμνω, to cut) syringotomy, or the cutting of a fistula.

SYRINGOTOMUS, (from the preceding original) a chirurgical instrument for cutting a fistula.

SYRINX. See **FISTULA**.

SYRIUS, resin of scammony reduc'd to a powder.

SYRMA. See **APSOYRMA**.

SYR-

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SYRMÆA, (συρμαίνη ἢ συρμαία, from σύρω, to draw, because it provokes vomiting) 1 A species of *raphanus*.

2 A purgative portion composed of salt and water.

SYRMÆSMUS, the same as the preceding.

SYRONES. See **SIRENES**.

SYRRHŒA, (σύρρησις ἢ ξύρρησις, from σύν, together, and ῥέω, to flow) a conflux.

SYRUPUS, a syrup.

SYSIRINCHIUM. See **SISYRINCHIUM**.

SYSSARCOSIS, (from σύν, with, and σάρεξ, flesh.)

1 A species of articulation of the bones by the intervention of flesh.

2 A method of curing wounds, particularly those of the head, where the *Cranium* is laid bare, and the interstice between the lips of the wound too wide for a contraction, by promoting a granulation, or growth of new flesh.

3 A preternatural generation of flesh about the vessels and coats of the testes, whence proceeds a *sarcocoele*. *Paulus*.

SYSTASIS, (σύστασις, from συστήμι, to consist) 1 consistence.

2 A collection or concretion.

3 A kind of contraction of the body, occasion'd by some uneasy sensation.

SYSTATHMOS, (σύσταθμος, from συν, and σταθμός, a weight) equi-ponderous. *Galen*.

SYSTEMA, (σύστημα, from συστήμι, to consist) the sediment at the bottom of the urinal. *Hippocrates*.

SYSTOLE, (συστολή, from συστέλλω, to contract) a contraction or constriction; in anatomy it implies the contraction of the heart and arteries.

T A C

SYSTREMA, (σύστημα, ἢ ξυσρέμμα, from συσρέφομαι, to be collected, or harden'd) tubercles, or tumors.

SYSTROPHE, the same as the preceding.

T.

TABACUM, tobacco. See **NICOTIANA**.

TABAISIR, the *Arabic* name for *spodium*.

TABANES, tabe, or afulus, the gad-fly.

TABARZET, an epithet for double-refin'd sugar.

TABELLA, (a dim. of *tabula*, a table) a lozenge.

TABES, a consumption.

TABES Dorsalis, the back consumption, a simple *gonorrhœa*, or any feminal weakness.

TABULA, a lozenge.

TABULATUM. See **TABELLA**.

TABUM, a thin sort of matter flowing from malignant ulcers, when the vital powers are insufficient to form good pus or matter.

TACAMAHACA, offic. *Tacamahac*.

This is a resinous substance, flowing from a large tree in the *Spanish West-Indies*. It is of two kinds, one in shells, and one in lumps. The first is most esteemed.

Tacamahac is heating and drying, dissolving and ripening, though it is seldom used inwardly; it is good for the head and nerves, and is sometimes applied to the temples for the head-ach; it is frequently mixed with *Galbanum*, and applied to the navel in disorders of the womb. *Miller*.

TACEROS (τακερός, from τέκνω, to

T A M

to waste away) lean and thin, from too great a colliquation.

TACTUS, (from *tango* to touch) the touch ; in midwifery, it signifies the exploration of the state of the *Vagina, Uterus, &c.*

TÆDÆ. See DAIS.

TÆNIÆ, 1 Flat worms resembling tape.

2 Several species of fish of the sole-kind.

TAGETES, *African* or *French* marigold.

TAL, the dung of peacocks, or *alkali*. *Rulandus*.

TALAGAS. See PALMA.

TALC, boil'd wine. *Rulandus*.

TALCUM, offic. Talc.

This is a shining fossil stone, easily divisible into very thin pellucid *laminæ*, a little flexible. This is not used in medicine, but is in much request as a cosmetic.

TALENTUM, a talent, the greatest weight among the *Greeks*. It was about fifty-six pounds, eleven ounces, and seventeen grains, Troy weight.

TALPA, offic. The mole.

TALPES, tumors on the head, commonly the consequence of the venereal disease. They raise the skin from the *Pericranium*, and generally indicate the foulness of the bone underneath.

TALUS. See ASTRAGALUS.

TAMARATONGA. See CAMBOLOS.

TAMARINDUS, offic. The tamarind-tree.

It grows in both the *East* and *West-Indies*, and in *Egypt*. The fruit is of a yellowish-brown colour, of a flattish round shape, three or four inches long, having two or three swelling knobs, or protuberances, containing an acid pulp, full of stringy fibres, and hard flat

T A N

stones, or seed, of a chefnut-colour ; and these are the tamarinds of the shops.

They are cooling and opening, good to purge cholic humours, and correct the bilious heat in the stomach and bowels ; they allay thirst, provoke urine, and help the jaundice. *Miller*.

TAMARISCUS, offic. Tamarisk.

It is only planted in gardens in *England* ; its native place being *Spain*, and the southern parts of *France*. The wood, bark, and leaves are used.

They are accounted specific for all disorders of the spleen ; as being believ'd to lessen it much. The bark is sometimes used for the rickets in children. *Miller*.

TAMARIX. See the preceding word.

TAMISON. See COAGULUM.

TAMNUS. See BRYONIA.

TANACETUM, Offic. Tanfie.

It grows in the borders of fields, and by road-sides, flowering in *July*. The leaves are used.

They are warming and apperative, opening obstructions of the liver and spleen, and helping the jaundice. They, also, provoke urine and the catamenia. The flowers are accounted good to destroy worms in children. *Miller*.

TANACETUM is, also, a name for several species of TAGETUS.

TANACETUM *Hortense*, a name for the BALSAMITA *Mas*.

TANGARACA, a bacciferous shrub, growing in *Brazil*. Its fruit is a present poison. *Ray*.

TANGE, (*ταγγή*, from *ταγγίζω*, to become rancid) 1 A putrifying tumor.

2 A preternatural tumor.

3 A strumous swelling.

TANI,

T A R

TANI, a kind of plumb-tree, growing in the *East-Indies*.

TANTALUS, an enigmatical term among the alchymists, importing mercury or quicksilver.

TAPHIUSIUS *Lapis*, a species of *ætites* in *Pliny*, so call'd from *Taphiusa*, where it was found.

TAPHNEUS. In *Paracelsus*, imports a species of earth, whose nature is not changed by reverberation, or calcination.

TAPIA, a pomiferous tree, growing in *Brasil*.

TAPIRA *Pecis*, a species of smooth *fonchus*, in *Piso*. *Ray*.

TAPSIMEL, (from *Tapsus*, mullen, and *mel*, honey) honey of mullen.

TAPSI *Valentia*, the powers of mullin.

TAPSUS *Barbatus*. See VERBASCUM.

TAPYRA-COAYNANA, *Brasilienfis*, the name of a large tree growing in *Brasil*.

TARACHE. See TARAXIS.

TARANTISMUS, the disorder produc'd by the bite of the *Tarantula*.

TARANTULA, the tarantula. This is a spider of *Apulia*, of the octonocular kind, that is, of that species which has eight eyes, and spins webs.

TARAXIS, (*τάραξις*, from *ταράσσω*, to disturb) 1 A disturbance, or immoderate irritation, as of the belly by drastic purges, &c.

2 A disease of the eye, consisting in a perturbation of that part, when it is offended by some compression, attrition, smoke, &c.

TARBASON, or LARBASON, antimony.

TARCHON. See DRACONHERBA.

T A T

TARDA, the bustard.

TARERIAYA, the name of a *brasilian* species of cinquefoil.

TAREROQUI, the name of a *Brasilian* vetch.

TARFATI, or TARFE, an *echimosis*, or sugillation.

TARGAR, oil of juniper. *Rulandus*.

TARICHOS, (*τάριχος*, a primitive in the *Greek*) salt meats.

TARITH, mercury. *Rulandus*.

TARSO, a species of hard and very white marble.

TARSUS, the space between the bones of the leg and the *Metatarsus*. It consists of seven bones, the *Astragalus*, or *Talus*, the *Calcaneum*, *Naviculare*, three *Ossa Cuneiformia*, and the *Cubiforme*.

TARTARHAN, a barbarous name for spirit of tartar.

TARTARUS, tartar. This is a hard substance found sticking to wine casks. That obtain'd from white-wine is white; whence *rhenish* wine affords the best for medicinal uses, being white, and collected in thick pieces; for the whiter, heavier, more shining, and thick the pieces are, the better. That from red wine is red, more impure, less firm, and the pieces less solid, and more unctuous.

The chymists prepare many medicines from it, and some of them capital ones. It is highly serviceable for gently cleaning the first passages, in a small dose, or for purging strongly in a larger quantity.

TATAIIBA *Brasilienfis*, a bacciferous tree, growing in *Brasil*.

TATI, the name of an extremely minute *American* bird.

TATURA. See DATURA.

T E L

TAUROCOLLA, (from ταῦρος, a bull, and κόλλα, glue) glue made of the ears and genitals of bulls.

TAURUS, the bull.

TAXUS, offic. The yew-tree.

This tree grows in mountainous and rocky places, and in hilly woods and hedges.

TAXUS, offic. The badger.

TECHNICAL, (from τέχνη, art) of, or belonging to art, or science.

TECMARSIS, (τέκμαρσις, from τεκμαίρω, to indicate) a judicial knowledge, or a judgment founded upon determinate and necessary signs. *Hippocrates*.

TECMERION, (from the preceding derivation) a sylogistic, or rational sign. *Galen*.

TECOLITHOS. See LAPIS JUDICIUS.

TECOMAXOCHITL, the Mexican name for a species of apocynum.

TEGANITES, (τήγανίτης, from τήγανον, a frying-pan) an epithet for bread fried in a pan.

TEGULA Hibernica. Lapis Hibernicus, offic. Irish slate.

It is a fossil stone, of a black colour, somewhat inclining of an azure, and of an earthy taste.

This stone is frequently used in contusions; for it resolves coagulated blood. Some say it is effectual in quartan fevers; but it is of excellent use in all kinds of hæmorrhages, uterine fluxes, and spitting of blood. *Dale*.

TELA Aranei, a spider's web.

TELAMONES, (τελαμώνες, from τελαών, to support.) 1 Lint applied to wounds.

2 The fillets of which bandages are made.

TELEPHIOIDES, bastard orpine.

TELEPHIUM. See ANACAMPSEROS.

T E N

TELINA, offic. The limpin.

TELON, fire. *Rulandus*.

TELUM, a dart.

TEMACHOS, (τέμαχος, from τέμνω, to cut) a piece separated from the whole by section.

TEMPERAMENTUM, (from tempero, to temper, or mix) a temperament, or constitution.

TEMPERANTIA, temperating medicines, or such as not only check the hot intestine motion of the sulphurous particles in the blood, but, also, temperate, subdue, and, consequently, refrigerate, the excessively hot bilious humours in the intestines.

TEMPERIES. See TEMPERAMENTUM.

TEMPLUM *Sostrati*, a species of bandage described by *Galen*.

TEMPORA, the temples.

TEMPORA Morborum, the times of diseases, that is, their beginning, increase, state, and decline.

TEMPORALIS *Musculus*, the temporal muscle. It ariseth by a semicircular fleshy beginning, from a part of the Os Frontis, from the lower part of the Parietale, and upper part of the Temporale; from whence going under the Zygoma, and gathering together as to a centre, it is inserted, by a short and strong tendon, into the Processus Coronæ of the lower jaw.

TEMPORA Offa, the bones of the temple.

TENACULA, (from teneo, to hold fast) a surgical instrument resembling the forceps.

TENCHA, the tench.

TENDO (from tendo, to stretch) a tendon, or the extremity of a muscle. See MUSCULUS.

TENESMUS, a continual, tho' ineffectual

ineffectual desire of going to stool, caus'd by the irritation of some sharp humours.

TENON, (from *τένω*, to stretch) a tendon. See *MUSCULUS*.

TENONTAGRA, (*τενοντάγρα*, from *τένων*, a tendon, and *άγρα*, a capture) a species of *arthritis* seated in the large tendons.

TENONTOTROTI, (*τενοντότρωτοι*, from *τένων*, a tendon, and *τρώω*, of *τρώωσκω*, to wound) such as are wounded in a tendon. *Galen*.

TENOR. See *TONOS*.

TENSIO. See *DISTENSIO*.

TENSIVUS, tense.

TENSOR *Digitorum*. See *EXTENSOR Digitorum*.

TENTA, a tent.

TENTIGO. See *PRIAPISMUS*.

TENTIO. See *DISTENSIO*.

TENTIPELLUM, (from *tendo*, to stretch, and *pellis*, the skin) a cosmetic, or medicine for smoothing the skin.

TENUANS, attenuating. See *ATTENUANTIA*.

TENXIS, (*τέγξις*, from *τέγωω*, to moisten) an humectation, or moistening.

TEPHRICON, (from *τέφρα*, ashes.) See *SPODIUM*.

TEPHRION, (*τέφριον*, from the preceding derivation) the name of a collyrium, so called because it was of an ash-colour.

TEPIDUS. See *CHLIAROS*.

TERAGOLINICA, prepar'd or made up with the hand. *Rulandus*.

TEREBELLA, (a diminutive of *terebra*, an auger, or wimble) a chirurgical instrument for perforating the bones.

TEREBINTHINA, turpentine. See the following.

TEREBINTHUS, offic. The turpentine tree.

This grows to be a pretty large tree in the eastern countries, but in the western parts of the world it grows only to be a large shrub. The true turpentine is the resin of this tree; the best of which comes from the island of *Chio*, and is of a whitish colour, clear, and almost transparent; thicker and more tenacious than *Venice* turpentine; of a pleasant smell: That which comes from *Cyprus* is browner, and fuller of dross. *Miller*.

It gives a violet smell to the urine, even when given in a clyster. It is an excellent diuretic, and very proper in ulcers of the kidneys, bladder, and uterus. In gonorrhæas, it is commonly made into a bolus with prepar'd crabs-eyes, or any other absorbent. It may, also, be taken in the yolk of an egg, from half a dram to a dram. All these precautions are necessary only to shun the disagreeable taste; and sugar, and powder'd liquorice, may be used for the same purpose. It is likewise often given in clysters, being first dissolved in the yolk of an egg, and then mixed with the decoction. It is thus administer'd in stone cholics; but the intestines ought previously to be unloaded by purgative clysters. Turpentine, like all other balsams, is to be avoided in inflammatory dispositions of all kinds. *Geoffroy*.

TEREBINTHUS *Indica*. *Nux pistachia*, offic. The pistachio, or fistic nut-tree.

It grows in the eastern countries of *Persia* and *Turky*.

The fruit is accounted nourishing and restorative, and good for weakly consumptive people; it opens obstructions of the liver and spleen, and is said to be a provocative to venery. *Miller*.

T E T

Terra, earth, and *facio*, to make) a coalition of earthy particles, in fermentation.

TERROR, a fright.

TERTIANA *Febris*, a tertian fever, or one which seizes the patient every other day.

TERTIUM *Sal*, a neutral salt.

TERTIUM *Quid*, a term invented by the chymists to express that body resulting from the mixture of two things, which is very different from them both.

TESSELLÆ, (a dim. of *Tessera*, a square piece of any thing) lozenges, or troches.

TESSERÆ *Os*, the *Os Cu-boides*.

TESTA, 1 The shell of a fish, or snail.

2 An earthen vessel.

TESTES, or TESTICULI, the testicles. See GENERATIO.

TESTUACEUS, or TESTUACEUS *Panis*, bread bak'd on a tile, or in an earthen vessel.

TESTUDO *Terrestris*, offic. The land tortoise.

TESTUDO *Marina*, offic. The sea tortoise, or turtle.

TESTUDO *Palustris*, offic. The water tortoise.

TETANUS, (from *τείνω*, to stretch) a certain rigor of the nerves whereby the neck, though straight, becomes immoveable.

TETARTÆUS. See QUARTANA.

TETHYIA, or TETHÆA, a shell-fish sometimes found adhering to the rocks.

TETLATIAM, the name of a tree, growing in the *Indies*.

TETRADRACHMON, the weight of four drams.

TETRAGNATHUS, (*τετραγνάθος*, from *τέσσαρες*, four, and *γνάθος*,

T H A

a jaw) a sort of spider having two eminences near the head, one straight, the other broad, representing two mouths. It has four jaws, whence its name.

TETRAGONOCARPOS. *Boerhaave* takes notice of three species of this plant; but there is no medicinal virtues ascrib'd to either.

TETRAMYRON, the name of an *Acopon* in *Galen*.

TEIRAO, the name of a large bird of the bustard-kind. *Aldrovandus*.

TETRAPHARMACON, (from *τέσσαρες*, four, and *φάρμακον*, a medicine) a medicine compounded of four ingredients.

TETRESARIUS, half an ounce. *Marcellus Empericus*.

TETROBOLON, the weight of four *Oboli*.

TETROSOS (*τέτρωσος*, from *τέσσαρες*, four.) See QUATRIO.

TEUCHOS, (*τεύχω*, from *τεύχω*, to make) the whole body. *Hippocrates*.

TEUCRIUM, offic. Tree-germander.

It grows in *Italy* and *Sicily*, flowering in summer, and the leaves are in use.

It is heating and drying, good in disorders of the liver and spleen, and is effectual against the bites of serpents. *Dale*.

TEUTLON, a name for the *BETA*. *Blancard*.

TEUTLOPHACE, (*τεύλοφακη*, from *τεύλον*, a beet, and *φάκη*, a lentil) a sort of food consisting of beets and lentils.

TEXTURA, texture. It is applied by medicinal authors, to the organical structure of the body.

THACOS, a seat or place to sit on. *Hippocrates*.

THAIS,

T H A

THAIS, 1 A cosmetic cerate to give a beautiful red to the face, described by *Ægineta*.

2 A bandage for the head. *Galen*.

THALAME, (θαλάμη, from θάλπω, to keep warm) a bed or hole where fish lie.

THALAMUS, (θάλαμος, from the preceding derivation) 1 A bed.

2 In anatomy, the place from whence the optic nerves proceed. *Galen*.

THALASSOMELI, (from θάλασσα, the sea, and μέλι, honey) a composition of equal parts of rain-water, sea-water, and honey.

THALEROS, (θαλερός, from θάλλω, to bud, or blossom) florid.

THALICTRUM, offic. Meadow-rue.

It delights in watry places, and is commonly found on the banks of running streams, flowering in *June*.

The leaves, mix'd with other greens, are somewhat laxative, but a decoction of the root is more so. It may very well be substituted for rhubarb. *Dr. Palmer*.

THALICTRUM Majus. Pseudo-Rhabarbarum, offic. *Spanish* meadow-rue.

It grows in meadows, and is planted in the gardens of the curious, flowering in summer; the part in use is the yellow bitter root, which agrees in virtues with the preceding, and is sold in the herb-shops for rhubarb. *Ruppius*.

THALLIA, or **THALLOS**, (θαλλία, ἢ θαλλός, from θάλλω, to bud, or blossom) the bud of any vegetable, but especially of an olive tree.

T H E

THALPOS, (θάλλω, from θάλπω, to cherish) heat.

THALPSIS, (θάλλψις, from the preceding derivation) a fomentation.

THAMAR, an *Arabic* word importing *date*, a date.

THAMARINDUS. See **TAMARINDUS**.

THAMNA. See **LORA**.

THAPHNEUS, a medicine cleansed and purified. *Rulandus*.

THAPSIA, offic. Deadly carrot.

It grows in *Italy* and *Spain*, flowering in *July*.

The root only is used, and that very rarely, being accounted of a poisonous nature, working upwards and downwards with great violence. *Miller*.

THAPSIA Orientalis. Gingidium, offic. Oriental picktooth.

It grows in the eastern countries, flowering in summer, and the leaves are in use.

It provokes urine; and a decoction of it taken with wine, is good for the bladder; and, eaten as other greens, whether raw, boil'd, or pickled, is beneficial to the stomach. *Dale* from *Dioscorides*.

THAPSUS. See **VERBASCUM**.

THEA, offic. The thea or tea plant.

This is a shrubby bush, seldom growing above four or five foot high, full of branches, cloath'd with dark green serrated leaves. It grows in *China* and *Japan*, and the leaves are in use.

We have several sorts of tea, but all gathered from the same kind of plant, and only differing in the age of the leaves, the time of gathering, or way of curing.

The

T H E

The liquor made of this plant by infusion in hot water, tho' so much in use at present, was hardly known an hundred years ago, and hath not half so long been in much use in *Europe*. It is extolled by some persons as a purifier of the blood, promoting digestion, strengthening the head, provoking urine, and preventing the stone and gout. The bohea tea is reckon'd balsamic, analeptic, and accounted nourishing, and good for consumptions; but either of them drank in too great quantity, are subject to bring on tremblings, and hurt the stomach. *Miller*.

THEE, the same as the preceding.

THECA, (*θήκη*, from *τίθιμι*, to place) a receptacle, or place in which any thing is lodg'd.

THEATRICOS, (from *θεάω*, to behold) lightly, pleasant to the eye

THEKA, a tall beautiful tree, growing in *Malabar*.

THELE, (*θηλή*, from *θηλάω*, to suck) 1 The nipple of the breast.

2 The breast.

THELYGONOS, a female plant.

THELYPTERIS, female fern.

THENAR, (*θέναρ*, a primitive in the *Greek*) 1 The palm of the hand.

2 The sole of the foot.

3 The name of a muscle of the hand.

4 The name of a muscle of the foot.

The THENAR of the hand is a very thick, fleshy muscle, in some measure pyriform, lying on the first *Phalanx* of the thumb, toward the palm of the hand, the large eminence of which is principally form'd by it.

T H E

It is fix'd to the bone which supports the thumb, and to the neighbouring part of the great internal, annular, or transverse ligament of the *Carpus*. It is in some measure, bicipital, two distinct portions answering to the two insertions already mention'd. As it runs along the first *Phalanx*, these two portions unite, and, diminishing in thickness, are both inserted by one tendon in the lateral part of the basis of the second joint, and in the lateral ligament of that joint.

The THENAR of the foot is a muscle made up of several portions, and lies on the inner edge of the sole of the foot.

It is fix'd by three or four fleshy *Fasciculi*, to the lower and inner part of the *Os Calcis*, *Os Scaphoides*, and *Os Cuneiforme Majus*. It is, also, fixed a little in the annular ligament under the inner ankle, which belongs to the tendon of the *Flexor Longus*.

From all these different insertions the fleshy *Fasciculi* approach each other, as they advance forwards under the first bone of the *Metatarsus*; and are fix'd partly in the internal sesamoide bone, and partly in the inside of the first *Phalanx* near its basis. *Winslow*.

THEODORETOS, (*θεοδώρητος*, from *θεῖον*, the Divinity) divine, an epithet for several antidotes.

THEODORICON, the same as the preceding.

THEODOTIA, the name of several *Collyria* in *Galen*, &c.

THEOPEMPTOS, sent from God. A pompous title for an antidote in *Schroder*.

THEOPHILION, the name of a *Collyrium* in *Aetius*.

THEOPHRASTICI, a name for the followers of *Theophrastus*. *Paracelsus*.

THEORIA,

T H E

THEORIA, (from θεωρέω, to contemplate) the speculative part of medicine.

THERÆUS, an epithet for a species of *Cretan* wine in *Galen*.

THERAPEUTICE, (θεραπευτική, from θεραπεύω, to cure) that part of medicine, which is particularly concern'd in the cure of diseases.

THERENIABIN, or **TERENIABIN**, oriental manna.

THERIACA, (θηριακά, from θήρ, a wild beast) such medicines as are good against the bites of venomous animals, and, consequently, good in all malignities.

THERIODES (θηριώδης, from the preceding derivation) wild, savage; it is applied to things of a malignant nature, and particularly to diseases which take their names from wild beasts, as the *Elephantiasis*, &c.

THERIOMA, the same as the preceding.

THERIOTOME, (from θηρίον, a wild beast, and τέμνω, to dissect) the anatomy of brutes.

THERMÆ, (from θερμαίνο, to make hot) hot springs or baths.

THERMANTERION, (from the preceding derivation) a chafing-dish.

THERMASMA, (δέρμασμα, from θερμαίνω, to render hot) any thing which warms the body. *Galen*.

THERMINTHUS. See **TERMINTHI**.

THERMOCOELIOS, (θερμοκόλιον, from θερμός, hot, and κοιλίον, the stomach) a person who has an hot stomach. *Hippocrates*.

THERMOMETRUM, (from θερμός, hot, and μετρέω, to measure) an instrument to measure the degrees of heat in any body.

THERMOPOLIUM, (from θερμός, hot, and πωλέω, to sell) an house

T H L

where warm liquors were sold among the antients.

THERMOPOSIA, (θερμοποσία, from θερμός, hot, and πίνω, to drink) the drinking of warm liquors.

THERMOS, (θερμός, from θέρω, to heat) hot, or warm.

THERMOSCOPIUM, (from θερμός, hot, and σκοπέω, to view.) See **THERMOMETRUM**.

THERMOSPODIA (from θερμός, hot, and ποδός, ashes) hot ashes.

THEROS, the summer.

THESIS, (θέσις, from τίθιμι, to put) the position, situation, or connection of the parts of the body.

THESPIANA, or **THESPESIANA**, the name of a confection in *Galen*.

THEXIS, (θηξίς, from θήγω, to pierce with a needle) a puncture with a needle.

THISMA, subterraneous veins of minerals.

THLASIAS, (θλάσις, from θλάω, to contuse) an eunuch made by compression or contusion of the testicles.

THLASIS, or **THLASMA**, (θλάσις, ἢ θλάσμα, from the preceding derivation) a contusion, or collision.

THLASPI, offic. Treacle mustard.

It grows in corn-fields, flowering in *May*. The seed is used.

It is hot and dry, and somewhat diuretic, provoking urine, and helping the dropsy, gout, sciatica, and forwarding the menstrual evacuations. *Miller*.

THLASPI Vulgare, offic. Mithridate mustard.

It grows commonly in corn-fields, flowering in *May*. The seed is used.

It is hot and dry, and suppos'd to

T H O

to have the same virtues with the preceding. *Miller.*

THLASPI is, also, a name for several species of ALLYSON, and *Thlaspidium.*

THLASPI *Clypeatum.* A name for the BURSA *Pastoris.*

THLASPIDIUM, bastard mithridate mustard.

THLIBIÆ, (from *θλίβω*, to compress) persons whose testicles are contus'd.

THLIPSIS, (*θλίψις*, from the preceding derivation) a compression.

THOCOS. See THACOS.

THOLEROS, (*θολερὸς*, from *θόλος*, mud) muddy, turbid, foul.

THOLOS, 1 Mud.

2 In *Galen*, a species of bandage for the head.

THORACICA, medicines for the *Thorax*, or breast.

THORAX, (*θώραξ*, a primitive in the *Greek*) the breast.

By the thorax we commonly understand all that part of the body, which answers to the extent of the *Sternum*, ribs, and *vertebræ* of the back, both outwardly and inwardly.

The *Thorax* is divided into the anterior part, commonly call'd the breast; the posterior part commonly called the back; and the lateral parts call'd the right and left sides.

The external parts of the *Thorax*, besides the skin and *Membrana Adiposa*, are principally the *Mammæ*, and the muscles which cover the ribs, and fill the spaces between them. In the *Mammæ* we see the *Papillæ*, or nipples, and a small colour'd circle which surrounds them. The muscles are the *Pectorales majores* and *minores*, *Subclavii*, *Serrati majores*, *Serrati Superiores*

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postici, *Latissimi Dorsi*, and *Vertebrales*; and to these we may add the muscles which cover the *Scapula*.

The internal parts of the *Thorax* are contain'd in the large cavity of that portion of the trunk, which the antients call'd the middle *Venter*; but the moderns name it simply the cavity of the breast. This cavity is lin'd by a membrane nam'd *Pleura*, and divided into lateral cavities by a membranous *Septum*, nam'd *Mediastinum*, which is a production or duplicature of the *Pleura*.

These parts are the Heart, *Pericardium*, trunk of the *Aorta*, trunks of the carotid arteries, subclavian arteries, trunks of the vertebral and axillary arteries, the superior portion of the descending *Aorta*, the intercostal arteries, the *Vena Cava superior*, *Vena Azygos*, subclavian veins, trunks of the jugular, vertebral, and axillary veins, a portion of the *Aspera Arteria*, and of the *Oesophagus*, the *Ductus Lacteus*, or *Thoracicus*, the lungs, pulmonary artery, pulmonary veins, &c.

The cavity of the *Thorax* is terminated downward by the *Diaphragm*, which separates it from the *Abdomen*.

THOREXIS, (*θώρηξις*, from *θώραξ*, the thorax, because it warms and strengthens the thorax) a drinking of wine.

THOROS, (*θωρὸς*, from *θωρέω*, to gush out) male sperm.

THRACIUS *Lapis*, offic. The Thracian stone. It is not, at present, used in medicine.

THRANOS, (*θράνος*, from *θράω*, to sit) a seat.

THRASOS, (*θράσος*, from *θράσω*, to distract) a certain fierceness of the eyes, in or on the approach of a *Delirium*.

THRAUS-

T H Y

THRAUSMA, (*θραῦσμα*, from *θραύω*, to break) a species of gum ammonicum, which is friable, and broken into small pieces.

THRISSA, the shad-fish.

THRIX, (*θρίξ*, a primitive in Greek) an hair.

THROMBOS, (*θρόμβος*, from *θρόω*, to disturb) a grume or clot of blood.

THRYMMA, (*θρύμμα*, from *θρύπτω*, to break) a fragment.

THUNUS, the tunney fish or Spanish mackerel.

THUREÆ *Glandulæ*. See **TOLLES**.

THUS, *frankincense*. See **OLIBANUM**.

THUYA. See **ARBOR Vitæ**.

THYE, (*θύη* from *θύω*, to sacrifice) spices or perfumes. *Galen*.

THYEMA, the same as the preceding.

THYITES *Lapis*, offic. The green stone.

THYLACOS, or **THYLACION**, (*θύλακος*, ἡ θυλάκιον, a primitive in the Greek) a bag or pouch.

THYMALLUS. See **ASCHIA**.

THYMBRA, a name for several species of *Satureia*.

THYMBRA Hispanica. See **MASTICHINA**.

THYMELÆA, *Lauri folio*. *Laureola*, offic. Spurge-laurel.

It grows in woods and thickets, flowering in *March* or *April*, and the berries are ripe in *September*. The leaves and berries are used, though but rarely.

They purge bilious, choleric and ferous humours, with great violence, both upwards and downwards; and, by some adventurous persons, are given in the dropsy, and to evacuate tough phlegm

T H Y

from the lungs; but, being frequently attended with dangerous consequences, it is rarely prescrib'd by judicious physicians. *Miller*.

THYMELÆA, *Lauri folio deciduo*. *Mezerion*, *Chamælæa*, offic. *Mezereon*, or spurge-olive.

It is planted with us in gardens, but grows wild about *Geneva*, and the mountainous parts of *Germany*, flowering in *February* and *March*. The root, bark, leaves, and berries are used.

They all of them purge ferous and choleric humours very violently, and help the dropsy and inveterate asthma; but we having milder, gentler, and yet as prevalent medicines, they are very rarely used. *Miller*.

THYMELÆA, *Alpina*. *Cneorion niger*, offic. Rock-rose.

It grows plentifully on the mountains about *Vienna*, flowering in *April*, and the fruit is ripe in *June*; sometimes it flowers thrice in the year.

It agrees in virtues with the preceding.

THYMELÆA, offic. Spurge-flax.

It is cultivated with us in the gardens of the curious, and the berries call'd *Grana Cnidia* are used, being of a costic quality. *Dale*.

THYMELÆA, *foliis candicantibus*, *ferici instar mollibus*. *Ray*. *Sanamunda*, offic. Heath-spurge.

THYMIAMA, (*θυμίαμα*, from *θύμαω*, to perfume) a suffumigation of aromatics, or perfumes.

THYMION, a caruncle, or tubercle, generated in the *Pudendum*, *Anus*, or *Præputium*. *Galen*.

THYMITES, an epithet for wine impregnated with thyme. *Dioscorides*.

THY-

T H Y

THYMUS, 1 a wart resembling the flowers of thyme; whence its name.

2 The name of a gland in the *Thorax*.

THYMUS, offic. Thyme.

It is planted with us in gardens, but grows wild in *Spain* and *Italy*, flowering in *July*. The whole plant is used.

Thyme is heating and attenuating, good to free the lungs from viscid phlegm; and by that means is helpful to those who are troubled with wheezing and shortness of breath. It is, also, cephalic, and of use against all diseases of the head and nerves. *Miller*.

THYMUS sylvestris, offic. Wild Thyme.

It grows wild in *Old Castile* in *Spain*, but is cultivated with us in the gardens of the curious, and is esteemed to have the same virtues with the preceding. *Dale*.

THYNNUS. See **THUNNUS**.

THYROARETÆNOIDEI musculi. Two muscles of the **LARYNX**, which see.

THYROIDEÆ glandulæ, (from *θυρεός*, a shield, and *ἴδιον*, resemblance) the thyroide glands.

On the lower part of the *Larynx*, upon the side of the annular cartilage, and of the first ring of *Trachea*, there are two lymphatic glands call'd *Thyroidæ*, of the figure of a pear; their colour is red; they have veins, nerves, and arteries, as the *Larynx*. *Keil*.

These glands secrete a lubricating fluid, which moistens the cartilages and muscles of the *Larynx*. *Boerhaave*.

THYROIDES cartilago, (from the preceding derivation) the name of a cartilage of the **LARYNX**, which see.

T I B

THYROPHARYNGÆI musculi. Two Muscles of the *Uvula*.

THYRSUS. See **ACANTHUS**.

THYSSELLINUM, (from *θύω*, to be hot, and *σέλιον*, apium) hot apium.

It grows in watery places; the milk is much of the nature of scammony, and may be substituted in its room. *Boerhaave*.

TIBERIANUM tormentum. The cholic.

TIBIA, so called from its resemblance to an old musical pipe or flute; is the long thick triangular bone, situated at the anterior internal part of the leg, and continued in near a straight line from the thigh-bone, to support the whole superior fabric.

It is hard and firm, with a cavity in its middle; 'tis almost triangular: Its fore and sharp edge is call'd the shin. In its upper extremity it has two large *sinus's*, tipped with a soft and subtile cartilage call'd *Cartilago Lunata* from its figure: It runs in between the extremities of the two bones, and becomes very thin at its edge, like those in the articulation of the lower jaw; it facilitates a small side motion in the knee. The *Sinus's* receive the two protuberances of the thigh-bone; and the production which is between the *Sinus's* of the *Tibia* is receiv'd in the *Sinus*, which divides these two protuberances of the *Temur*. By bending our knee, we bring our leg in walking in a strait line forwards, which without this articulation we could not have done; but, like those who have the misfortune to have a wooden leg, we must have brought our foot about in a semicircle in going even upon a plain, but more evidently upon an ascent.

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On the side of this upper end it has a small knob, which is receiv'd into a small *Sinus* of the *Fibula*; and on its fore part, a little below the *patella*, it has another, into which the tendons of the extensors of the leg are inserted. Its lower extremity, which is much smaller than its upper, has a remarkable process which forms the inner ankle, and a pretty large *Sinus* receives the convex head of the *Astragalus*, and the protuberance is receiv'd into the *Sinus* in the convex head of the same bone. It has another shallow *Sinus* in the side of its lower end, which receives the *Fibula*.

TIBIÆUS, or TIBIALIS, an epithet for several muscles. Thus there is the

TIBIALIS *anticus*. This is a long muscle, fleshy at the upper part, and tendinous at the lower, situated on the fore-side of the leg, between the *Tibia* and the *Extensor Digitorum Longus*.

It is fix'd above by fleshy fibres, in the upper third part of the external *Labium* of the *Crista Tibiæ*, and of the inside of the *Aponeurosis tibialis*, or of that ligamentary expansion, which goes between the *Crista Tibiæ*, and the anterior angle of the *Fibula*. It is, also, fix'd obliquely in the upper two-thirds of the out-side of the *Tibia*, and that next the *Fibula*.

Thence it runs down, and ends in a tendon, which first passes thro' a ring of the common annular ligament, and then through another separate ring, situated lower down. Afterwards the tendon is fix'd partly in the upper and inner part of the *Os Cuboides*, and partly in the inside of the *Metatarsus*.

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TIBIALIS *gracilis*. See PLANTARIS.

TIBIALIS *posticus*. This is a long, fleshy, penniform muscle, broader above than below, situated between the *Tibia* and *Fibula*, on the back side of the leg, and covered by the *Extensor Digitorum Longus*.

It is fix'd above by fleshy fibres, immediately under the articulation of the *Tibia* and *Fibula*, to the nearest parts of these two bones, principally to the *Tibia*, reaching to the lateral parts of that bone, above the interosseous ligament, which is here wanting. From thence its insertion is extended below the oblique line or impression of the *Tibia*, over all the neighbouring part of the interosseous ligament, and thro' more than the upper half of the internal angle of the *Fibula*. *Winslow*.

TIBURO, the name of a large fish, found in the *Indian ocean*.

TIFACUM. Quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

TIFATUM. Sulphur. *Rulandus*.

TIGALA, an arabic epithet for sugar. *Castellus*.

TIGILLUM, (a dim. of *Tignum*, any material used in building) 1 A tile.

2 According to *Blancard*, it signifies a crucible.

TIGRIS, offic. The tiger.

TILIA, offic. The lime-tree.

They are planted in gentlemens parks, and flower in *July*.

We seldom use any thing but the flowers, which are accounted cephalic and nervine, and good for the apoplexy, epilepsy, vertigo, and palpitation of the heart. *Miller*.

TILIA,

T I T

TILIA, offic. The smaller lime-tree, balt, or pepper-tree. It grows in woods and hedges; the flowers are used, and agree in virtues with those of the former. *Dale*.

TILMATA, (from τίλλω, to vellicate) vellications.

TIMBO. See **GUAIANA**.

TIN. Sulphur. *Rulandus*.

TINA, a bath for the colic.

TINCA, offic. The tench.

TINCAR. See **BORAX**.

TINCONES. Bubo's. *Fallopis*.

TINCTORIA arbor, the name of a tree growing in *Ethiopia*. It bears a fruit like a date; from which is extracted an oil of admirable virtue.

TINCTURA, a tincture, or the virtues of a medicine extracted by a menstruum.

TINDA parva, the name of a tall tree growing in *Malabar*.

TINEA. See **ACHOR**.

TINARIA, the *Poligonum*. *Mdrcellus Empiricus*.

TINNITUS aurium, (from *tinno*, to sound) a noise in the ears, resembling that of a bell.

TITANOS, (τίτανος, a primitive in the *Greek*) lime.

TITHYMALUS, latifolius. *Cataputia minor*, *Lathyris*. offic. garden spurge.

It grows in gardens where it springs up of its own sowing, dying after it has brought its seed to perfection.

It is much of the same nature with the *Cataputia major*, but is rather stronger, and more violent in its operation; and therefore only given by bold adventurous empirics. *Miller*.

TITHYMALUS characias, offic. Wood-spurge.

This species grows in rocky

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places both in *France* and *Italy*, flowering in *March*.

TITHYMALUS paralius, offic. Sea-spurge.

It grows in sandy places by the sea-side; and is esteem'd of the same virtues with the other spurges.

TITHYMALUS myrtites. offic. Myrtle-spurge.

It grows in *Calabria* and *Sicily*, flowering in summer. It is suppos'd to be of the same virtues with the other species.

TITHYMALUS, offic. Sun-spurge, or hart-wort.

It grows in fat plough'd fields, and is frequently found among ruins, flowering in summer.

It agrees in virtues with the other species.

TITHYMALUS; rotundis foliis, non crenatis. *Peplus*, offic. Petty-spurge.

It grows in gardens and vineyards, and is sometimes cultivated in fields, flowering in summer.

Taken in hydromel, it evacuates bile and phlegm; sprinkled on meat, it excites commotions in the belly. *Dale*, from *Dioscorides*.

TITHYMALUS pineus. *Esula minor*, *Pityusa*, offic. Pine-spurge.

It grows in several places of *Germany* and *France*, but is planted with us in gardens.

Its virtues are suppos'd to be the same with the other species.

TITHYMALUS; exiguus. *Chamaesyce*, offic. Time-spurge.

It grows in the vineyards and fields of *Italy*, *Sicily*, and *Languedoc* in *France*, flowering in summer.

TITHYMALUS dendroides, offic. Tree-spurge.

It grows in the mountainous parts of the kingdom of *Naples*. The leaves,

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fields of *Italy*, *Sicily*, and *Langue-*
doc in *France*, flowering in summer.

TITHYMALUS *dendroides*, of-
fic. Tree-spurge.

It grows in the mountainous
parts of the kingdom of *Naples*.
The leaves, seeds, and juice, are
used; which, according to *Diosco-*
rides, have the same virtues with
the rest of the species of *Tithyma-*
lus. *Dale*.

TITHYMELÆA. See **THY-**
MELÆA.

TITILLARÆS *venæ*. The
iliac veins.

TITILICUM. The arm-pit.

TITTHOS, (τιτθός, a primitive
in the *Greek*) the breast. See **MAM-**
MA.

TLATLANCUAYE, a name
for the *Piper longum*.

TLEON, the name of a spe-
cies of serpent found in *Brazil*.

TLILZOCHITL. See **VANI-**
LIA.

TOETICA, attenuating medi-
cines. *Blancard*.

TOLLES, **TOLES**, or **TOLÆ**,
1 The tonsils.

2 Glandular abscesses in the
limbs. *Castellus*.

TOLUTANUM *balsamum*.
Balsam of *Tolu*. See **BALSAMUM**.

TOMEION, or **TOMEUS**,
(from τέμνω, to cut) an incising or
cutting instrument.

TOMINEIO, the name of an
exceedingly minute bird found in
Brazil.

TOMOTOCIA, (from τέμνω, to
cut, and τόκος, a foetus) the Cæsa-
rean operation.

TONICOS, an epithet in *Galen*
for such applications as increase
strength and vigour.

TONITRU, (from tonō, to
thunder) thunder.

TONOS, (τόνός, from τένω, to
stretch) 1 A nerve.

TOR

2 The tension of a nerve.

TONSILLÆ, the tonsils. See
SALIVA.

TOPAZIUS, the topaz.

TOPHUS, a toph, or chalky
substance, growing in any part of
the body.

TOPICA, (from τόπος, a place)
topics, or external applications.

TOPINARIA, See **TALPA**.

TORCULAR *herophili*, in ana-
tomy, is the place where the sinuses
of the *Dura Mater* meet.

TORCULAR, in surgery, the
Tournequet, or a sort of bandage for
suppressing copious hæmorrhages af-
ter amputation of the larger limbs.

TORI, the knots in the stalks
of plants.

TORMENTUM, 1 Pain in ge-
neral.

2. The colic, or iliac passion.

TORMINA, gripes. See **COLI-**
CA.

TORNA *folis*. Tornesol. See
HELIOTROPIUM.

TORNEUMATA. Shavings,
or raspings. *Dioscorides*.

TORPEDO. The cramp fish.

TORPOR, a numbness, or defi-
cient sensation.

TORQUILLA. A bird; other-
wise call'd the wry-neck.

TORQUIS. A necklace or col-
lar.

TORREFACTIO, (from tor-
ridus, hot, and *facio* to make) the
roasting or toasting of medicines.

TORSIONES. Gripes.

TORTA, a pasty, or tart.

TORTIO, (from *torto*, to
writhe, or wind) a strain of the
joints.

TORTUALIS *facies*. A cada-
verous countenance, or hippocratic
face.

TORTURA, a spasm, particu-
larly of the face and mouth. *Cas-*
tellus.

T R A

TORUSCULA, a drop. *Ru-landus*.

TORYNE, a kind of ladle or spatula.

TOSTIO. See TORREFACTIO.

TOTA bona. See BONUS Henricus.

TOTANUS, the name of an aquatic fowl.

TOXICODENDRON, (from τοξικόν, poison, and δένδρον, a tree) the poison-tree.

There are two species of this plant, which are poisonous to such a degree, that they are said to kill all animals. *Ray*.

TOXICON, (τόξικον, from τόξον, an arrow, or bow) 1 That particular species of poison, with which the ancients used to infect their arrows and darts; but it is used in general for any sort of poison.

2 A species of *Ladanum*, which is found in *Syria* and *Africa*.

TRACHEA arteria, the *Aspera Arteria*. See PULMONES.

TRACHELAGRA, (from τραχήλος, the neck, and ἄγρεα, a capture) the gout in the neck.

TRACHELIUM, a species of CAMPANULA, which see.

TRACHELO-MASTO-IDÆUS, this muscle arises from the transverse process of the first and second *Vertebræ* of the back, and from the three or four lower-most of the neck, by so many thin tendons, which, uniting, form a pretty thick fleshy belly, that runs up under the *Splenius*, and is inserted into the middle of the backside of the *Processus Mastoideus* by a thin tendon. *Douglas*.

TRACHELOS, (τραχήλος, from τραχύς, rough) the neck.

TRACHEOTOMIA, (from τραχήλος, the neck, and τέμνω, to cut) bronchotomy.

T R A

TRACOMA, (τράχυμα, from τραχύς, rough) an asperity or roughness of the eyelids.

TRAGACANTHA, offic. Goat's-thorn.

It grows in the southern parts of *France* and *Italy*, but it yields the gum only, in the more eastern parts.

The gum tragacanth, or gum dragon of the shops, bursts forth from the root of this plant; it is brought to us from *Turky*, in pieces of different magnitudes, twisted and curl'd up like worms, sometimes white and sometimes yellowish, but the whitest and clearest is best: It has little smell or taste, it swells very much in water, a little of it making a great deal of mucilage.

Gum Dragon is of a glutinous nature, good to correct the acrimony and sharpness of the humours, and therefore pectoral and good for coughs, hoarseness, and catarrhus defluxions: It, also, takes off the heat and sharpness of the urine, and helps dysenteries, arising from the excoriation of the bowels, by sharp corrosive humours. Outwardly it is good in colyriums, for hot inflam'd eyes. *Miller*.

TRAGACANTHA altera poterium forte clusio. *J. B. Poterium*, offic. Small Goat's-thorn.

It grows in the Kingdom of *Granada* in *Spain*, flowering in summer. The root, which is the part used in medicine, being bruised and applied, conglutinates wounds and cuts where the nerves are divided; the decoction, also, being drank, is effectual in nervous disorders. *Dioscorides*.

TRAGANOS, a name for the *Ephedra, maritima, major*.

TRAGASIUS, an epithet in *Galen* for a kind of salt, very little different from sea-salt.

TRAGE-

TRA

TRAGELAPHAS, an animal, resembling a goat and a stag. *Al-drovandus*.

TRAGEMA, or TRAGEA, a sort of powder made up with sugar, in order to be applied externally, or be infused in wine, or made into an electuary.

TRAGI, or TRASI, names for the *Cyperus Augustifolius*.

TRAGIUM *Alterum*, offic. Bastard Dittany.

It grows on mountains and precipices. The leaves in autumn has the strong, rank smell of the goat; whence the plant takes the name of *Tragium*.

The herb and root are used; the herb, whether crude or boild, is said, by *Dioscorides*, to be good for the dysentery.

TRAGOPOGON, offic. Yellow goat's beard.

It grows in meadows and pastures, flowering in *June* and *July*. The roots are very nutritive, and for that reason good for lean and consumptive persons. They are, also, suppos'd to be good for the stranguary, and to expel the stone; whence the *Italians* call it *Sassifica*, as much as to say *Saxifraga*. It is, likewise, usefully applied to wounds. *Ray*.

TRAGOPYRUM. See FAGOPYRUM.

TRAGORCHIS. See ORCHIS.

TRAGORIGANUM, offic. Goat's marjoram.

It grows in the island of *Crete* or *Candy*, and flowers in *March*. It is rarely used.

TRAGORIGANUM *Alterum*, offic. Spanish goat's marjoram.

It grows in the Kingdom of *Valentia* in *Spain*, flowering in *March*. It is seldom used.

TRA

TRAGOSELINUM majus; *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, offic. Burnet saxifrage.

The roots of this plant are hot and dry, carminative, expelling the wind, and are good for the colic, and weakness of the stomach; they are also, diuretic, and given against the stone and gravel. *Miller*.

TRAGUS, *τράγος*, properly a goat, but used to signify that affection of youth, when the hair begins to grow upon the chin and pubes.

TRANSFUSIO, (from *trans*, over, and *fundo*, to pour) transfusion, or the conveyance of the blood of one person, or animal, into the veins of another.

TRANSLATIO. See METASTASIS.

TRANSPIRATIO, (from *trans*, and *spiro*, to breathe) transpiration, or perspiration. See PERSPIRATIO.

TRANSVERSALES *Musculi*, the transverse muscles; a name for a great many muscles of the human body. Thus there are the

TRANSVERSALIS *Anticus Primus*.

This is a small, pretty thick, and wholly fleshy muscle, about the breadth of a finger, situated between the basis of the *Os Occipitis*, and the transverse *Apophysis* of the first *Vertebra*. It is fixed by one end, in the anterior part of that *Apophysis*; and from thence, running up a little obliquely, it is inserted by the other end in a particular impression between the condyle of the *Os Occipitis*, and the *Mastoides* of the same side, behind the *Apophysis Styloides*, and under the edge of the *Jugular Fossula*.

TRANSVERSALIS *Anticus Secundus*.

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This is a small muscle situated between the transverse *Apophysis* of the first two *vertebræ* of the neck. It is fixed by one extremity, very near the middle of the second *Apophysis*; and by the other near the root or basis of the first; and therefore it is a muscle of the neck rather than of the head.

TRANSVERSALIS colli major. This is a long, thin muscle, placed along all the transverse *Apophyses* of the neck, and the four, five, or six upper *Apophyses* of the back, between the *Complexus major* and *minor*; lying, as it were, on the insertions of the first of these muscles.

It is compos'd of several small muscular *Fasciculi*, which run directly from one or more transverse *Apophyses*, and are inserted sometimes in the *Apophyses* nearest to these; sometimes in others more remote; the several *Fasciculi* crossing each other between the insertions of the two *Complexi*, which are also crossed by them. They have sometimes a communication with the *Longissimus Dorsi*; but this is not uniform.

TRANSVERSALES colli minores. See **INTER-TRANSVERSALES**.

TRANSVERSALES digitorum. This is a small muscle, which lies transversely under the basis of the first *Phalanges*, and which, at first sight, appears to be a simple, muscular body, fixed by one end, to the great toe, and, by the other, to the little toe.

When this muscle is carefully examined, we find that it is fixed by a very short, common tendon, to the outside of the basis of the first *Phalanx* of the great toe, conjointly with the *Antithenar*, and

by three different portions or digitations, to the three interosseous ligaments, which connect the heads of the four metatarsal bones next the great toe, laterally to each other. These three portions are very slender, and gradually cover each other.

TRANSVERSALES dorsi major. See **LONGISSIMUS Dorsi**.

TRANSVERSALES dorsi minores.

I have found, says *Winslow*, some particular muscles of this kind fixed to the extremities of the three lowest transverse *Apophyses* of the back. The rest are all, in some measure, continuations of the *Transversalis major*; but these few which are distinct, and which lie in the interstice between two *Apophyses*, may justly enough be termed *Intertransversales*.

TRANSVERSALES gracilis, sive collateralis colli.

This is a long, thin muscle, resembling the *Transversalis colli major*, in every thing but size, and situated on the side of that muscle. It is commonly taken for a portion, or continuation of the *Sacro-lumbaris*. *Diemerbroek* distinguished it by the name of *Cervicalis Descendens*; and *Steno*, and others after him, have called it *Accessorius musculi sacro-lumbaris*.

TRANSVERSALES lumborum. See *Spinalis*.

TRANSVERSO-SPINALES colli. See **SEMISPINALES**.

TRANSVERSO-SPINALIS lumborum. See **SACER**.

TRAPESIUS musculus. See **CULLARIS**.

TRASI. See **TRAGI**.

TRAUMA. See **VULNUS**.

TRAUMATICA (from τραῦμα, a wound) vulnerary medicines.

TRE-

T R I

TRECHON, quicksilver. *Nicholaus Myrepsus*.

TREMATE, *Brasiliensibus*.

The name of a plant, growing in *Brasil*, resembling the pomegranate tree.

TRECHYSMA. See **TRACHOMA**.

TREMOR, See **PYRETOS**.

TREPANNATIO, the operation of trepanning.

TREPANUM. See **TEREBELLA**.

TREPONDO, (from *tres*, three, and *pondus*, a pound) the weight of three pounds.

TRIANGULARIS, triangular, an epithet applied to several muscles.

TRIANGULARIS Sterni. See **STERNO-COSTALES**.

TRIANGULUS. See **TRIGONOS**.

TRIBADES. See **MALTHACOS**.

TRIBE, (*τριβή*, from *τριβω*, to rub) practice, use, or exercise.

TRIBOS, (from the preceding derivation) 1 A well-trodden and frequent path.

2 A place much wore by long attrition, or become callous.

TRIBULUS Terrestris, offic. Caltrops.

It grows in *Italy*, and flowers in *July*. The herb and seed are used.

This plant is refrigerating, aperient, astringent, and, taken inwardly, a vulnerary. Hence it is of service in a diarrhoea and the stone. *Boerhaave*.

TRIBULUS Aquaticus. *Nuces Aquaticæ*, offic. Water Caltrops.

It grows in standing pools and lakes in *Italy* and *Germany*. They are rarely used in physic.

TRICA Lumborum, a species

T R I

of *plica polonica*. *Blancard*.

TRICAUDALIS, a name for the **TRICEPS Auris**.

TRICEPS Auris, the name for a muscle of the external ear. See **AURIS**.

TRICEPS Primus.

This with the two following tripital muscles, are fleshy and flat, and of different lengths, situated between the *Os Pubis*, and the whole length of the *Os Femoris*. The first and second cross each other in such a manner, as that the muscle which is the first on the *Os Pubis*, becomes the second on the *Os Femoris*, and the second on the *Os Pubis* is the first on the *Os Femoris*. The third muscle keeps its rank.

The *Triceps Primus* is fixed above, by a short tendon to the tuberosity or spine of the *Os Pubis*, and to the neighbouring part of the *Symphysis*, its fibres mixing a little with those of the *Pectineus*. Thence it runs down, increasing in breadth, and is inserted by fleshy fibres interiorly in the middle portion of the *Linea Femoris Aspera*.

At the lower part of this insertion, a portion of the muscle separates from the rest, and sends off a long tendon, which, together with a like tendon from the *Triceps Tertius*, is inserted in the inner *Condyle* of the extremity of the *Os Femoris*.

TRICEPS Secundus.

This muscle is fixed above by fleshy fibres, below the superior insertion of the *Triceps Primus*, in all the out-side of the inferior branch of the *Os Pubis* as low as the *Foramen Ovale*, but seldom so low as the branch of the *Os Ischium*. This insertion is broader than that of the former muscle.

TRI

From thence it runs down, and is inserted in the upper part of the *Linea Aspera*, between the *Pectineus* and *Triceps Primus*, mixing a little with each of these muscles. This insertion appears sometimes divided.

TRICEPS *Tertius*:

This muscle is fixed above by fleshy fibres to the anterior part of all the short branch of the *Ischium*, and to a small part of the tuberosity of that bone. This insertion covers some part of the tendon of the *Semi-membranosus*, and is covered by that of the *Semi-nervosus*.

From thence it runs down, and is inserted by fleshy fibres in the *Linea Aspera*, almost from the little *Trochanter*, down to the middle of the *Os Femoris*. It goes lower down than the first *Triceps*, sending off a separate portion like that of the muscle last mentioned.

These two portions join together, and form a common tendon, which, running down to the lower extremity of the *Os Femoris*, is inserted in the back part of the tuberosity of the inner *Condyle*. This separate portion is sometimes large enough to be taken for a distinct muscle, in which case we have a *Quadriceps* instead of a *Triceps*.

In all this progress this muscle is joined to the *Vastus Internus* by a perforated *Aponeurosis*, through which the blood vessels pass. *Winslow*.

TRICHIASIS, (*τριχίασις*, from *τριξ*, an hair) : A disorder of the eye-lid, consisting in an irritation thereof by the eye-lashes.

2 An affection of urine, when something like hairs are seen floating in it.

3 The *Pilare Malum*, or Hairy Evil.

TRI

TRICHOMANES, offic. *English* black maiden-hair.

It grows in hollow shady lanes, and on old stone buildings, being to be gathered in *September* and *October*.

This is what is commonly made use of in the Shops for the true *Capillus Veneris*, or maiden-hair, there being but little of that to be had. It is reckon'd to be much of the same nature with the true ; and to be pectoral, and good for coughs and consumptions ; to help the stone, gravel, and stoppage of urine ; and to be, in all cases, a fit succedaneum for the true *Capillus Veneris*. *Miller*.

TRICHOPHYLLON, (from *τριξ*, an hair, and *φύλλον*, a leaf) a plant whose leaves are small, resembling hairs. *Blancard*.

TRICHOSIS. See TRICHIASIS.

TRICHOTON, the hairy scalp.

TRICOCOS, the medlar. *Blancard*.

TRICOR, gold. *Rulandus*.

TRICUSPIDES *Valvulae*, three valves placed at the mouth of the right ventricle of the heart. See COR.

TRIDACTYLES, a name for several species of *Saxifraga*, in *Boerhaave*.

TRIFOLIUM arvense. *Lagopus* *Leporinus*, offic. Hares-foot. It is found frequently among corn, and in fallow-fields, flowering in *June* and *July*. The whole plant is used, though not very often.

Hares-foot is drying and binding, accounted good for a diarrhoea and dysentery, and to stop the too great flux of the *Catamenia* and *Fluor Albus*, and the spitting of blood. It helps the ulceration of the bladder, stranguary, pain, and heat in making

T R I

ing water. It is sold in our shops for the *Hispidula*.

TRIFOLIUM, *Lotus Herba, agrestis*, Offic. Common Trefoil.

It grows every where in the fields and meadows, flowering in *May* and *June*. The leaves and flowers are used, though but seldom.

They are drying and binding, and good for all kinds of fluxes, as, also, for the strangury and heat of urine, made into a cataplasm with hog's lard. They are reckon'd good for tumors and inflammations. *Miller*.

TRIFOLIUM Purpureum, offic. Purple-wort, or purple-grass.

It grows in meadows, flowering in summer. The herb is used.

The juice expels phlegmatic humours from the intestines, cures ulcers of the mouth and tongue; is a preservative against the small pox, and is vulgarly esteemed a present remedy for the purple fever of children.

TRIFOLIUM Bituminosum, offic. Stinking trefoil.

It grows plentifully in *Italy*, *Sicily*, and *Provence*; but is cultivated with us in gardens, flowering in *August*. The root, leaves, and seed are used.

The expressed oyl of the seed is highly commended for the palsy. *Ray*.

TRIGLA, the mullet.

TRIGLOCHINES. See **TRICUSPIDES**.

TRIGONA, the name of a narcotic medicine in *Galen*.

TRIGONOS, the name of a troche in *Galen*.

TRIMESTRIS, (from *tres*, three, and *mensis*, a month) an epithet for wheat, barley, &c. importing that

T R I

the grain has been but three months in the ground.

TRINITAS, 1 A name for the *Trifolium*.

2 According to *Blancard*, a name for the *Viola Tricolor*.

TRIOBOLON, the weight of three drams.

TRIOMPHYLLON, the name of a compound medicine in *Mesue. Castellus*.

TRIORCHIS 1 A person who has three testicles.

2 The buzzard.

TRIOSTEOSPERMUM, Doctor *Tinkar's* weed, or false *Ipecacuanha*.

TRIPALE. See **KANDEL**.

TRIPETALOUS flowers, (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *πέταλον*, a leaf) such as consist of three leaves, which are called petals, to distinguish them from the leaves of plants. *Miller's Dict.*

TRIPHYLLON, trefoil.

TRIPLOIDES, the name of a chirurgical instrument for elevating a large depressure of the *Cranium*. *Blancard*.

TRIPOLIS, or **TRIPOLITANA** terra. See **ALANA Terra**.

TRIPOLIUM, offic. Sea starwort.

It grows on the sea-shores, and by the banks of rivers exposed to the ebbing and flowing of the sea. It is rarely used.

TRIQUETRA *Ossa*, triangular bones found in some skulls.

TRISCA, **TRISCHA**, or **TRIS-SIA**, the same as **MUSTELA**, which see.

TRISPASTUM *Apellides seu Archimedis*, the name of a chirurgical instrument in *Oribasius*.

TRISPERMON, (from *τρεῖς*, three, and *σπέρμα*, seed) a cataplasm

N n 4 compounded

T R O

compounded of the seeds of cumin, apium, and bay-berries.

TRISSAGO. See CHAMÆDRYS.

TRISTITIA, (from *Tristis*, sad) sorrow.

TRISTO, the material fire contained in all the four elements, and producing the proper effect of each element. *Paracelsus*.

TRISULSÆ. See TRICUSPIDES.

TRITÆOPHYES, (from *τρίαινα*, tertian, and *φύω*, to produce) an epithet of a fever, much of the nature of a *tertian*, and taking its rise from it.

TRITÆOS, (*τρίαινα*, from *τρίς*, three) a *tertian*.

TRITICUM, offic. Wheat.

Wheat is sown in autumn, and reaped in *July* and *August*.

It is most generally used, and the best grain we have in *England*; the bread made of it being more pleasant and nourishing, than of any other grain. It is more used for food than medicine, though a poultice made of it, boiled in milk, eases pains, and ripens tumors and impostumations; and a piece of toasted bread dipt in wine, and applied to the stomach, is good to stay vomiting. Bran is sometimes made use of in cataplasms, and applied hot in bags, for pains in the side. *Miller*.

TRITIO, triture.

TRITURATIO, trituration, or the reducing hard substances to a fine powder, either by the mortar, or by way of levigation upon a marble.

TRIXAGO. See CHAMÆDRYS.

TROCHANTERES, two processes on the thigh-bone.

TROCHILUS, the wren.

T R Y

TROCHISCI, troches.

TROCHITES, the name of a stone, so called from its resembling *trochus*, a top.

TROCHLEA, a kind of pulley through which one of the tendons which moves the eye passes. See OCULUS.

TROCHLEARIS *musculus*, the muscle whose tendon passes thro' the *Trochlea*.

TROCHOIDES, (from *τροχός*, a wheel, and *εἶδος*, resemblance) an epithet for a species of articulation, when one bone enters into the cavity of another, like an axis into the knave of a wheel, as it happens in the articulation with the first and second *vertebræ* of the neck.

TROCHUS, the name of a shell-fish.

TROCTOS, (*τρώκτος*, from *τρώγω*, to eat) eatable, esculent.

TROGLE, a cavity made by erosion.

TROGLODYTICA *Myrrha*, the best species of myrrh. See MYRRHA.

TRONOS, or TRONOSSA, the choicest species of manna. *Paracelsus*.

TROPHOS, the name of a liniment in *Paulus Ægineta*.

TROPICUS *Morbus*, a chronical disease.

TROXIMOS. See TROCTOS.

TRUNCULI, the extremities of animals, as the feet, ears, &c.

TRUTTA, offic. The trout.

TRYGEPHANIOS, a kind of secondary wine, expressed from the husks of grapes, after the first juice is pressed out.

TRYGIS. See TRAGUS.

TRYCODES, an epithet for a species of *Collyria* in *Galen*.

TRYPA

T U L

TRYPANON. See TERE-
BELLIA. *amar. ud.*
TRYPHEROS, soft, delicate,
mild.

TRYX, 1. The lees of wine or
oyl.

2. Black bile.

TSHINKA, the name of a tree
growing in the *Molucca* Islands.

TSJAMBOU. See JAMBOS.

TSIAPANGAM. See LIGNUM
Campefcantum.

TSIELA, the name of a tall
tree, growing in *Malabar*.

TSJEM-TANI, the name of a
prodigious tree which grows in
Malabar.

TSJEROM-KARA, the name
of an ever-green shrub, growing in
Malabar.

TSJEROE-KATOU, the name
of a beautiful tree growing in *Ma-
labar*.

TSJEROE-POEAM, the name
of a bacciferous shrub, growing in
Malabar.

TYBÆ *Fallopianæ*, the fallopian
tubes, or too passages in the womb
resembling trumpets, discovered by
Fallopius. See GENERATIO.

TUBEL, scales of copper. *Ru-
landus*.

TUBELECH. See DUELECH.

TUBERA, (from *tumeo*, to swell)

1 Round tumors on the body.

2 Fungi, or mushrooms.

TUBERCULUM, (a dim. of *tu-
ber*, a tumor) a tubercle, or small
tumor.

TUBULLUS *Marinus*. See AN-
TALIUM.

TUBUS, a tube, or pipe.

TULIPA, offic. The tulip.

It is planted in gardens, and
flowers in the spring.

This plant seems to be of a fine,
gentle emollient virtue, like other
bulbs; but the price has been an

T U R

impediment to its use. In some re-
spects it resembles the onion, but
its bulb is not so aromatic. The
bulb gently roasted is said to afford
good nutriment, and to provoke
lust. *Boerhaave*.

TULIPIFERA, (from *Tulipa*, a
tulip, and *fero*, to bear) the tulip
tree.

TULOS, (*τυλος*, a primitive in
the Greek) a callus.

TUMBABA, or TUMPABAR,
live sulphur. *Rulandus*.

TUMBALUM, or TUBEL, the
scales of metals.

TUMBIL, earth. *Rulandus*.

TUMOR, (from *tumeo*, to swell)
a swelling, or any part of the body
which is preternaturally enlarged.

TUNA, *Indian* fig. See O-
PUNTIA.

TUNETANUS *flos*. See AFRI-
CANUS *flos*.

TUPHUS, or TUFUS. See
TYPHOS.

TUPI-EWA. See SCRO-
PARIA.

TURAS, the secret effect of wa-
ter. *Paracelsus*.

TURBEDON, the *Arabic* name
for TURPITH.

TURBINATA *ossa*, the turbi-
nated bones of the nose.

TURBINATUM, the pineal
gland.

TURBITH, and TURPE-
THUM, offic. Turbith, or turpith.

It grows plentifully in *Ceylon* and
Malabar in the *East-Indies*; from
whence the roots are brought to us,
being the only parts used.

Turpith is a pretty strong ca-
thartic, purging tough serous hu-
mours from the remote parts; and
thereby helps the dropfy, gout, and
rheumatism, and is an ingredient
in several of the stronger cathartics.
Miller.

TURBO-

T U S

TURBOTUS, the turbet.

TURCHOIS, offic. The turquois.

TURCHOSA, the same as the preceding.

TURDUS, offic. 1 The mavis, or thrush.

2 The name of a fish found in the *Mediterranean*, otherwise called the wrass, or old-wife.

TURNERA, the name of a species of plants found in *America* by *F. Plumier*, who gave it this name in honour of Dr. *Turner* a famous *English* physician.

TURPETHUM. See **TURBITH**.

TURPETHUM minerale, turpith, or turbith mineral; a preparation of mercury.

TURREIS, the name of a stone, which is said to preserve bones from being fractur'd in a fall.

TURRITIS, folio Leucoii, *Camelina*, offic. Treacle wormseed.

It grows in putrid places, and flowers in *June* and *July*. The herb is used, which kills and dislodges worms, corroborates the stomach, expels poison, is beneficial to paralytic and epileptic patients, and cures ulcers of the mouth. *Dale*.

TURRITIS, offic. Tower musard.

This is found in sandy hillocks, and flowers in *June*. The herb is used; the juice of which is recommended for curing ulcers of the mouth, and killing worms. *Dale*.

TURTUR, offic. The turtle-dove.

TURUNDÆ, tents.

TURUNDULA, (a dim. of *turunda*, a tent) a small tent.

TUS. See **THUS**.

TUSAI, a name for several species of *CORONA Imperialis*.

T Y P

TUSSEDO, (from *tussio*, to cough) a cough.

TUSSICULARIA, medicines which excite a cough. *Cæli Aurelianus*.

TUSSILAGO, *Farfara*, offic. Colts-foot.

It grows in moist watery places, flowering early in the spring. The leaves and flowers are used.

They are pectoral, and accounted good for diseases of the lungs and breast, as coughs, consumptions, and shortness of breath; and are frequently put into pectoral apozems: The dry herb, cut small, is smoaked among tobacco for coughs, and other affections of the lungs. *Miller*.

TUSSIS, (from טוץ sneezing) a cough.

TUTENAG, speltre, or zink.

TUTIA, tutty. See *CADMIA*.

TYLLI grana, the seeds of the lesser *Ricinus*. *Castellus*.

TYLOMA, (τύλωμα, from τύλο, a callus) a callus, or that substance which grows about the fractures of bones.

TYMPANIAS, or **TYMPANITES**, (from τύμπανον, a drum) a watery tumor in the abdomen.

TYMPANUM, 1 The drum of the ear. See *OTOS*.

2 A part of the surgical machine, in *Oribasius*.

TYPHA, offic. Reed-mace, or cats-tail.

This plant is found in marshes, and on the banks of rivulets. The only part of it used is its flowers, which, when mixed with well-washed hogs-lard, cures burns. *Dale*.

TYPHA aromatica. See *ACORUS verus*.

TYPHODES. See **TYPHOS**.

TYPHOMANIA, (τυφωμανία)

V A L

μαλιν, from *τυφ*, a sort of fever and *μανια*, madness) a disorder complicated of a phrensy and a lethargy. *Galen*.

TYPHONIA, the same as the preceding.

TYPHOS, a sort of fever, of which *Hippocrates* enumerates five species.

TYPHOS, (*τύφ*, from *τύπ*, to afflict) the form or type of a disease.

TYRBE, a perturbation or confusion.

TYRIA. See ALOPECIA.

TYRIASIS. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

TYRIUM *Emplastrum*. The name of a plaister in *Aetius*.

TYROS, (*τυρός*, from *τέλω*, to dry) cheese.

TYROSIS, (from *τυρός*, cheese, or coagulated milk) a disorder of the stomach proceeding from milk coagulated therein.

TYRRHENICUM *Emplastrum*, the name of a plaister in *Aetius*.

TYRUS, a serpent, or viper.

V.

VACCA, the cow.

VACCINIA. See VITIS *Idæa*.

VAGINA, the passage from the external *Pudenda* to the mouth of the *Uterus*. See GENERATIO.

VAGINALIS *Tunica*. 1 A coat of the *Testes*.

2 Another of the *Oesophagus*.

3 Another of the spinal marrow.

VAGITUS, (from *vagio*, to cry) the moanings of children, when out of order.

VALERIANA *major*, offic. Garden valerian.

V A N

It is usually planted in gardens, though it grows wild in the *Alpine* countries. The roots are principally used.

They are alexipharmic, sudorific, and cephalic; and are accounted useful in malignant fevers, and pestilential distempers; they help the head and nerves, provoke urine, and bring down the menses.

VALERIANA *sylvestris*, offic. Great wild valerian.

It grows in watery places and near ditches, flowering in *May*.

This is lately much used in affections of the head and nerves, *Miller*.

VALERIANA *minor*, offic. Small valerian.

It grows in marshy grounds and moist meadows, flowering in *May*.

It is supposed to agree in virtues with the preceding, though in a milder degree.

VALERIANA is, also, a name for several species of VALERIANELLA.

VALERIANA *Græca*, a name for several sorts of POLEMONIUM.

VALERIANELLA, *arvensis*. *Lactuca agnina*, offic. Lambs-lettuce, or corn-sallad.

It is a very soft, succulent, mild, pleasant, and nourishing herb. *Boerhaave*.

VALGUS, bow-leg'd.

VALIGA, an infusion of jalap in spirit of wine.

VALLUM. 1 The eye-brow.

2 A species of bandage.

VALRAT, a leaf. *Rulandus*.

VALVULÆ, (from *valvæ*, folding doors) valves, or little membranes in the veins, &c. which stop the return of the blood.

VANELLUS, the lapwing.

VANILIA, or BANILIA, offic. The vanelloes, or banilas.

They

V A S

They grow in *New Spain*, and other parts of the *West Indies*, from whence they are brought to us.

They are only used with us as an ingredient in chocolate, to which they give a pleasant flavour. *Mil-ler*.

VAPORES. See HYSTERICA.

VAPORARIUM, (from *vaporo*, to evaporate) a vapour bath.

VAPORATIO, a fomentation by the vapours or steam of warm liquors.

VAPPA, wine deprived of its spirituous parts.

VARENI, or VARI, (from *vario*, to change) the wandering gout.

VARICIFORMIS, (from *varix*, a blackish tubercle in a vein, and *forma*, resemblance) certain vessels contiguous to the *Epididymides*, so called, because they appear full of flexures and contortions.

VARICOSA, (from the preceding derivation) an epithet applied to several plexuses of the vessels about the *Pudenda*, particularly of the male. *Castellus*.

VARICULA, (a diminutive of *varix*, a blackish tubercle in a vein) an intumescence of the veins in the *Tunica Adnata* of the eye, proceeding from a distention of them by black blood. *Castellus*.

VARIEGATIO, (from *vario*, to be of different colours) variegation, in botany, is the diversifying with several colours, as is observed in the leaves and flowers of plants.

VARIOLÆ, the small-pox.

VARIX, an unequal nodous, and blackish tubercle of the veins.

VARUS, a pimple on the face.

VAS, 1 A Vessel.

2 In anatomy, any part which conveys a fluid, as a vein, artery, &c.

V A Y

VASTUS *externus*.

This is a very large fleshy muscle, almost as long as the *Os Femoris*, broad at the extremities, and thick in the middle, lying on the outside of the thigh.

Its upper insertion being something tendinous, is in the posterior, or convex rough surface of the great *Trochanter*. It is, also, fixed by a fleshy insertion along the outside of the *Os Femoris*, for above two thirds of its length downwards, in the corresponding part of the *Linea Aspera*, and in the neighbouring portion of the *Fascia Lata*.

VASTUS *Internus*.

This muscle is very like the former, and situated in the same manner, on the inside of the *Os Femoris*.

It is fixed above by a short flat tendon, in the anterior rough surface of the great *Trochanter*, and, by fleshy fibres, in that oblique line, which terminates the basis of the *Collum Femoris* anteriorly, on the foreside of the insertions of the *Psoas* and *Iliacus*; in the whole inside of the *Os Femoris*; and in the *Linea Aspera* on one side of the insertions of the three *Tricipites*, almost down to the internal *Condyle*.

From all this extent the fibres run downward, and a little obliquely forward; and the body of the muscle increases. It terminates below in an *Aponeurosis*, which is fixed in the edge of the tendon of the *Rectus Anterior*, in the side of the *Patella*, and of its tendinous ligament, and in the side of the head, or upper extremity of the *Tibia*.

VASUM, a vessel, *Scribonius Largus*.

VAYNILLAS. See VANILIA.

VEEL-

V E N

VEEL-GUTTA, a name for the OREOSELINUM. *Blancard.*

VEGETATIO, (from *Vegitor*, to be quickned) vegetation, or the growing of vegetables.

VEGITABLES, plants, or natural bodies having parts organically formed, but without sensation.

VEHICULUM, (from *veho*, to convey) a vehicle, or any liquor in which a medicine is given to a patient, in order to render it more agreeable and commodious.

VELONÆ, certain fishes mentioned by *Oribasius*.

VENÆ, the veins.

The veins are only a continuation of the external capillary arteries, reflected back again towards the heart, and uniting their channels as they approach it, till at last they all form three large veins; the *Cava Descendens*, which brings the blood back from all the parts above the heart; the *Cava Ascendens*, which brings the blood from all the parts below the heart; and the *Porta*, which carries the blood to the liver.

The coats of the veins are the same with those of the arteries, only the muscular coat is as thin in all the veins, as it is in the capillary arteries; the pressure of the blood against the sides of the veins being less than that against the sides of the arteries.

In the veins there is no pulse, because the blood is thrown into them with a continued stream; and because it moves from a narrow channel to a wider.

The capillary veins unite with one another, as has been said of the capillary arteries.

In all the veins which are perpendicular to the horizon, excepting those of the *Uterus*, and of the

V E N

Porta, there are small membranes or valves; sometimes there is only one; sometimes there are two, and sometimes three placed together, like so many half thimbles stuck to the sides of the veins, with their mouths towards the heart. In the motion of the blood, towards the heart, they are pressed close to the sides of the veins; but if the blood should fall back, it must fill the valves; and they, being distended, stop up the channel, so that no blood can repass them. *Keil.*

The blood, distributed to all parts of the body by two kinds of arteries, the *Aorta*, and *Pulmonary Artery*, returns by three kinds of veins, called by anatomists, *Vena cava*, *Vena Portæ*, and the *Pulmonary Vein*.

The *Vena Cava* carries back to the right auricle of the heart, the blood conveyed by the *Aorta* to all the parts of the body, except what goes by the coronary arteries of the heart. It receives all this blood from the arterial ramifications, in part directly, and in part indirectly.

The *Vena Portæ* receives the blood carried to the floating *Viscera* of the *Abdomen*, by the *Cæliac* artery, and the two *Mesenteric* arteries; and conveys it to the *Hepatic* vein, and from thence to the *Vena Cava*.

The *Pulmonary Vein* conveys to the pulmonary sinus, or left auricle of the heart, the blood carried to the lungs by the pulmonary artery.

To these three veins, two others might be added: those which belong particularly to the heart, and to its auricles, and the sinuses of the *Dura Mater*.

VENA *Cava superior.* This vein runs from the right auricle of the

the heart, almost in a direct course, for about two fingers breadth, lying within the *Pericardium*, in the right side of the trunk of the *Aorta*, but a little more anteriorly.

As it goes out of the *Pericardium*, it is inclined a little to the left-hand, and then runs up about an inch, that is, as high as the cartilage of the first true rib, and a little higher than the curvature of the *Aorta*. At this place it terminates by a bifurcation, or division, into two large branches, or subordinate trunks, called *Subclaviæ*, from their lying behind, and, in some measure, under the *Claviculæ*, both in the same manner.

The right *Subclavian*, which is the shortest of the two, commonly sends out four capital branches; the *Jugularis externa* and *interna*, the *Vertebralis*, and *Axillaris*, which last is rather a continuation, than a branch of the *Subclavian*.

The left *Subclavian*, being longer than the right, gives off, first of all the small veins on the left side, answering to those on the right side, that come from the trunk of the *Superior Cava*; as the *Mediastina*, *Pericardia*, *Diaphragmatica superior*, *Thymica*, *Mammaria interna*, and *Trachealis*.

VENA Cava inferior. The portion of this vein contained in the *Pericardium* is very small, being scarcely the twelfth part of an inch on the fore-part, and not above the fourth part of an inch on the back-part. From thence it immediately perforates the *Diaphragm*, to which it gives the *Vena Diaphragmaticæ inferiores*, or *Phrenicæ*.

It passes next behind the liver, through the great *Sinus* of that *Viscus*, to which it furnishes several branches, termed *Venæ Hepaticæ*.

In this course it inclines a little toward the *Spina Dorsi*, and *Aorta inferior*, the trunk and ramification of which it afterwards accompanies in the *Abdomen*, all the way to the *Os Sacrum*; the *ArterioCæliaca*, and the two *Mesentericæ*, only excepted.

Thus the inferior *Cava* sends out on each side, in the same manner with the *Aorta*, the *Venæ Adiposæ Renales*, *Spermaticæ*, *Lumbares* and *Sacræ*. Having reached to the *Os Sacrum*, it loses the name of *Cava*; and, terminating by a bifurcation, like that of the descending *Aorta*, it forms the two *Venæ Iliacæ*.

VENA Azygos, and *VENÆ Intercoastales*.

The *VENA Azygos*, or *sine Pari*, is very considerable, and arises posteriorly from the superior *Cava*, a little above the *Pericardium*.

It is immediately afterwards bent backward, over the origin of the right lung, forming an arch which surrounds the great pulmonary vessels on that side, as the arch of the *Aorta* does those of the left side; with this difference only, that the curvature of the *Azygos* is almost directly backward; whereas that of the *Aorta* is oblique. From thence it runs down on the right side of the *Vertebræ Dorsi*, on one side of the *Aorta*, and before the intercostal arteries; and, getting behind the *Diaphragm*, it terminates by a very sensible *Anastomosis*; sometimes with the *Vena Renalis*, sometimes with a neighbouring lumbar vein, sometimes immediately with the trunk of the *Cava inferior*, and sometimes otherwise.

I have seen this vein extremely large, resembling the trunk of the inferior *Cava*, from the *Diaphragm*, to the origin of the *Renales*, the true *Cava*

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Cava being through all this space very narrow, or of the size of an ordinary *Azygos*.

The *VENA Azygos* sends out, first of all, two or three small veins from the top of the arch, one of which goes to the *Aspera Arteria*; the others, partly to the *Aspera Arteria*, and, partly, to the *Bronchia*, by the name of *Venæ Bronchiales*, accompanying the ramifications of the bronchial artery.

Afterwards, the *Azygos* detaches from the extremity of the arch, a small trunk, common to two or three small veins, called *Intercostales Superiores Dextræ*, which bring back the blood from the first three series of intercostal muscles, and from the neighbouring part of the *Pleura*.

These intercostal veins send branches through the intercostal muscles, to the *Serratus superior Posticus*, and to the *Serratus Major*, and afterwards they run along the interstices between the ribs, and communicate with the *Venæ Mammariæ*.

They, also, send small branches backward to the vertebral muscles, and canal of the spine, where they communicate with the venal circles, or sinuses, which bring back the blood from the *Medulla Spinalis*.

VENÆ Pectorales Internæ.

The *Pectorales Internæ* are small veins disposed in pairs, towards the right and left hand, behind the *Sternum*, and parts near it, including the *Diaphragmaticæ Superiores*, or *Pericardio-diaphragmaticæ*, *Mediastinæ*, *Mammariæ Internæ*, *Thymicæ*, *Pericardiæ*, and *Gutturales*, or *Tracheales*.

All these small veins are divided into right and left; and these are both distributed much in the same manner; but they differ in their

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origin, because of the inequality in the bifurcation of the *Cava superior*.

The right *Vena Mediastina* goes out anteriorly, from the trunk of the superior *Cava*, a little above the origin of the *Azygos*; the left comes from the *Subclavia*.

The right superior *Diaphragmatica*, or *Pericardia Diaphragmatica*, comes anteriorly from the root of the bifurcation near the *Mediastina*; and is distributed by several branches to the upper, fore, and back parts of the *Pericardium*, communicating with those of the left *Diaphragmatica*, and accompanying the nerve of the same name. The left superior *Diaphragmatica* comes from the left *Subclavian*, a little below the origin of the *Mammaria*.

The right internal *Mammaria* arises anteriorly from the *Vena Cava*, a little below the angle of the bifurcation: It runs along the nearest internal or posterior edge of the *Sternum*; and on the cartilaginous extremities of the right ribs, together with the artery of the same name. Having reached near the *Diaphragm*, it sends it a branch, which runs towards the tendinous plane, and communicates with the common diaphragmatic veins.

Afterwards this mammary vein gives small branches to the *Mediastinum*, and others between the ribs, to the integuments; of which those that pass between, and under, the cartilages of the last true ribs, run down on the inner or posterior side of the *Musculi Recti Abdominis*, being ramified among their fleshy fibres, and communicating, really, with the epigastric veins, by several small twigs.

The left internal *Mammaria* arises anteriorly from the left *Subclavian*, opposite to the cartilage, or anterior extremity of the first true rib.

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VENÆ Subclaviæ.

The right subclavian vein is very short, and its course very oblique ; so that it appears to arise higher than the left vein. It sends off, first of all, four large branches, the *vertebralis*, which is the first and most posterior ; the *Jugularis Interna* and *Externa*, and the *Axillaris*.

The left subclavian seems to ascend but very little after the bifurcation, because it runs farther, and more transversely, than the right : And in this course it covers the origin of three large arteries, which come from the curvature of the *Aorta*. It sends off four large branches, besides the small pectoral veins, and receives the *Ductus Thoracicus*.

It, also, gives off, before its principal division, a small trunk for the left superior intercostals, which are sometimes six in number, and communicate with the inferior intercostals, and with a branch of the *Vena Azygos*. This small common intercostal trunk, furnishes, also, the left *Bronchialis*.

VENÆ Jugulares Externæ.

Each external jugular vein arises from the subclavian on the same side, sometimes from the *Axillaris*, and sometimes from the union of these two veins. The right and left do not always arise in the same manner ; for sometimes the right comes from the subclavian, and the left from the internal jugular, on the same side. They run up between the *Musculus Cutaneus*, and *Sterno-Mastoidæus*, being covered, by the former, and crossing over the latter.

VENA Jugularis Externa Anterior.

The anterior external jugular vein is often a branch of the *Jugularis*

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Interna, and sometimes arises from the communications of the two *Jugulares*, in such a manner as that it cannot be said to belong more to the one than to the other. Sometimes, but very rarely, it comes from the *Vena Axillaris*.

It runs up towards the lateral part of the lower jaw, between the angle and the chin, like a *Vena Maxillaris*, and sends several branches forwards, backwards, and inwards.

Posteriorly it gives, 1 A large branch of the side of the upper part of the larynx, which communicates with the *Jugularis Interna* ; and, likewise, with a large short branch of the posterior external jugular. 2 A small branch which has the same communication, but which is not always to be found. 3 Another small branch, a little below the lower jaw, which communicates with the posterior external jugular.

Anteriorly it sends several branches to the muscles of the *Larynx*, *Sternohyoidæi*, *Thyrohyoidæi*, and to the integuments ; and below the *Larynx*, it sends communicating branches to the anterior external jugular of the other side.

A little higher, opposite to the *Cartilago Thyroides*, it gives off a transverse branch, which runs on the anterior and lower part of the *Musculi Sterno-mastoidæi*, and communicates with the jugular of the other side, though not always by a vein of the same kind.

VENA Jugularis Externa Posterior, sive Superior.

The posterior, or superior external jugular vein, runs up toward the parotid gland, and lower anterior part of the eye, giving out several considerable branches toward each side.

At its origin it sends out, posteriorly,

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riorly; a principal branch with its ramifications, to the muscles which cover the *Scapula*, and joint of the *Humerus*, commonly called *Vena Muscularis*, and which might be named *Superhumeralis*.

A little higher, it gives off the *Vena Cervicalis*, which goes to the vertebral muscles of the neck; this vein communicates with the *Humeralis*, by several *Areolæ*, or venous meshes, and they are both ramified in different manners.

These ramifications and communications are, in part, covered by the *Musculus Trapezius*, and communicate, also, with some branches of the *Vena Occipitalis*, and with a branch of the superior intercostal vein, which perforates the first intercostal muscle.

Near the cervical vein, but a little more outward, it gives off, sometimes, the small *Vena Cephalica*, which runs down between the *Pectoralis major*, and *Deltoides*, and unites with the *Vena Cephalica* of the arm.

Backward it detaches the *Vena Occipitalis*, which is distributed on the *Occiput*, and, sometimes, comes from the *Vena Vertebralis*, or *Axillaris*: It, also, sends out a small vein, which enters the *Cranium* by the posterior mastoid hole, and terminates in one of the lateral sinuses of the *Dura Mater*. This branch comes, sometimes, from another vein.

Having reached as far as the parotid gland, it forms communications with the anterior external jugular, under the angle of the lower jaw, and then passes through the parotid gland, between that angle and the condyle, giving off a large branch, which communicates with another branch common to the inter-

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nal and anterior external jugulars.

VENA Jugularis Interna.

The internal jugular vein is the largest of all those that go to the head, though not so large as it seems to be when injected.

It runs up behind the *Sterno-mastoidæus* and *Omo-hyoidæus*, which it crosses, along the sides of the *Vertebæ* of the neck, by the edge of the *Longus Colli*, to the fossula in the *Foramen Lacerum* of the *Basis Cranii*.

The first branches it sends off are small, and go to the *Thyroide* glands: About two fingers breadth, higher up, it detaches a middle-sized branch, which runs laterally towards the *Larynx*, and may be named *Vena Gutturælis*.

This guttural vein divides, principally, into three branches, the lowest of which goes to the *Thyroide* gland, and neighbouring muscles; the middle branch to the *Larynx*, and *Musculi Thyroidæi*, and the third runs, upward, to the great communication between the two *Jugulares*. In this, however, there is some variety; and I have seen the left guttural vein go out from the *Axillaris*.

VENA Vertebralis.

The vertebral vein arises posteriorly from the *Subclavia*, or *Axillaris*; sometimes by two stems, sometimes by one, which soon afterwards divides into two.

The first and principal stem gives out a branch called *Vena Cervicalis*, which is distributed to the neighbouring muscles, and, afterwards, runs up through the holes of the transverse *Apophyses* of the *Vertebæ Colli*. This cervical branch comes, sometimes from the *Axillaris*.

The other stem of the vertebral vein runs up on the side of the *Vertebæ*,

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tebræ, and, having reached the fourth, or, sometimes, higher, it runs in between the transverse apophyses of that *Vertebræ*; and of the fifth, to join the first or principal stem.

Thus the vertebral vein accompanies the artery of the same name, sometimes in one trunk, sometimes in several stems through all the holes of the transverse apophyses of the *Vertebræ Colli*, all the way to the great *Foramen Occipitale*, communicating with the occipital veins, and small occipital sinuses of the *Dura Mater*.

VENA *Axillaris*.

The subclavian vein, having sent off the branches already described, goes out of the thorax, and passes before the anterior portion of the *Musculus Scalenus*, and between the first rib and the clavicle, to the *Axilla*. Through this course it takes the name of *Vena Axillaris*, and gives off several branches, the principal of which are, the *Venæ Musculares*, *Thoracicæ*, and *Vena Cephalica*, which is sometimes double.

The first veins which it sends off, are the *Musculares*, distributed to the middle portion of the *Musculus Trapezius*, to the *Angularis*, *Infraspinatus* and *Subscapularis*; and as some of these branches go to the shoulder exteriorly, others interiorly, the *Venæ Scapulares* are distinguished into external and internal.

A little before the *Axillaris* reaches the *Axilla*, it sends out the *Venæ Thoracicæ*, one of which is superior, called, also, *Mammaria Externa*, and the other inferior: It likewise sends ramifications to the *Musculus Subscapularis*, *Teres major*, *Teres minor*, *Supraspinatus*, *Latissimus Dorsi*, *Serratus major*, *Pectoralis minor*, *Pectoralis major*, and to the glands of the *Axilla*; and, some-

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times, gives a communicating branch to the *Vena Basilica*.

The *Axillaris*, having reached the side of the head of the *Os Humeri*, produces a very considerable branch, named *Vena Cephalica*; and afterwards runs along the arm, by the name of *Vena Basilica*, which however appears, sometimes, to be rather a branch, than a continuation, of the trunk of the *Axillaris*; in which case, the *Cephalica* and *Basilica* might be looked upon as two principal branches of the axillary vein.

VENA *Cephalica*.

The cephalic vein, which is a branch of the *Axillaris*, at a small distance from its origin, joins the small *Cephalica*, which runs down from the *Subclavia*, or *Jugularis externa*, having till then run near the surface of the body, between the *Deltoides* and *Pectoralis major*; and, sometimes, these two veins communicate before their union.

The great *Cephalica* runs down between the tendons of the last-mentioned muscles, and along the outer edge of the external portion of the *Biceps*, communicating several times with the *Vena Basilica*, and sending small ramifications, on each side, to the neighbouring muscles, fat, and skin. Some branches go out from its upper part, which, lower down, unite again with the trunk.

A little below the external condyle of the *Os Humeri*, it detaches a branch backward, which runs up between the *Musculus Brachialis*, and the upper portion of the *Supinator Longus*; and afterwards bends back between the *Os Humeri*, and *Anconæus Externus*, where it communicates with some branches of the *Basilica*.

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Having reached very near the fold of the arm, it is divided into two principal branches, one long, the other short: The long branch is named *Radialis Externa*, and the short one may be called *Mediana Cephalica*, to distinguish it from another *Mediana*, which is a short branch of the *Basilica*, and therefore ought to be called *Vena Mediana Basilica*.

The external radial vein runs along the *Radius*, between the muscles and integuments, giving off branches toward both sides, which communicate with other branches of the same vein, and with some from the *Basilica*, forming *Areolæ*, much in the same manner as the *Saphena* does in the lower extremity.

The *Mediana Cephalica* runs down obliquely toward the middle of the fold of the arm, under the integuments, and over the tendon of the *Biceps*, where it joins a short branch of the same kind from the *Basilica*, which I have already named *Mediana Basilica*. These two *Medianæ* unite in an angle, the *Apex* of which is turned downward.

From this angular union, or *Anastomosis*, a considerable branch goes out, which runs down on the fore arm, uniting on one side with the *Vena Cephalica*, and communicating, on the other, with the *Basilica*, by several irregular *Areolæ*. The name of *Mediana* is given to this large branch, as well as to the two other short ones, by the union of which it is formed; but, that they may not be confounded, this large branch may be termed *Mediana major*, or *media*, the names already given to the other two being retained.

VENA *Basilica*,

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The ancients termed the basilic vein of the right arm, the vein of the liver, or *Vena Hepatica Brachii*; and that of the left arm, the vein of the spleen, or *Vena Splenica Brachii*: It has sometimes a double origin, by a branch of communication with the trunk of the *Axillaris*.

It sends off first of all, under the head of the *Os Humeri*, a pretty large branch, which passes almost transversely round the neck of that bone, from within backward, and from behind outward, running up on the *Scapula*, where it is ramified on the *Deltoides*, and communicates with the *Venæ Scapulares externæ*. This branch may be named *Vena Subhumeralis*, or *Articulares*, as the artery which lies in the same place, they both having much the same course.

This articular vein sends down two principal branches, one of which runs along the inside of the bone, to which, and to the *Periosteum*, it gives small veins: The other turns forward toward the middle of the arm, between the bone and the *Biceps*, and communicates with the *Cephalica*.

VENA *Cava Inferior*.

The inferior *Vena Cava*, having run down about a quarter of an inch from the right auricle of the heart within the *Pericardium*, as has been already said, pierces that membrane, and the tendinous portion of the diaphragm, which adhere very closely to each other.

At this place it gives off the *Venæ Diaphragmaticæ*, or *Phrenicæ* which are distributed to the diaphragm, and appear principally on its lower side, one toward the right-hand, and one toward the left: The right vein is more backward, and lower,

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than the left ; the left is distributed partly to the *Pericardium*, and partly to the diaphragm ; and sometimes they send ramifications to the *Capsulæ Renales*, much in the same manner as the *Arteriæ Phrenicæ*.

The inferior *Cava* having perforated the diaphragm, passes thro' the posterior part of the great fissure of the liver, penetrating a little into the substance of that *Viscus*, between the great lobe, and the *Lobulus Spigelii*, being, however, covered but very little, on the back side, by the substance of the liver, till it reaches the *Lobulus*.

In its passage it sends off, commonly, three large branches, called *Venæ Hepaticæ*, which are ramified in the liver. Sometimes there are only two, and sometimes four.

VENÆ Iliacæ.

Each original iliac vein is divided, on the side of the *Os Sacrum*, much after the same manner as the arteries, into two large trunks, or secondary iliac veins. This second bifurcation is about a finger's-breadth below that of the iliac arteries.

One of these trunks is named *Vena Iliaca Externa*, or anterior ; the other, *Interna*, or posterior. The external vein is also named, simply, *Iliaca* ; and the internal, *Hypogastrica*. The external vein seems to be the true continuation of the trunk, and the *Hypogastrica* only a branch. I here speak of adult bodies ; because, in the *Fœtus*, there is a considerable variation.

VENA Hypogastrica.

The hypogastric, or internal iliac vein, runs behind the artery of the same name, making the same kind of arch, from which the following branches go out.

From the posterior, or convex part of the arch, it gives a branch

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to the superior lateral part of the *Os Sacrum*, which is distributed to the *Musculus Sacer*, or *Transverso-spinalis Lumborum*, and other muscles thereabouts, and to the cavity of the bone, which it enters through the first great hole.

A little lower, on the same side, it sends out another, which is distributed much in the same manner with the former, and enters the second hole.

From the external lateral part of the same arch, a little anteriorly, it sends out a large branch, which runs behind the great sciatic *Sinus*, and is distributed to the *Musculi Glutæi Pyriformis*, and *Gemelli*.

VENA Saphena.

The *Vena Saphena*, in its passage from the inguen to the foot, is covered only by the skin and fat ; immediately after its rise, it gives small veins to the inferior inguinal glands ; and then it gives out others more anteriorly, which, running under the integuments, communicate with each other by numerous *Areolæ*, or meshes : Sometimes these communications come all from the ramifications of one branch.

The *Saphena*, having run down on the thigh, as low as the middle of the *Sartorius*, sends off to the same side several branches, which communicate with each other, and with the superior branches already mentioned ; and, as they run down, they communicate again with the trunk of the *Saphena*.

These two sorts of communications furnish a third collateral kind ; from which, also, particular branches are detached, which communicate with each other, at different distances, all the way to the knee.

CONTINUATION of the *Vena Cruralis*.

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The crural vein having sent off the *Saphena*, and the small branches for the *Pectineus*, as has been said, runs down on the thigh, behind the crural artery. Opposite to the little trochanter; it produces two large short branches, or one which afterwards divides into two, whereof one is anterior, the other posterior.

The anterior branch runs, more or less, transversely forward, to be distributed to the *Vastus internus*, lower part of the *Pectineus*, and of the second *Triceps*, and to the other two muscles of the same name, running in between them as it goes from one to the other.

The posterior branch runs, more or less, transversely backward, and furnishes the *Glutæi vastus externus*, and beginning of the *Biceps*.

SAPHENA Minor.

The little *Saphena*, having got near the integuments, in its course downward, gives out a branch, which runs backward, and communicates with the great *Saphena*, about the middle of the back-side of the thigh.

Immediately above and below the ham, this vein sends out other branches, which, also, communicate with the *Saphena major*; and having run down about one third part of the back-side of the *Tibia*, it sends off another branch, which is afterwards reunited to the trunk.

About the beginning of the *Tendo Achillis*, the little *Saphena* runs outward in the integuments, toward the outer angles, where it terminates in cutaneous ramifications sent to every side.

VENA Poplitea.

The crural vein having detached the little *Saphena*, runs down between the *Biceps* and the other flexors of the leg, closely accompa-

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nied by the crural Artery, between which, and the inner condyle of the *Os Femoris*, it is situated.

A little above the ham, it takes the name of *Vena Poplitea*, and, as it runs down betwixt the two condyles, it gives branches to the flexor muscles above-mentioned, to the lower and posterior parts of both *Vasti*, and to the fat which lies above the interstice of the two condyles.

It, also, gives off several other branches, one of which runs up laterally between the outer condyle and the *Biceps*, and then turning forward, is ramified in the same manner with the artery. Another branch goes backward, sending ramifications to the beginning of the *Gastrocnemii*; after which, it runs down on the backside of these muscles to the *Tendo Achillis*.

VENA Tibialis anterior.

The anterior tibial vein, having distributed some small branches from its very beginning, to the muscles behind the heads of the two bones of the leg, perforates the interosseous ligament from behind, forward, and runs between the superior portions of the *Musculus Tibialis Anticus*, and *Extensor Digitorum communis*.

As soon as it pierces the interosseous ligament, it distributes small superficial branches to the head of the *Tibia* and *Fibula*, which run to the joint of the knee, and communicate with the lateral branches of the *Vena Poplitea*.

Afterwards it divides into two or three branches, which run down together on the fore side of the interosseous ligament, in company with the anterior tibial artery which they surround at different distances, by small communicating circles.

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VENA *Tibialis posterior*.

The posterior tibial vein gives off, from its beginning, a branch toward the inside which is distributed to the *Gastrocnemii* and *Soleus*. This vein is named *Suralis*.

Afterwards the posterior *Tibialis* runs down between the *Soleus* and *Tibialis posticus*, giving branches to each of them. It is divided in the same manner as the *Tibialis anterior*, into two or three branches, which, as they run, surround the corresponding artery, by small communicating circles formed at different distances.

It continues this course in company with the artery, as low as the outer angle, furnishing the *Musculus Tibialis posticus*, and the long flexors of the toes. At the lower part of the leg, it communicates with a transverse branch of the *Saphena*, and with the anterior tibial vein, in the manner already said.

VENA *Peronæa*.

The *Vena Peronæa* is also double, and sometimes tripple. It runs down on the inside of the *Fibula*, almost in the same direction with the *Arteria Peronæa*, which it also surrounds at different distances, by communicating branches, after the manner of the *Tibialis posterior*.

It runs down as low as the outer angle, communicating several times with the *Tibialis posterior*, and sending ramifications to the neighbouring portions of the *Musculi Peronæi*, and long flexors of the toes.

The last of these communications makes the *Venæ Plantares*, in some subjects, to appear rather to come from this vein, than from the *Tibialis posterior*, from which they commonly rise.

VENA *Portæ*.

The *Vena Portæ* is a large vein;

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the trunk, which is situated principally between the eminences on the lower or concave side of the liver, called *Portæ*, by anatomists; and from thence this vein has got the general name of *Vena Portæ*, or *Vena portarum*.

It may be considered as made up of two large veins, joined almost endways by their trunks; from each of which, the branches and ramifications go out in contrary or opposite directions. One of these trunks adheres to the liver, and is ramified in that viscus, its branches accompanying the whole distribution of the hepatic artery.

The other trunk is without the liver, and sends its branches to the *Viscera*, supplied by the rest of the *Arteria Cæliaca*, and by the two *Mesentericæ*; that is, to the stomach, intestines, pancreas, spleen, mesentery, and *Omentum*.

VENA *Mesaraica major*.

The inferior *Vena Portæ* having given off the *Splenica*, changes its name to that of *Mesaraica*, or *Mesaraica major*, which often appears to be rather a continuation of the trunk, than one of the great branches.

It bends towards the superior mesenteric artery, sending off two veins; and afterwards running up over that artery, it accompanies it in those portions of the Mesentery and *Mesocolon*, which belong to the small intestines, the *Cæcum*, and right portion of the *Colon*. As it runs down, it forms an oblique arch, almost like that of the artery, which is also ramified on both the convex and concave sides, but not so regularly.

The first particular branch from this trunk is called, by *Riolanus*, *Vena Colica*. It goes out from the anterior part of the trunk, before it joins the artery, and runs directly

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to the middle of the *Colon*, where it divides to the right and left, and forms arches. On the left-hand it communicates with the superior or ascending branch of the *Hæmorrhoidalis*; and, on the right, with the second branch of the *Mesaraica*.

VENA Splenica.

The splenic vein is one of the three great branches of the *Vena Portæ*, and may be said, in some measure, to be a subordinate trunk of that vein. It runs transversely from the right to the left, first under the *Duodenum*, and then along the lower side of the pancreas, near the posterior edge.

In this course it gives off several veins, viz. the *Vena Coronaria*, *Ventriculi*, *Pancreaticæ*, *Gastricæ*, or *Gastro-epiploica Sinistra*, and *Epiploica Sinistra*. It, also, often gives origin to the *Hæmorrhoidalis interna*, the third capital branch of the *Vena Portæ*.

It terminates afterwards by a winding course, being divided into several branches that go to the spleen; one of which produces the small veins, called by the ancients *Vasa Brevea*.

VENA Hæmorrhoidalis interna, five *Mesaraica minor*.

The internal hæmorrhoidal vein is one of the three great branches of the *Vena Portæ*: coming ordinarily from the beginning of the *Vena Splenica*, and sometimes from the extremity or angle of the bifurcation of the great trunk of the *Vena Portæ*.

At a small distance from its beginning, it gives to the *Duodenum* a second *Vena Duodenalis*, which is sometimes more considerable than the first, or that which comes from the great trunk of the *Vena Portæ*.

Afterwards it is divided into two

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branches, one superior, or ascending; the other inferior, or descending; The first runs to the upper part of the arch of the *Colon*, where, after many ramifications, it communicates with a branch of the great *Mesaraica*, with the ramifications of the *Gastro-epiploica sinistra*, and with those of the neighbouring *Epiploica*.

The inferior branch runs down on the left portion of the *Colon*, on the lower incurvations of that intestine, and on the *Rectum*, all the way to the *Anus*. In this course it supplies the *Mesocolon*, and forms arches which send out numerous small ramifications, which surround these intestines: It seems, also, to communicate, by some capillary twigs, with the left spermatic vein.

VENA Medinensis. See **DRA-CUNCULI**.

VENÆSECTIO, (from *Vena*, a vein, and *seco*, to cut) See **PHLEBOTOMIA**.

VENATIO, (from *venor*, to hunt) Hunting.

VENEN Sinensum. The name of a thorny tree growing in the province of *Fokien*, in *China*.

VENENUM. Poison.

VENER, Mercury. *Rulandus*.

VENEREA Lues. See **LUES Venerea**.

VENERIS OESTRUM. See **CLITORIS**.

VENETICUS, or VENETUS, of a feint sky-colour; an epithet applied to the eyes.

VENOSA Arteria. See **PULMO**.

VENTER, (from *έντερον*, an intestine) 1 A remarkable cavity in which one of the principal *Viscera* is contain'd.

2 The *Abdomen* and cavity of the *Thorax*.

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3 The *Abdomen*, or region between the *Diaphragm* and *Pudenda*.

4 The *Ventriculus*, or stomach.

5 It is sometimes restrain'd to the intestines.

6 (With chymists) it imports earth.

VENTININA, in *Paracelsus*, signifies the art of divining.

VENTOSÆ, (from *Ventus*, wind) Cupping-glasses applied without scarification.

VENTOSITAS, (from the preceding derivation) Ventosity, or flatulence. *Castellus*.

VENTRALIS *Dispositio*. The COELIACA *Passio*, which see.

VENTRES. Cavities. *Blancard*.

VENTRICOSUS, or VENTRICULOSUS. 1 One with a great belly. 2 One afflicted with the *Cœliaca Passio*.

VENTRICULUS, (a dimin. of *venter*, the belly) the stomach. See COELIA and INTESTINA.

VENTUS. The wind.

VENTUS *albus*. Mercury.

VENTUS *rubens*. Red Orpiment.

VENTUS *citrinus*. Sulphur.

VENTUS *Hermetis*. The philosopher's stone. *Castellus*.

VENULA, (a dimin. of *Vena*, a vein) a small vein.

VENUS, (the name of a heathen Goddess, celebrated as the Queen of Beauty and Love) Venery.

VER, (from the *Æol.* *ἄνεμος*,) the Spring.

VERATRUM; *flore subviridi*. *Helleborus albus*, *Elleborus*. offic. White Hellebore.

It grows in the mountainous parts of *Switzerland*, *Austria*, and *Stiria*, flowering in *June* and *July*.

The roots of this hellebore, which are the only parts in use, are a

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strong cathartic, working upwards and downwards with great violence; and, therefore, but rarely used inwardly at present, tho' frequently given by the antients, especially to strong robust patients, and in distempers which requir'd forcible evacuations. It is more used as a sternutatory; but causing violent sneezing is to be used with caution, and mix'd with milder ingredients: They are of service outwardly, in all distempers of the skin, as reters, scabs, itch, and other deformities thereof. *Miller*.

VERBASCUM, *Tupus Barbatus*. offic. *Mullien*.

It grows in high-ways, and by hedge-sides, flowering in *July*. The leaves are used.

They are accounted pectoral, and good for coughs, spitting of blood, and other affections of the breast: They are, also, good for griping and colic pains, arising from sharp humours. Outwardly used, in fomentations or fumigations, they are reckon'd a specific against the pains and swelling of the hæmorrhoides, or piles. *Miller*.

VERBASCUM *album*. offic. *Mullein* with white flowers.

It grows by the sides of paths in several parts, and propagates itself yearly from shedding its seed.

The virtues are the same with the preceding. *Ray*.

VERBASCUM *nigrum*. offic. Black *Mullein*.

It grows in several places of *Cambridge-shire*, flowering in *July* and *August*. The virtues are the same with the first species.

VERBENA, offic. *Vervain*.

It grows in high-ways near towns and villages, flowering in *July*.

The whole herb is used, being accounted cephalic, and good against diseases

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diseases from cold and phlegmatic causes: It opens obstructions from the liver and spleen; helps the jaundice and gout; and, applied outwardly, is reckon'd vulnerary, and good for sore, watery, inflam'd eyes. *Miller*.

It yields, by the chymical analysis, several acid liquors, a great deal of oil, and a pretty deal of volatile concrete salt and earth.

VERBERA, (the plural of *verber*, a stripe) Blows, stripes, or percussions.

VERBESINA. See *BIDENS*.

VERDETUM, a green colour, produc'd by receiving the vapour of strong vinegar on copper-plates.

VEREDARII. Worms.

VERETRUM. See *PENIS*.

VERGILIÆ. See *PLEIAS*.

VERMES. Worms, or living animals, of various figures, structures, and bulks, which are form'd in the intestines, from the seeds of some insects, taken with the aliment.

VERMACELLI, (an *Italian* word signifying small worms) this is a paste made of the finest flour and water, reduc'd into threads of the figure of worms. It is principally prepared in *Italy*.

It is pectoral, and of a sweetening, restorative, and strengthening quality.

VERMICULANS, (from *vermis*, a worm) vermiculating, an epithet for a sort of creeping pulse.

VERMICULARIS *Crusta*. The interior villous, and gyrous, or rugous coat of the intestines. *Blancard*.

VERMICULATUM, something in a plant, which glitters, and appears red like a rose.

VERMICULUM, *Elixir*, tincture, *Rulandus*.

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VERMICULUS, (a dim. of *Vermis*, a worm) a little worm.

VERMIFORMIS, (from *Vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, resemblance) Vermiform, an epithet of a process in the *Cerebellum*.

VERMIFUGA, (from *Vermis*, a worm, and *fugo*, to drive away) Medicines which destroy or expel worms.

VERMILION, Cinnabar, or Minium. *Rulandus*.

VERMINA, the gripes.

VERMIS *Cerebri*. The worm of the brain; a name for the epidemical *Hungarian* fever.

VERNACULUS. See *ENDEMIUS*.

VERNICE. Dry Vernix. *Rulandus*.

VERNIMBOCK, (from *Fernambuca*, a town in *Brazil*, whence it is exported) a sort of wood resembling *Brazil* wood.

VERNIX. See *SANDARACA*.

VERONICA *mas*, *Betonica Pauli*. offic. Male Speedwell.

It grows in woods and shady places, flowering in *June*. The whole herb is used.

This is reckon'd among the vulnerary plants, both used inwardly and outwardly; it is, also, pectoral, and good for coughs and consumptions; and is helpful against the stone and stranguary, as, also, against pestilential fevers. *Miller*.

VERRES, a male swine.

VERRICULARIS *Tunica*, (from *Verriculum*, a net) a coat of the eye. See *OCULUS*.

VERRUCA, a wart.

VERRUCARIA. 1 A name for the *Heliotropium*, because it extirpates warts.

2 A name for a species of the *Tithymalus*, by whose lacteous juice warts are extirpated. *Blancard*.

VER-

VERTEBRÆ (from *verto*, to turn) the *vertebræ* or spine; this includes all the bones that are thus called; and by it we understand that chain of bone which reaches from the first *Vertebra* of the neck to the *Os Coccygis*; they are twenty four in number, besides those of the *Os Sacrum*, seven *Vertebræ* of the neck, twelve of the back, and five of the loins; they lie not in a strait line, for those of the neck bend inwards, and those of the back outwards, for enlarging the cavity of the *Thorax*; those of the loins bend inwards again, and those of the *Os Sacrum* outwards, to enlarge the cavity of the basin. In each *Vertebra* we distinguish two parts, the body of the *Vertebra*, and its processes; the body is softer and more spongy than the processes, which are harder and more solid. The fore-part of the body is round and convex; the hind-part somewhat concave; its upper and lower sides are plain, each covered with a cartilage which is pretty thick forwards, but thin backwards, by which means we bend our body forwards; for the cartilages yield to the pressure of the bodies of the *Vertebræ*, which in that motion come closer to one another. This could not be effected, if the harder bodies of the *Vertebræ* were close to one another. Each *Vertebra* has three sorts of processes towards its hinder part, two transverse or lateral, one on each side; they are nearer the body of the *Vertebra* than the rest. In each of them there is a tendon of the vertebral muscles inserted; four oblique processes, two on the upper part, and two on the lower, by these the *Vertebræ* are articulated to one another; and one acute on the hindmost

part of the *Vertebræ*. These processes, with the hinder or concave part of the body of the *Vertebræ*, form a large hole in each *Vertebra*, and all the holes answering one another, make a channel for the descent of the spinal marrow, which sends out its nerves to the several parts of the body by pairs, thro' two small holes formed by the joining of four notches in the side of each superior and inferior *Vertebra*. The *Vertebræ* are articulated to one another by a *Ginglymus*; for the two descending oblique processes of each superior *Vertebra* of the neck and back have a little dimple in their extremities, wherein they receive the extremities of the two ascending oblique processes of the inferior *Vertebra*, so that the two ascending processes of each *Vertebra* of the neck and back are received, and the two descending do receive, except the first of the neck, and last of the back; but the ascending processes of each *Vertebra* of the loins receive, and the two descending are received contrary to those of the neck and back. The *Vertebræ* are all tied together by a hard membrane made of strong and large fibres; it covers the body of all the *Vertebræ* forwards, reaching from the first of the neck to the *Os sacrum*: There is another membrane which lines the canal, made by the large hole of each *Vertebra*, which also ties them all together. Besides, the bodies of each *Vertebra* are tied to one another by the intervening cartilages, and the tendons of the muscles, which are inserted in their processes, tie them together behind. This structure of the *Spine* is the very best that can be contrived, for had it been all one bone, we could have had no motion in our backs,

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had it been of two or three bones articulated for motion, the *Medulla Spinalis* must have been necessarily bruised at every angle or joint; besides, the whole would not have been so pliable for the several postures we have occasion to put our selves in. If it had been made of several bones without intervening cartilages, we should have had no more use of it, than if it had been but one bone. If each *Vertebræ* had had its own distinct cartilage, it might have been easily dislocated. And lastly, the oblique processes of each superior and inferior *Vertebræ* keep the middle one, that it can neither be thrust backwards nor forwards to compress the *Medulla Spinalis*. Thus much of the *Vertebræ* in general; but because they are not all like, we shall therefore descend to a more particular examination. The seven *Vertebræ* of the neck differ from the rest in this, that they are smaller and harder. Secondly, That their transverse processes are perforated for the passage of the *vertebral* vessels. Thirdly, That their acute processes are forked and strait; but besides this, the first and second have something peculiar to themselves. The first, which is called *Atlas*, is tied to the head, and moves with it upon the second semicircularly; its ascending oblique processes receive the tubercles of the *Occiput*, upon which articulation the head is only moved forwards and backwards; and its descending processes receive the ascending processes of the second *Vertebræ*. It has no acute process, that it might not hurt the action of the *Musculi recti*, but a small tubercle, into which the small ligament of the head is inserted. In the fore-part of its great hole it has

a pretty large *Sinus*, in which lies the tooth-like processes of the second *Vertebræ*, being fastened by a ligament that rises from each side of the *Sinus* that it compress not the *Medulla Spinalis*; it has two small *Sinus*'s in its upper-part, in which the tenth pair of nerves and the *Vertebræ* arteries lie. The second is called *Epistropheus* or *Vertebra dentata*; in the middle between its two oblique ascending processes, it has a long and round process like a tooth, which is received into the foresaid *Sinus*; upon it the head with the first *Vertebra* turns half round, as upon an axis: The extremity of this process is knit to the *Occiput* by a small but strong ligament. Luxation of this tooth is mortal, because it compresses the *Medulla Spinalis*. The third *Vertebra* is called *Axis*, and the four following have no name, nor any peculiar difference. The twelve *Vertebræ* of the back differ from the rest in this, that they are larger than those of the neck, and smaller than those of the loins; their acute processes slope downwards upon one another; they have in each side of their bodies a small dimple, where in they receive the round extremities of the ribs, and another in their transverse processes, which receives the little tubercle near that extremity of the ribs. The articulation of the twelfth with the first loin is by *Arthrodia*, for both its ascending and descending oblique processes are received. The five *Vertebræ* of the loins differ from the rest in this, that they are the broadest, and the last of them is the largest of all the *Vertebræ*: Their acute processes are broader, shorter, and wider from one another, their transverse longer, to support the bowels,

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bowels, and the muscles of the back; they are not perforated as those of the neck, nor have they a dimple or *Sinus* as those of the back. The cartilages which are betwixt their bodies are thicker than any of the rest: The *Vertebræ* of the *Os sacrum* grows so close together in adults, as that they make but one large and solid bone, of the figure of an *Isoceles* triangle, whose basis is tied to the last *Vertebra* of the loins, and the upper part of it sides to the *Iliæ*, and its point to the *Os Coccygis*: It is concave and smooth on its fore-side, but convex and unequal on its back-side: It hath five holes on each side, but the nerves pass only thro' the five on its fore-side: Its acute processes or spines are shorter and less than those of the loins, and the lower is always shorter than the upper. The *Os Coccygis* is joined to the extremity of the *Os Sacrum*; it is composed of three or four bones, of which the lower is still less than the upper, till the last ends in a small cartilage, which resembles a little tail turn'd inwards; its use is to sustain the strait gut, it yields to the pressure of the *Fœtus* in women in travel, and midwives use to thrust it backwards, but sometimes rudely and violently, which is the occasion of great pain and of several bad effects. From what has been said, it is easy to understand how the motion of the back is performed. Though each particular *Vertebra* has but a very small motion, yet the motion of all is very considerable. We have said, that the head moves only backwards and forwards upon the first *Vertebra*, and semi-circularly upon the second. The small protuberance which we have remarked in the bone of the hind head, falling upon another in

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the first *Vertebra*, stops the motion of the head backwards, that it compress not the *spinal* marrow, and when the chin touches the *Sternum*, it can move no farther forwards. The oblique or semi-circular motions are limited by the ligament which ties the process of the second *Vertebra* to the head, and by those which tie the first to the second *Vertebra*. The motion of the other *Vertebræ* of the neck it not so manifest; yet it is greater than that of the *Vertebræ* of the back, because their acute processes are short and strait, and the cartilages which are between their bodies thicker. The twelve *Vertebræ* of the back have the least motion of any, because their cartilages are thin, their acute processes are long and very near to one another; and they are fixed to the ribs, which neither move forwards nor backwards: But the greatest motion of the back is performed by the *Vertebræ* of the loins, because their cartilages are thicker and their acute processes are at a greater distance from one another, for the thicker the cartilages are, the more we may bend our body forwards; and the greater distance there is betwixt the acute processes, the more we may bend ourselves backwards. This is the structure and motion of the *Vertebræ*, when they are in their natural position, but we find them also in several persons several ways distorted. If the *Vertebræ* of the back stick out, such as have this deformity are said to be bunch-back'd; and in such the cartilages which are between the *Vertebræ* are very thin and hard forwards, but considerably thick backwards, where the oblique processes of the superior and inferior *Vertebræ* are at a considerable

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siderable distance from one another, which distance is filled up with a viscous substance. This inequality of the thickness of the cartilages happens either by a relaxation or weakness of the ligaments and muscles, which are fastened to the back-side of the *Vertebræ*, in which case their antagonists finding no opposition, remain in a continual contraction, and consequently there can be no motion in these *Vertebræ*. If this deformity has been from the womb, then the bones being at that time soft and tender, the bodies of the *Vertebræ* partake of the same inequality as the cartilages. If the bunch be towards one shoulder, for example, towards the right, then the cartilages on that side are very thick, but thin and dry on the other side; on the left side the oblique *Apophyses* come close together, but on the right there is a considerable distance betwixt them, and the ligaments and muscles are greatly extended on the right side, but those on the left are much contracted. If the *Vertebræ* are distorted inwards, all things have a different face: The cartilages, and sometimes the *Vertebræ*, are very thick forwards, but very thin and hard backwards: The acute and oblique processes are very close to one another, and the ligaments upon the bodies of the *Vertebræ* are greatly relaxed, but the muscles and ligaments which tie the processes together are very much contracted. These distortions seldom happen in the *Vertebræ* of the loins; but such as are so miserable, have little or no motion of their back.

VERTEBRALIS *Musculi*, the vertebral muscles, or those which assist in the moving the *Vertebræ*.

VERTEX. See CORYPHE.

VES

VERTIBULUM (from *verto*, to turn) the round or globous head of a bone, which is inserted into the cavity of another bone, in articulation.

VERTICILLUM (a dim. of *vertex*, the head) the whole, or circle of leaves, or flowers, which surrounds the stalks or branches of plants.

VERTICILLUM *Ani*, a tubercle on the extremity of the *Anus*, resembling the *Verticillum*, or whorle on a spindle. *Castellus*.

VERTIGO (from *verto*, to turn) the vertigo, or a disease in which the head seems to turn round.

VERTO, the fourth part of a pound. *Rulandus*.

VERVEX, a castrated sheep,

VESANIA, a species of madness proceeding from love. *Blancard*.

VESANUS, one who has contracted madness from a bad regimen, or improper medicines. *Paracelsus*.

VESICA, the bladder. See RENES.

VESICARIA (from *vesica*, a bladder) a name for the *Alcea veneta*; and, also, for the *Alkekengi*, either because its fruit and seed are contain'd in bladders, or because they are good for the stone in the bladder. *Blancard*.

VESICATIO (from the preceding derivation) 1 A vesication, or rising of vesicles, a symptom succeeding combustions by fire or water.

2 The effects of a vesicatory remedy. *Castellus*.

VESICATORIUM, a vesicatory, or blister.

VESICULA (a dim. of *vesica*, a bladder) a vesicle, or little bladder.

VESICULÆ

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VESICULÆ Seminales. These are soft, whitish, knotted bodies, about three or four fingers-breadth in length, one in breadth, and about three times as broad as thick, situated obliquely between the *Rectum* and lower part of the bladder, in such a manner, as that their superior extremities are at a distance from each other, and their lower extremities united between those of the *Vasa Differentia*; of which they imitate both the obliquity and the incurvation.

They are irregularly round on the upper part, and their breadth decreases gradually from thence. By the union of their lower extremities, they form a kind of fork, the branches of which are broad, and bent like rams horns. These extremities are very narrow, and form a small neck, which runs behind the bladder, towards its orifice, and continues its course in the groove of the *Prostates*, through the substance of the contiguous portion of the *Urethra*, till its extremities pierce the *Caruncula*.

The inner substance of the *Vesiculae* is plaited, and in a manner distinguished into several *Capsulae*, by contorted folds. Their external surface is covered by a fine membrane, which serves for a border and freenum to the folds, and is a true continuation of the cellular substance of the *Peritonæum*.

Their inner substance is villous and glandular, and continually furnishes a particular fluid, which exalts, refines, and perfects the *semen*, which they receive from the *Vasa Deferentia*, and of which they are the reservatories for a certain time. *Winslow.*

VESPA, offic. The wasp.

VESPERNA, (from *vesper*, the

V I C

evening) the fourth meal, or fourth time of eating in a day. *Castellus.*

VESPERTILIO, offic. The bat, or flitter mouse.

VESTIBULUM, a part of the ear. See *AURIS*.

VETERINARIA, (from *veterinarius*, a farrier) that part of medicine which treats of the diseases incident to horses and cattle.

VETERNUM, the *Anasarca*.

VETERNUS. See *LETHARGUS*.

VETONICA, betony. See *BETONICA*.

VETTADAGOU, the name for a low bacciferous *Indian* shrub.

VEXATA, contusions or collisions. *Celsus.*

VIBEX, a livid or black mark on the skin, from a contusion.

VIBRISSÆ, or **VIBRISCI**, hairs growing in the nostrils.

VIBURNUM, offic. The way-faring tree.

VICIA, offic. Common tare.

Tares are sown in the fields, flowering in *May*, the seed being ripe in *August* and *September*.

Tares are seldom used in medicine, though the vulgar boil them in milk, and give the decoction to drive out the small-pox and measles. *Miller.*

VICIA Alba, offic. White tare.

It agrees in virtue with the common tare, but is not used in the shops.

VICIA Lutea, yellow vetchling.

VICTICELLÆ, or **VICTICELLÆ Liquor**, in *Paracelsus*, imports a sort of wine.

VICTORIALIS. See *ALBUM LIUM*.

VICTORIATUS Denarius, half a dram. *Marcellus Empiricus.*

VICTUS. See *DIÆTA*.

VIGOR,

V I O

VIGOR, (from *vigeo*, to be strong) the same as *acme*, with respect to diseases.

VILLI, properly small hairs, or the nap of cloth, but used in anatomy to signify the shaggy fibres on the inside of the intestines, and other parts of the body.

VILTRUM. See **FILTRUM**.

VILTRUM Philosophorum, an alembic.

VINCA Pervinca. See **PERVINCA**.

VINCULUM, (from *vincio*, to bind) a bandage.

VINUM, wine.

VIOLA, offic. Violets.

They are found frequently wild in the hedges, flowering in *March*, though what are made use of in the shops, are cultivated in gardens. The flowers, which are principally used, are one of the four cordial flowers.

They are cooling, moistening, and laxative, good in affections of the breast and lungs, helping coughs, and pleuretic pains. The Syrup is given to children to open and cool their bodies. The leaves are cooling and opening, and frequently put into clysters, as well as into ointments against inflammations. The seed is reckoned good for the stone and gravel. *Miller*.

VIOLA Tricolor, offic. Hearts-ease.

It is sometimes found wild in the borders of fields, and is frequently planted in gardens, flowering a good part of the summer.

The leaves are used, though but seldom; yet they are accounted mucilaginous and vulnerary, good to cure the gripes in children, and to prevent fits arising from thence. *Miller*.

V I S

VIOLA Mariana, offic. Coventry Bells.

VIPERA, the viper, or adder.

The flesh of this animal is of great efficacy in quickening the circulation of the blood, promoting its due mixture, and by this means cleansing and scouring the glands of those stagnating juices, which, turning to acidity, are the origin of many, at least, of those troublesome distempers in the surface of the body, which go under the names of *scrophulous* and *leprous*.

VIPERARIA, or **VIPERINA**. See **SCORZONERA**.

VIRGA Aurea, offic. Golden Rod.

It grows in woods and hedges, flowering in *July*.

The leaves and tops are used, this being accounted one of the best vulnerary plants, and much used inwardly in traumatic Apozems, and wound-drinks; and, outwardly, in cataplasms, and fomentations.

It is somewhat restraining, and useful against spitting of blood, and other hæmorrhages; and is of great service against the Stone. *Miller*.

VIRGA Aurea is, also, a name several species of **DORIA**.

VIRGATA Sutura. The sagittal suture of the *Cranium*.

VIRGINALE Clausum, the Hymen. See **GENERATIO**.

VIRIÆ, or **VIRIOLÆ**, rings worn upon the arms as amulets.

VIRIDE Æris, verdegriſe.

VIRIDELLUS, 1 Vitriol.

2 The Epilepsy.

VISCAGO, mucilage.

VISCALEUS, the same as **Viscum**, which see.

VISCARIA, the catch-fly.

VISCERA, the bowels. See **INTESTINA**.

VISCE.

V I T

VISCERALIA, medicines appropriated to the *Viscera*.

VISCIDITAS. See LENTOR.

VISCUM, offic. Mistle and mistleto.

This plant is never found upon the earth; it grows upon the oak, apple, plum, pear, Acacia of *America*, and several other trees.

Mistleto is accounted a cephalic and nervine medicine, particularly useful for all kinds of convulsion-fits, for the apoplexy, palsy, and vertigo.

VISIO, (from *video*, to see) vision, or sight.

VISNAGA, offic. Spanish pick-tooth.

It grows spontaneously in *Italy*, *Sicily*, and the southern parts of *France*, but is cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in the summer.

The virtues of this plant, according to *J. Bauhine*, are the same with those of *Fœniculum*, fennel.

VISQUEIRO, the name of a *Brazilian* tree, which affords a soft viscous resin, used for birdlime. *Ray*.

VITALIA, cardiacs. *Blancard*.

VITALIS *Actio*. See ACTIO.

VITELLUS, (from *vita*, life) the yolk of an egg.

VITICELLA, a name for the *Bryonia alba*.

VITILIGO, (from *vitio*, to infect) a species of white leprosy.

VITIS, offic. The vine.

The distill'd water of the tops of vines cut in the spring, is aperient, deterfive, and of service in the stone, and nephritis; and, used externally, is good to deterge the eyes. The leaves and tendrils are

V I T

astringent and refrigerating, and proper in a *Diarrhœa*, and hæmorrhages, and are used in fomentations of the feet; the young branches or sprays are aperitive. The immature fruit of the *Vitis* are called *Agrestæ*, and the mature *Uvæ*, which increase an appetite and provoke to stool. The leaves boiled are astringent; the water, which distills spontaneously from the plant, deterges cutaneous defecations of the face. *Boerhaave*.

VITIS *Alba*. See BRYONIA *alba*.

VITIS *Idæa*, *Myrtillus*, offic. Black wortles, or bill berries.

It grows in heaths among fern, in a boggy soil, and in thin woody places, flowering in *May*, and the fruit is ripe in *June*. The fruit only is used, and that but seldom in the shops.

Bill-berries are cooling, binding, and grateful to the stomach, and of use in fluxes or hæmorrhages. *Miller*.

VITIS *Marina*. See FUCUS *marina*.

VITIS *Nigra*. See BRYONIA *nigra*.

VITIS *Vinifera*. See VITIS.

VITISALTUS. See CHOREA *sancti viti*.

VITREA *Tabula*, the internal part of the *cranium*.

VITREUS *Humor*, the vitreous humour of the eye. See OCVLUS.

VITRIFICATIO, (from *vitrum* glass, and *facio*, to make) vitrification, or the converting any body into glass.

VITRIOLUM *Cæruleum seu Romanum*, offic. Blue or Roman vitriol.

This is a ceruleous substance resembling the sapphire, compact like sugar-

U L M

sugar-candy, and of an acid, austere, acrid, and astringent taste. It is greatly commended for the scabies and ulcers contracted from the *Lues Venerea*.

VITRIOLUM Viride, offic. Green vitriol or copperas.

This is, also, of a chryselline substance, but of an herbaceous colour, and more granulated and grumous like common salt. It has the taste of the preceding.

VITRIOLUM Album, offic. White copperas.

This is a white granulous substance, concreted like white sugar, of the taste of green vitriol; it is imported to us from *Germany*, being found in the mines of *Gosselaer*, of the figure of Icicles; and transparent.

This vitriol is of great use in styptic waters, in dying, and in making ink. *Dale*.

VITRUM, glass.

VITULUS, the calf.

VIVERRA, offic. The ferret.

VIVIPARUS, (from *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, to bring forth) an epithet for such animals as bring forth their young ones alive, in contra-distinction to those which produce eggs.

ULCUS, (from *ἔλκος*, a sore) an ulcer, or a solution of the soft parts of our bodies, together with the skin, produc'd by some internal cause, as an inflammation, abscess, or acrimonious humours.

ULMAKIA Regina Prati, offic. meadow-sweet.

It grows in moist meadows, and by river sides, flowering in *June*. The leaves and tops are used.

They are alexipharmic and sudorific, and good in fevers, and all malignant distempers; they are,

U L N

also, restraining, binding, and useful in fluxes of all kinds. *Miller*.

ULMUS, offic. Common elm.

The bark is principally used, being absterfive and cleansing, and is frequently used in gargarisms for sore mouths and throats, to clear the tough viscid phlegm. It is, likewise, accounted good for ruptures, and to consolidate wounds. *Miller*.

ULMUS Montana, offic. The wych hazel.

This is found frequently in hedges. The bark is used in medicine, and agrees in virtues with the preceding.

ULNARIS Internus. This is a long muscle, fleshy at its upper extremity, and tendinous at the other, situated on the outer part of the *ulna*.

It is fixed by its upper part in the backside of the long or internal condyle of the *Os Humeri*, in the part of the *Olecranon*, which is next the condyle, along the upper half of the *ulna* very nearly; and to the middle common tendon of the neighbouring muscle, commonly term'd *profundus*.

It runs in the direction of the external angle of the *ulna*, and ends by a long tendon in the *Os Pisiforme*, or *Orbiculare* of the *Carpus*, reaching, also, to the *Os Unciforme*, being united to the ligament common to these two bones.

ULNARIS Externus. This is a long muscle lying on the outside of the fore arm, fleshy toward the *Os Humeri*, and tendinous toward the *Carpus*.

It is fixed above to the external Condyle of the *Os Humeri*, being there united to the *Anconæus minor*; to the annular ligament of the head

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of the radius, and to the upper half of the external angle of the *Ulna*. From thence it advances, and forms a tendon, which passes through the external notch at the lower extremity of this bone, on one side of the *Styloide Apophysis*.

ULOMELIA. (ἐλομελία, from from ἔλω, for ὀλω, entire, and μέλος, a limb) 1 The entire, absolute, essential, and universal nature of any thing.

2 A perfection and soundness in all the members.

ULOPHONOS, the name of a poisonous plant.

ULRACH, dragons blood. *Rulandus*.

ULTRAMARINUM, *Ultramarine*, a fine magistery of *lapis lazuli*, of a fine blue colour.

ULVA, a species of moss.

ULULA, offic. The grey owl.

UMARI. See **CAMARINTHUS**.

UMBELLA, (a dim. of *umbra*, a shadow) the head or round tuft, containing the seed of some plants, as in fennel, &c.

UMBILICUS, (qu. *umbo ilium*, the middle of the loins) the navel.

UMBLA, a river fish, resembling the trout.

UMBRA, offic. The grunter, or shadow-fish.

UMBRAGINES, pigmies. *Rulandus*.

UNCAM, quicksilver, *Rulandus*.

UNCIA, an ounce.

UNCINUS, a small hook. *Castellus*.

UNCTIO, (from *unctus*, fat) unction.

UNCTUARIUM, a room in the ancient baths, where people were anointed.

U N G

UNCTUOSITAS, (from *unctus* fat) unctuousity.

UNCUS, (from ὄγκινον, crooked) an hook.

UNDATIO, (from *unda*, a wave) a kind of preternatural motion of the heart.

UNDIMIA, a kind of œdematous tumour, the matter of which is coagulated, and glutinous, like the white of an egg.

UNEDO. See **ARBURUS**.

UNGUEN, (from *ungo*, to anoint) an ointment.

UNGUENTARIUS, a seller of ointments, and perfumes.

UNGUENTUM, (from *ungo*, to anoint) an ointment.

UNGUES, the nails.

They are looked upon by some as productions of the cutaneous *papillæ*; and by others, as a continuation of the *epidermis*.

Their Substance is like that of horn, and they are compos'd of several planes of longitudinal fibres folded together. These *strata* end at the extremity of each finger, and are all nearly of an equal thickness, but of different lengths.

The external plane or stratum is the longest, and the rest decrease gradually, the innermost being the shortest; so that the nail increases in thickness from its union with the *epidermis* where it is thinnest, to the end of the finger where it is thickest.

UNGUIS Odoratus, offic. The sweet hoof.

UNGUIS, 1 In botany, the white and inferior part of leaves of roses, and some other flowers.

2 A name for the **BLATTA Byzantina**.

3 A disorder of the eye. See **PTERYGION**.

UNGU-

V O M

UNGUICULI. See ALABASTRA.

UNGULA *Caballina*. See TUSILAGO.

UNGULA *Oculi*, a disorder of the eye. See PTERYGIUM.

UNICORNU, MONOCEROS, offic. The unicorn.

UNICORNU *Fossile*, offic. The unicorn-stone.

UNIO, a pearl. See MARGARITÆ.

UNQUASI, quicksilver. *Rulandus*.

VOCIFERATIO, (from *vociferō*, to cry aloud) vociferation.

VOLA, the palm, or hollow of the hand.

VOLANS, mercury. *Dornæus*.

VOLATICA. See LICHEN.

VOLATILIS, (from *volō*, to fly) volatile, an epithet applied to those substances which rise, and fly off upon the application of heat, or fire.

VOLSELLA, (from *vello*, to draw, or pull) little forceps or pincers.

VOLVA, the core or middle part of an apple containing the kernels. *Scribonius Largus*.

VOLUBILIS, a name for the SMILAX. *Blancard*.

VOLUNTARIUS, voluntary, or spontaneous.

VOLUPTAS, pleasure.

VOLVULUS. See ILEOS.

VOMER, a bone of the head, It is seated between the bones of the palate, and the sphenoidal bone, being also joined to the process of the *Ethmoides*, and part of the lower jaw, and having its fore part, which is spongy, continued to the middle cartilage of the nose, and making in conjunction with it the *septum nasi*. *Cheselden*.

U R E

VOMICA, a suppurated imposthume, or an abscess with a suppuration. *Castellus*.

VOMILIUM. See VOMITORIA.

VOMITIO, (from *vomo*, to vomit) vomiting, or the act of vomiting.

VOMITORIA, or VOMITIVA, (from the preceding derivation) emetics, or vomitories.

VOMITUS, (from *vomo*, to vomit) a vomiting.

VOMITUS *Cruentus*. See MORBUS *Niger*.

VOPISCUS, the twin which comes to a perfect birth, while the other perishes in the *Uterus*. *Castellus*.

VORACITAS, voracity. See ADDEPHAGIA.

UPUPA, offic. The hoopoe.

URACHUS, (from *ὑρῶν*, urine, and *ἔχω*, to contain) the urinary passage of the *Fœtus*, that goes into the *Allantois*, which see. See, also, RENES.

URÆON, the extremity of a bone, particularly the *Os Sacrum*. *Castellus*.

URAGION, the apex, or point of the heart. *Hippocrates*.

URANISCUS, (a dim. of *ὑρανός*, heaven) the palate, because it is the superior part of the mouth, and arch'd in the manner of the heavens. *Castellus*.

URANOS, (*ὑρανός*, heaven)
1 The air.

2 A name for the palate.

URANOSCOPUS, offic. The star-gazer, a fish.

UREDINES, the virtues of metals communicated to them from the sun.

UREMA, Uriné. *Hippocrates*.

URESIS, (*ὑρῶσις*, from *ὑρῶν*, urine)
1 Urine.

U R T

2 Miction, or the action of urinary excretion.

URETERES, (ὑρητήρες, from ὕρον, urine) the ureters. See RENES.

URETHRA. See GENERATIO.

URIAS, the urinary tube, or Urethra. See GENERATIO.

URINA, urine. See RENES.

URINACULUM. See URACHUS.

URINALIS Herba, a name for the LINARIA. *Blancard.*

UROCRISIA, or UROCRISIS, (ὑροκρισία ἢ ὑροκρισις, from ὕρον, urine, and κρίνω, to judge) the judgment form'd of distempers by the urine.

UROCRITERIUM, the same as the preceding.

UROCRITICA, (from ὕρον, urine, and κρίνω, to judge) the signs taken from urine.

UROGALLUS, a species of pheasant.

UROMANTES, (from ὕρον, urine, and μάντις, a prophet) a water-caster, or one who pretends to discover the nature of a disease from inspecting the patient's urine.

UROMANTIA. See UROCRISIA.

URON, urine. See RENES.

UROPYGION, See ORRHOPYGION.

UROSCOPIUM, (from ὕρον, urine, and σκοπέω, to view) an inspection of the urine.

URSUS, offic. The bear.

URTICA, offic. Common stinging-nettle.

They grow every where in too great plenty. The roots, seed, and leaves are used.

They are cooling and restraining. The juice is good for all kinds of inward bleedings, hæmorrhages and fluxes. A tent dipt into it, stops the

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bleeding of the nose, or of wounds. The root is diuretic, and accounted a specific for the jaundice. The seed is commended for coughs, shortness of breath, and obstructions of the lungs. *Miller.*

URTICA *Romana*, offic. Roman nettle.

This is much of the same nature with the common nettle; but the seed is reckon'd more pectoral, and of greater service against coughs and affections of the lungs, but is very seldom used. *Miller.*

URTICA *Marina*, offic. Sea blubber.

URTICATIO, (from *urtica*, a nettle) a surgical operation, consisting in striking any part with nettles, in order to recall the natural heat.

URUCURI-IBA. See PALMA.

URUMENA; (ὕρρινα, from ὕρον) 1 Urine.

2 Substances discharged with the urine.

URUS, the wild bull.

USFIDA, the scoræ of gold, *Rulandus.*

USNEA *Cranii Humani*, offic. Moss of a dead man's skull.

They find it frequently in *Ireland*, whence it is imported to us. The whole plant, which is in use, is recommended, by many authors, for hæmorrhages.

USRUB, or URSUB, lead. *Rulandus.*

USTILAGO, blighted corn.

USTIO, (from *uro*, to burn) burning.

USTULATIO, (from the preceding derivation) the toasting, or roasting any moist substance, in order to render it dry.

USUALIA *Medicamenta*, medicines which are in common use.

USURAT, tin. *Rulandus.*

UTE-

V U L

UTERARIA, (from *uterus*, the womb) uterine, or hyfteric medicines.

UTERINUS *Furor*, a species of madness proceeding from an inordinate desire of coition.

UTERUS, the womb, See GENERATIO.

UTRICARIA, the name of a plant which grows at the Cape of Good Hope.

UTRIFORMIS *Abscessus*. See OEDEMO-SARCOMA.

UTRUS, a name for the *Isatis*, woad. *Marcellus Empiricus*.

UTY *Brasiliensibus*, the name of a tree growing in *Brasil*.

UVA *Crispa*. See GROSSULARIA.

UVA *Gruina*, offic. Crane berries.

They are imported from *New-England*, and are supposed to be excellent against the scurvy.

UVA *Ursti*, Spanish whortles.

UVÆ *Fabriles*, grapes dry'd in the smoke of a smith's shop. *Cælius Aurelianus*.

UVATIO, a disorder of the eye. See STAPHYLOMA.

UVEA *Tunica*, the uveous coat of the eye. See OCLUS.

UVIFERA *Arbor Tabacensis*, (from *uva*, a grape, and *fero*, to bear) the name of a tree, growing principally on the sea coasts, bearing fruit like grapes, of a very grateful taste. *Ray*.

VULCANUS, fire.

VULNERARIA, (from *vulnus*, a wound) healing medicines.

VULNUS, a wound, or a recent and bloody solution of the union of a soft part, by a hard and sharp body in motion pressed against it, or resisting it.

VULPANSER, offic. The shell-drake, burrough-duck, or Bergander.

X E L

VULPECULA *Marina*, the sea fox.

VULPES, offic. The fox.

VULSELLA. See VOLSELLA.

VULSIO. See CONVULSIO.

VULTUR, offic. The vulture.

VULVA, the female *Pudenda*. See GENERATIO.

VULVARIA, a name for the CHENOPODIUM *fætidum*.

UVULA, the palate of the mouth. See PALATUM.

UZIFIR, Cinnabar. *Rulandus*.

W.

WAGA, an ever-green filiquous tree, growing in *Malabar*.

WARNAS, vinegar of the philosophers. *Rulandus*.

WATTA-TALI, the name of a tree growing in *Malabar*.

WELLIA *Tagera*, the name of a filiquous plant of *Malabar*.

WINTERANUS *Cortex*. See CORTEX *Winteranus*.

WISANCK, a name for the APOCYNUM *Syriacum*.

X.

XAGUA *Martyris*, a papyriferosus tree growing in the *Indies*.

XALXOCHILT, a name for *Guajava*.

XANTHIUM. See BARDANA *Minor*.

XANTHOBALANUS. See CHRYSOBALANUS.

XANXUS, a large sea shell, found near *Ceylon*.

XELSES, a star which shines upwards;

X O C

wards, but not downwards. *Paracelsus*.

XENEXTON, an amulet worn at the neck as a preservative against the plague. *Paracelsus*.

XENOPREPES. *Hippocrates* uses this word to signify unusual, uncommon, or foreign.

XERANTHEMUM, (from ξηρός, dry, and ἄνθος, a flower.) There are seven species of this plant taken notice of by *Boerhaave*, but no medicinal virtues ascribed to either.

XERAPHIUM, the name of a drying topic in *Aetius*.

XERASIA, (ξηρασία, from ξηρός, dry) a species of *Alopecia*, consisting in a dryness of the hairs, for want of due nourishment.

XERION, (from the preceding derivation.) See CATAPASMA.

XEROCOLLYRIUM, (from ξηρός, dry, and κολλύριον, a collyrium) a dry collyrium.

XEROMYRON, a Composition of dry aromatics reduced to powder.

XEROPHTHALMIA. See SCLEROPHTHALMIA.

XEROTRIBIA, (from ξηρός, dry, and τρίβω, to rub) a dry friction.

XESTES, a sextary.

XIPHIIUM. *Boerhaave* enumerates eleven species of this plant, and says they are of an acrimonious quality.

XIPHOEIDES, (from ξίφος, a sword, and ἰδέω, resemblance) an epithet for the ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

XIPHYDRIA, limpkins.

XIR, mercury.

XISINUM, vinegar. *Rulandus*.

XOCHINACAZTLIS, seu *Flos Auriculæ*, the name of a plant growing in New Spain, the flowers

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of which are used in making chocolate, to give it a fine smell, and pleasant taste.

XOCOXOCHITL, a name for the *Cassia Caryophyllata*.

XYLAGIUM. See GUIACUM.

XYLOALOE, (from ξύλον, wood, and ἄλoή, the aloe) aloes wood. It grows in the East Indies, and is brought to us in small bits, of a very fragrant scent. The best is of a blackish purple colour, and so light as to swim upon water. It is hot and drying, and esteemed a great strengthner of the nerves in general; but particularly of the head and stomach.

XYLOBALSAMUM. See BALSAMUM.

XYLOCASIA, a name for the *Cassia Lignea*.

XYLOCINNAMOMUM, the wood of the cinnamon tree.

XYLOCCOCA, the internal grains of the fruit of the carob tree. *N. Myrepsus*.

XYLOCOLLA. See TAURCOLLA.

XYLOGUAIACUM, guaiacum wood.

XYLOEBENUM, ebony wood.

XYLON. *Boerhaave* says that the virtues of this plant are the same as the *Alcea*, and *Althæa*.

XYMPATHESIS, sympathy.

XYMPHYSIS. See SYMPHYSIS.

XYNAGOGES, the sphincter muscles.

XYNERISIS, (ξυνέσις, from ξύν, for σύν, and εἰδoμαι, to establish) a firm cohesion or connexion.

XYRIS, *Iris fætida*, *spatula fætida*, offic. Stinking gladdon.

It grows in hedges, thickets, and bushes, flowering in June. The root only is used, and but seldom.

It is reckoned by some a specific against

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against the King's Evil and scrophulous swellings, both given inwardly, and applied outwardly. It is said, also, to provoke urine, and to be useful in hysteric disorders. *Miller.*

XYSMA, (ξύσμα, from ξύω, to scrape) any thing scraped off from a body.

XYSTER, (from the preceding derivation) a lenticular, or rascatory.

XYSTOS, (ξύσος, from ξύω, to scrape) scraped lint.

Y.

YARIN, *Flos Æris. Rulandus.*
See *Æs.*

YAWS, an epidemical distemper in *Guinea* and other parts of *Africa*.

YC, good. *Rulandus.*

Y E A R, a medicine. *Rulandus.*

YECOTL. See *PALMA-PINUS*.

YELION, glass.

YERVA. See *CONTRAYERVA*.

YETTUS, the name of a hard, opaque stone of a red colour, used instead of the *Lapis Lydius*, or touchstone.

YGROPISSOS, liquid pitch.

YLECH. See *ILECH*.

YLEIDOS, or **YLIADOS**. See *ILIADUS*.

YLIASTER. See *ILIADUS*.

YOMO, **YOS**, or **YN**, verdigrise. *Rulandus.*

YPSILOGLOSSI. See *BASIOGLOSSI*.

YPSILOIDES *Os*, the *Os Hyoides*.

YQUETAIA, the name of a plant growing in *Brasil*.

YRCUS, a male cony.

YRIDES, or **YRIDE**, orpiment. *Rulandus.*

Z A F

YRIS, iron. *Rulandus.*

YSAMBERA, a species of poison prepared in *Spain* from hellebore.

YSIR, the powder, or philosopher's stone in a dry form.

YSOPUS, in chymistry, the art of separation. *Rulandus.*

YSPAR, the same as *YSIR*. *Rulandus.*

YTZAMOTL, a very large *Indian* tree, from which a species of manna is procured not unlike ours, but somewhat harder, and more glutinous. *Ray.*

YUCCA, offic. *Indian bread*. It grows spontaneously in *America*, but is cultivated with us in gardens. It is of no use in medicine.

YXIR, a good medicine.

Z.

Z A A R A, a name from the *Vigilia morboſa*, or morbus watching. *Avicenna.*

ZACCHARUM. See *SACCHARUM*.

ZACCON, an exotic plumb-tree, growing near the churches of *Zacchæus* in the plains of *Jericho*, whence its name.

ZACINTHA, *Cichoreum Ver-rucaria*, offic. Wart Succory.

It grows spontaneously and plentifully in some parts of *Italy*, but is cultivated with us in gardens, and flowers in *June*. The plant is diuretic andedulcorating, and allays the immoderate heat of the blood.

ZADURA, a barbarous name, but adopted by the latter *Greeks*, for an exotic root, round and smooth, and of the colour of ginger. It is imported from the *Indies*, and is good against the pestilence. *Gorreus.*

ZAFFABEN, putty. *Rulandus.*

ZAF

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ZAFFRAMEN, crocus, or saffron. *Castellus.*

ZAFRAN, or **ZAFFRAN**, Saffron.

z Oker. *Rulandus.*

ZAHIR, an *Arabic* name in *Avicenna*, for a kind of dysenteric flux from the *Intestinum Rectum*, attended with a tensive and abrasive sensation. *Castellus.*

ZAIBAC, *Zaibach*, *Zaibar*, names for mercury or quick-silver, *Rulandus.*

ZAIDIR, copper, or verdigrise. *Rulandus.*

ZAMIÆ, those nuts of the pine-tree which have loosened themselves, and unless they are gathered will hurt the rest which are not fully ripe. *Plin.*

ZANTHOXYLUM. See **LIGNUM Flavum**.

ZAOCEL, taxus. *Rulandus.*

ZAPHARA, or **ZAFFARA**, the mineral matter of bismuth.

ZAPHIRUS. See **SAPHIRUS**.

ZARAS, gold. *Rulandus.*

ZARUTHAN, a hard and unequal tumor of the breast attended with a pain which is not quite continual, and a burning heat much resembling that of a cancer, whence it is called a *spurious cancer*. *Castellus.*

ZARDA, a disease in horses. *Castellus.*

ZARIFU, tin. *Rulandus.*

ZANNA, a medicinal earth found in *Armenia*.

ZARNACHA, the same as the preceding.

ZARNEG, **ZARNEK**, or **ZARNICH**, orpiment. *Rulandus.*

ZARSAPARILLA. See **SARSAPARILLA**.

ZATENEA, the flower of the *Agnus Castus*. *Idem.*

ZAUHIRON, oriental crocus. *Idem.*

Z E N

ZE A Spelta, offic. Spelt wheat. The *Germans* make bread of it as white as that of wheat, but lighter, and less nutritive.

ZEBD, butter. *Rulandus.*

ZEBET, dung. *Ibid.*

ZEC, *Tragacanthum*. *Rulandus.*

ZEDOARIA Longa, offic. Zedoary.

It grows spontaneously in the woods of *Calecut* and *Cananor* in the kingdom of *Malabar*. The root only is used.

It is heating, drying, inciding, discussive of flatulencies, and is principally used in pains of the cholic, and of the stomach. It cures the bite of venomous animals, stops a lientry, represses vomiting, provokes the menses, and kills all manner of *timæ* infecting the belly. *Dale.*

Chuse what is large, thick, full, and not wrinkled, of a flattish, viscous substance, resisting, in some measure the teeth, on account of its solidity.

ZEDOARIA Rotunda, offic. Round zedoary.

It agrees in virtues with the preceding, but is seldom found in our shops.

ZEFR, pitch. *Rulandus.*

ZEGI, **ZEFUS**, or **ZEZI**, vitriol. *Idem.*

ZEHERECH, flowers of copper. *Idem.*

ZEIA. See **ZE A**.

ZELPHO. See **ZENDO**.

ZEMA, (*Ζῆμα*, from *ζέω*, to boil) broth; or decoction.

ZEMECH, *Lapis Lazuli*. *Rulandus.*

ZENDA, a general term, coined by *Paracelsus*, to signify extraneous or equivocal generation.

ZENECHDON, a composition of arsenic. *Blancard.*

ZENEXTON. See **XENEXTON**.

ZENE-

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ZENETOR, mercury. *Paracelsus.*

ZENGIFUR, cinnabar. *Rulandus.*

ZENICON, the name of a poison in use among the Gauls, called *Celtæ*.

ZEOPYRON, a kind of corn.

ZEPHENUM, or ZEPHENA, the extremity or external periphery of any perforation of the ears or lips. *Paracelsus.*

ZEPHYRUS. See FAVONIUS.

ZERICUM, arsenic. *Rulandus.*

ZERNA, an ulcerated impetigo.

ZEROS, the name of a pellucid gem. *Pliny.*

ZERUMBET, offic. Zerumbeth.

It grows spontaneously in the kingdom of *Malabar*, and agrees in virtues with the long zedoary. *Dale.*

ZERZERA. See EPIALOS.

ZESTOLUSIA, (from *ξύλον*, to be hot, and *ὑδὸν*, bathing) bathing in hot water.

ZETÆ, (from the preceding derivation) 1 Rooms in the antient baths, having stoves underneath to warm them at pleasure.

2 Private rooms in baths, &c.

ZIAZAA, the name of a gem.

ZIBELLINA, a kind of weasel.

ZIBETHUM, the civet cat.

Civet is a fat and unctuous substance, of the consistence of honey or butter, and of a most fragrant and grateful smell.

ZIBIBIÆ, or ZIBEBÆ, a large sort of raisins.

ZIGIR, an epithet in *Dioscorides* for a kind of aromatic cassia.

ZINCHUM, offic. Zinch.

This is a metallic, sulphureous, heavy substance, resembling lead in

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colour, fusible and ductile to a certain degree, being very hard to break, inflammable and volatile.

ZINETUS, a species of mercasite resembling copper. *Paracelsus.*

ZINGAR, verdigrise. *Rulandus.*

ZINGIBER, offic. Ginger.

It is brought at present principally from *Jamaica*, and the *Caribæe* islands, though it grows in both the *East* and *West Indies*.

Ginger is used in food as well as in physic. It heats and comforts the stomach, expels wind, helps digestion, prevents the cholic, and strengthens the bowels. *Miller.*

ZINIAR, verdigrise. *Rulandus.*

ZINIAT, ferment. *Rulandus.*

ZINK. See ZINCHUM.

ZINZALA, a small fly, or gnat.

ZINZIBER. See ZINGIBER.

ZINZIFUR, or ZENGIFUR, cinnabar. *Libavius.*

ZINZILLA, the shingles.

ZIRBALIS *Hernia*, (from *Zirbus*, the *Arabic* name for the *Omentum* or caul) a rupture caused by the descent of the *Omentum*.

ZINANION. See LOLIUM.

ZIZERIUM, the intestines of fowls of the gallinaceous kind. *Apicius.*

ZIZIPHUS, *Jujuba*, offic. The jujube tree.

It grows in *Italy* and *Spain*. The fruit only is used.

Jujubes are mollifying and pectoral; good for coughs, pleurifies, and hot sharp humours, falling on the lungs; they help the heat and sharpness of urine, and the gravel. *Miller.*

ZIZYPHA, offic. Wild jujube. There are no medicinal virtues ascribed to this plant.

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ZMILACES, a sort of gem found in the river *Euphrates*. *Pliny*.

ZOARCHIA, or XOARCHIA, the name of an antidote in *N. Myrepfus*.

ZONA, the shingles.

ZONITIS, a species of *Cadmia*, collected in furnaces in the shape of a zone or girdle.

ZOOTOME, (from *Zōon*, an animal, and *τέμνω*, to dissect) the anatomy of animals.

ZOPISSA. See *Apochyma*.

ZORABA, vitriol. *Rulandus*.

ZORONISIOS, the name of a gem found in the river *Indus*.

ZOSTER. See *Zona*.

ZOTICUS, a species of *Calomel*. *Hartman*.

ZUB, or ZUBD, crude butter. *Rulandus*.

ZUCCAIA. See *Zatanea*.

ZACCARUM, sugar.

ZUCCHA, the gourd or pumpkin.

ZUITTER, or ZITTER, a marcasite. *Rulandus*.

Z Y T

ZULAPIUM, a julap.

ZYGOMA, the *Os Jugale*.

ZYGOMATICUS *musculus*, the name of a muscle of the lip. It arises fleshy from the *Os Mali*, near its conjunction with the long process of the *Os squamosum*, and is inserted near the angle of the lips. Its use is, with its partner, to draw both lips upwards.

ZYMAR, ZYNAR, or ZIN-SER, verdigrease.

ZYME, (*ζύμη*, from *ζέω*, to work, or ferment) ferment or leaven.

ZYMOMA, (from the preceding derivation) 1 Ferment.

2 Fermenting liquor.

ZYMOSIS, (*ζύμωσις*, from *ζύμη*, ferment) 1 Fermentation.

2 An oedematous tumor of the liver.

ZYTHOGALA, (from *ζύθος*, beer, and *γάλα*, milk) beer posset-drink

ZYTHOS, (*ζύθος*, a primitive in the Greek) beer. *Dioscorides*.

F I N I S.



